"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair to-day and probably Sunday, rising temperature; wind west.
☞For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,503. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS HEAR OF NEW OFFER

Indicted Merchant Is Willing to Pay 40 Cents on the Dollar in Cash, with Notes, It Is Said.

BENEFIT FUNDS ARE LOST

Money Deducted from Employes' Wages Disappears with Failure of Stores Where They Worked.

Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, indicted on charges of larceny and accepting bank deposits while knowing that their private bank was insolvent, are willing to make a payment of 40 cents cash on the dollar with notes to secure the balance of the money due to depositors of their defunct bank, according to an announcement made last night at a meeting of the depositors in Public School 27, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue. Shouts of joy greeted the announcement, which was made by Louis Hoffman, who said he was speaking for his brother, Samuel Hoffman, counsel for a group of depositors. Mr. Hoffman said that his brother had been approached yesterday by Samuel S. Levy of Stanchfield & Levy, counsel for Siegel and Vogel, who told him that the offer would be made officially if a committee of the depositors would accompany Samuel Hoffman to the offices of Stanchfield & Levy.

Accordingly Miss Jessie Martin, A. N. Brezel and others will go to the office of Mr. Hoffman this morning, and from there to the offices of Stanchfield & Levy. Mr. Hoffman told the depositors that he could not say what the value of the proposed security might be, but he thought that the surety offered by Stanchfield & Levy was better than that offered by the Depositors' Realization Corporation.

At his home at the Hotel Gotham, Louis S. Levy was asked last night about the announcement supposed to have come indirectly from him. He said he knew nothing about the alleged offer and declined to discuss it.

An offer of 40 cents on the dollar is better than the offer of the Depositors' Realization Corporation which was 32½ per cent. cash and 67½ per cent. in notes, in the event of the reorganization of the stores, or 30 per cent. in cash and 70 per cent. in notes in the event of no reorganization of the Siegel mercantile enterprises.

Funds which were gathered for sick benefit associations for saleswomen and other employes of their stores have been swallowed up in the failure of the enterprises of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, according to agents of the District Attorney who have been investigating the affairs of the indicted merchants. The sick benefit fund of employes of the Fourteenth Street Store, amounting to $1,777, evaporated when that concern went to the wall.

From information volunteered by Robert G. McMeekin, Secretary of the Siegel Stores Corporation, Assistant District Attorney Train was able to establish the fact that the employes of the Simpson Crawford and Fourteenth Street Stores were assessed 2 per cent. of their weekly wages for the fund, and 4 per cent. in the Christmas holidays. The expert accountants engaged by the District Attorney have found an entry which shows that the sick benefit association of the Fourteenth Street Store made a deposit of $4 in the private bank of Henry Siegel & Co. on Dec. 29, 1913, the day before the bank was closed.

A short while after these discoveries were made Assistant District Attorney Train, State Banking Commissioner Quinn and Mr. McMeekin conferred in the District Attorney's office and discussed the manner in which the funds were obtained. From Mr. McMeekin it was understood that the employes felt that their weekly subscription to the benefit fund was obligatory.

One of the Siegel bank depositors, Mrs. L. Matteson, of 113 West Eleventh Street, who had just returned from Europe and who had little knowledge of the true condition of the affairs of the Siegel enterprises, went to the Fourteenth Street Store yesterday morning. She explained that before departing for Europe, she had left her bankbook there with deposits amounting to about $3,000, together with notes for collection amounting to about $300.

One of the employes in the Fourteenth Street Store directed Mrs. Matteson to the headquarters of the bank depositors in a vacant loft building at 43 West Thirteenth Street, adjoining the Fourteenth Street Store. She went there expecting to obtain information about her deposits. She found the loft empty with the exception of a handful of depositors. Mrs. Matteson returned to the Fourteenth Street Store, where she asserted that she had been robbed.

Her protests attracted many of the salesgirls who had lost all their savings in the failed bank, and who will lose their places when the Simpson-Crawford and Fourteenth stores close to-night. The women employes surrounded Mrs Matteson and joined in her protests. Some of the saleswomen shouted that they would raid the store, while others denounced Siegel and Vogel.

The Floor Managers were greatly alarmed by the demonstration. Several of them tried to push their way through the throng and quiet the women, and finding this useless, somebody called in the police. The demonstration lasted for nearly half an hour before the depositor was taken from the store, and the saleswomen were induced to return to their counters.

When the Fourteenth Street Store and the Simpson-Crawford Company are closed to-night at 6:30 o'clock, most of the 2,100 employes will be forced to seek employment elsewhere. Believing that many of the women will suffer want unless they can obtain immediate employment, the Girls' Protective League of 102 Madison Avenue, of which Miss Maud Minor is Chairman, will endeavor to find work for them at once.

The league sent four workers to the Fourteenth Street Store and the Simpson-Crawford building yesterday to offer assistance to such of the women employes as needed it.

The members of the committee in charge of the Free Employment Exchange of the Girls' Protective League, who have become interested in the future of the Siegel and Vogel employes, are Miss Charlotte Barnes, Mrs. William Boulton, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Dorothy Perkins, Mrs. Frances Rogers, Mrs. Charles D. Norton, Mrs. Robert Guggenheim, Mrs. Paul Baerwald, Mrs. Herbert Scoville, Mrs. Richard Childs, and Mrs. Henry Glazier.

It was learned yesterday afternoon that a petition in bankruptcy would be filed in the United States District Court on Monday against Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, individually and as copartners in the firm of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, by Olcott, Gruber, Stern & Hausman. The petition will be filed by Charles Hausman, Jr., of 49 Wall Street, and all Florida points via Atlantic Coast Line. Ask for folder. All-steel Pullman. Office 232 Broadway. The Florida Resort Limited.

Continued on Page 3.

CRAZED BY THE ANTARCTIC.

Mawson's Wireless Operator Is Found Raving in Australian Bush.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MELBOURNE, March 13.—After wandering six days in the bush near Stawell, Victoria, Sydney Jeffreys, who was the wireless operator with Dr. Mawson's antarctic expedition, was apprehended to-day and committed to the Ararat Lunatic Asylum.

Jeffreys said that the memory of the solitude of the ice-bound antarctic got on his nerves, and he wandered to the bush to die. He is said to have subsisted on roots and grubs. He had 22 sovereigns ($110) on him when he was found.

Prof. Masson, an intimate friend of Dr. Mawson, in an interview at Melbourne said that Jeffreys showed signs of mental derangement when in the antarctic, but was believed to have recovered when the expedition returned.

Dr. Mawson did everything possible for Jeffreys in his first tragic breakdown.

METHODIST ASSAILS TAFT.

Temperance Attack on Ex-President at Jersey Conference—Lauds Bryan

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., March 13.—The assertion that ex-President Taft, in vetoing the Webb-Kenyon bill during his last year in office held "true to his whole liquor record" was made at the New Jersey Conference this morning by Clarence T. Wilson of Topeka, Kan., General Secretary of the Temperance Society of the Methodist Church. Mr. Wilson's subject was "Church Temperance."

"There has come a transformation at Washington," he declared. "The conspiracy of silence lasting over fifty years was broken when Congress passed the Webb-Kenyon bill. And when President Taft, true to his whole liquor record, vetoed it, Congress reconsidered and passed it over his veto by a three-fourths vote. Then that President at the next election went down under an avalanche of votes and was knocked into splintereens by a collision with the water wagon.

"But now we have a Christian President in the White House. When he came to office he chose for his Secretary of State the most outspoken, transparent, fearless Christian statesman in the country. The Secretary of State before him used to send out letters—I have two of them in my possession—to the United States Consuls all over the world urging them to try to increase the consumption of American liquors abroad.

"William Jennings Bryan will never do that. When he had to entertain the diplomatic circle he served them with grape juice, and the first chance he got he made a temperance speech that has gone around he world.

"Then Emperor William climbed on the water wagon, and Bryan's grape juice and William's lemonade are going to become as popular as Kansas buttermilk."

Mr. Wilson predicted the early amendment of the Federal Constitution for prohibition, and concluded his talk with a plea to the Conference to meet its apportionment for temperance work.

CHICAGO HOTEL MYSTERY.

Alfred Edlington Missing, Left Trunk with Jewelry and Money.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The police of two countries are searching for a supposedly wealthy Englishman who has disappeared from the Alexandria Hotel.

The man registered at the hotel January 5 as Alfred Edlington of New York. Two weeks ago he disappeared under suspicious circumstances. The Chicago police were notified, but they were unable to solve the mystery. Letters found in his trunks indicated that the man had at one time been a resident of London and later of New York. The officials of both cities were notified, but they replied that they knew of no such man.

Some time later the hotel received an anonymous telephone call.

"Give me the manager," said the voice of the other end.

John F. Lull, secretary of the hotel company, talked with the man.

"I am a friend of a friend of Mr. Edlington," said the voice. "Will you turn over his trunks to me?"

The man was asked for his name, but refused to give it. He said that Edlington was in New York and wanted his trunks. Mr. Lull replied that the trunks could not be turned over without some written authority, and the man hung up the receiver.

Edlington's trunks were found to contain jewelry valued at more than $1,000 and $200 in cash.

NEAR DEATH IN SHIP FIRE.

Police Investigate Destruction of Craft on Staten Island.

Ten men barely escaped death by fire last night aboard two ships in Staten Island shipyards. Suspicious circumstances surrounding the fires started a police investigation soon after firemen had checked them, with a total loss of $82,000.

Six men were asleep abord the steam dredge Pittsburgh of the Atlantic Coast Dredging Company at the yards of the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, at Mariners' Harbor, when smoke made one of them cough. The cough awoke one of the other men, who aroused his comrades and got them off the dredge just before flames ate away the gangplank to the pier. Before the fireboat George A. Boody could reach Mariners' Harbor from St. George the dredge had burned almost to the water's edge, with a loss of $30,000.

Four other men were sleeping on the tug Charles Staples, owned by the Staples Towing Company of Boston, at Port Richmond, when, fifteen minutes after the first fire had been discovered, a dock watchman saw the tug was afire. He awoke the four men with his shouts and they escaped. A volunteer fire force checked the fire with $2,000 damage, partly to the tug and partly to the dock where its crew had moored it.

TO END NEW HAVEN CONTROL OF PORTS

Government Calls on Company to Give Up Its Waterfront Rights Worth Millions.

ROAD, SURPRISED, TO FIGHT

Buckland Denies It Has a Monopoly—Would Surrender Part of Its Trolleys.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Another serious obstacle to carrying out the voluntary agreement of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to dissolve its merger with other carriers was encountered to-day when representatives of the Government made a virtual demand on the representatives of the New Haven that it surrender its control of wharfage properties and rights, water terminals, and other water front possessions in New England cities. The New Haven representatives expressed themselves as astonished over this move of the Government and showed that it would be resisted.

The properties which the Government asks the New Haven to surrender are estimated as worth millions of dollars and are situated in New Haven, Bridgeport, Providence, Fall River, New Bedford, and other places south of Boston.

The Government's proposal was made at a conference to-day attended by representatives of the Department of Justice and the New Haven system. Howard Elliott, President of the New Haven, was present for a short time only, as he was obliged to see a dentist to obtain relief from an aching tooth.

The New Haven's interests were watched by Morefield Storey and Walker D. Hines, counsel; Vice President Buckland, and L. S. Storrs, manager of the system's trolley lines. Attorney General McReynolds spent very little time with the conferees, the Government being represented by Assistant Attorneys General Gregory and Adkins.

Consideration was also given to the matter of divorcing the New Haven from its steamship and trolley lines. The New Haven's representatives offered to compromise the Government's demand that all its trolley lines should pass out of its control. The basis of the compromise proposal was that the New Haven should give up its control of trolleys in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, but should keep those in Connecticut.

It was understood to-night that an agreement was reached as to the personnel of the five Trustees who are to look after the New Haven's stock interests in the Boston & Maine after the dissolution of the merger and until this stock was sold. Two of the Trustees will be former Chief Justice Knowlton of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, a resident of Springfield, and former City Solicitor Doherty of Springfield.

Vice President Buckland, in a two-hour argument over the proposal that the New Haven divest itself of its water-front rights and properties, explained that the New Haven owned these properties in fee simple, and that they were absolutely essential to the operation of its lines. The properties and rights, he said, had been paid for by New Haven stockholders, and they would lose heavily if the properties were disposed of under forced sale conditions.

The proposal set forth in behalf of the Department of Justice was that through its ownership of water-front terminals, wharfage sites, &c., the New Haven had acquired a monopoly of the water commerce of cities in southern New England. Mr. Buckland denied that any such monopoly existed. Suggestions had been made at various times that these properties be sold to the communities in which they are located, and the New Haven had met these suggestions on certain occasions by offers to sell, but its terms for obtaining fair returns had not been met.

It was not understood by the New Haven, it was explained, that the order of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the New Haven that it divest itself of its steamship lines after July 1 next carried with it the proposal that the system should also give up its wharfage rights, &c.

Mr. Elliott indicated to-day that he would be in Washington for some time. This was taken to mean that he expects to make a long and hard fight against the Government's dissolution proposal.

HITS NEW HAVEN LOBBY.

Hill Demands Prosecution of Three of Road's Legislative Agents.

BOSTON, March 13.—Criminal prosecution of three persons who were State House agents of the New Haven Railroad during the last session of the Legislature was urged by Arthur D. Hill in his argument before the Public Service Commission in the investigation of the publicity expenses of the road to-day.

Such proceedings, Mr. Hill said, should be brought against F. W. Chase, Commissioner of Bristol County; H. Bert Knowles and Thomas F. Curley.

SAVED FROM PAUPER GRAVE.

Old Letter Reveals Hermit's Identity as Former Millionaire.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, March 13.—A former Chicaco millinaire, at one time an associate in business with the late Marshall Field, was buried to-day in Riverside Cemetery. Except for an eight-year-old letter found in his possession he would have been buried in Potter's Field. The dead man was Carl Boettcher, and the letter was written by his son, Theodore Boettcher, a high official in the Marshall Field store.

Carl Boettcher, who was 86 years old, had lived as a hermit here for seventeen years. When he died yesterday in a tumble-down house at 713 Larimer Street, in his effects were found $1.05, a German song book, and the letter referred to. That he was once a business associate and close friend of Marshall Field; that he lost his millions in the panic of 1893, and after that lived the life of a recluse in Denver, refusing aid from his children and grandchildren, was learned by the Coroner to-day from a Parkston, W. R. Boettcher, who came to Denver from Chicago on board the train of the old man's death.

THE LAST WORD IN FRENCH FASHIONS

The Spring Fashion Number of The New York Times to-morrow will contain photographs taken in Paris of the latest creations of the great French dressmakers, and articles telling what the well-dressed woman should wear.

TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

Also Dooley on Mexico, Winston Churchill on the Crucible of Democracy, Roosevelt's own story of his South American trip, and Pellissier's attack on Shakespeare.

NOTED WRITER IS HELD UP AS 'SENILE'

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel Briefly Detained by Immigration Inspectors.

Mrs. Flora Annie Steel, author of "On the Face of the Waters," a novel that has attained a circulation of half a million, and of a dozen other books, one of which is now in press, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Mauretania. She was held up and questioned rigidly by the immigration inspectors. In the course of the examination Mrs. Steel discovered that she had been put down on a medical certificate as suffering from "senile debility."

Mrs. Steel, who is 67 years old, is the President of the Woman Writers' Suffrage League of Great Britain. At the time she was under detention on the Mauretania she was indignant, but when seen at the Imperial a little after her release she was laughing over the situation, though still a little ruffled at the slander upon her age and her mental state.

"I had heard that visitors have sometimes a lot of trouble getting ashore in this country," said Mrs. Steel, a tiny woman with white hair, but an abundance of energy and a great deal of vivacity, "but I was not prepared for my reception this morning. In going about looking for material to write about, I travel most of the time second or third class. This time my nephew and I came over in the second cabin, and I can assure you I found it very comfortable.

"When I handed my landing ticket to a spectacled, and very polite, gentleman, he looked at it carefully, and asked me if I was going to stop in the United States. I replied that I was taking the first steamer to Jamaica.

"'How much money have you?' he asked.

"I replied that I had a hundred pounds, and was in a position to get more, if necessary.

"He looked dubious. I told him I was an authoress. Then he told me to wait, and in that delightful occupation I spent half an hour. At the end of that time I spoke to the official again, and he told me he would 'settle' me in five minutes. Finally, after a much longer time, I was shown my medical certificate. I almost shrieked. It said I was suffering from senile debility. And this of me whom my doctor told, just before I sailed, that if I habitually overworked myself as in the past there was no reason why I shouldn't still be able to work at 100.

"'How do you live?' the official asked me. I replied that I wrote, and added that I would get £90 from the London papers for describing the experience I was undergoing. Well, they asked me all sorts of questions, though nothing about my health, and at the end of an hour and a quarter they told my nephew to take care of me, and let me go. Why, as I told them, I am that active that I scrub floors and cook a dinner as well as the next woman.

"I am sailing for Jamaica to-morrow," continued Mrs. Steel, "and I don't know whether I shall come back this way or not before returning to England. Such experiences as I had this morning are good enough to laugh over afterward, but at the time they are far from agreeable. My husband, who is in the Civil Service, is ill at home, and I had to go to Jamaica to give evidence in a suit there.

"The situation in regard to woman's suffrage I think is extraordinarily hopeful in England," said Mrs. Steel in answer to a question. "In traveling about in the second and third class carriages of the trains I have been able to get some ideas as to how the people feel on the question. In the last eighteen months I have never come across a workingman in England who did not admit that the women ratepayers ought to be allowed to vote.

"No, I am not a militant. Do I think militancy has set back the cause of suffrage in England? Among people of the upper classes, yes, perhaps. But do you know among Englishmen of all classes there is a great regard for pluck. They have seen that these women mean what they are doing, and if militancy has failed of any other effect, it has certainly aroused interest in the suffrage question such as no other means had succeeded in doing.

"But what do you think of the slashing of the Rokeby Venus by a militant?"

"That was an act of vandalism. Still, I do not mind saying, that if there was ever a picture that deserved to be destroyed, it is the Rokeby Venus. In the first place, being somewhat of a connoisseur of paintings, I have always questioned the authenticity of the work. In the second, no one who has ever stood beside the Rokeby Venus in the National Gallery and heard the comments of the ordinary people who have come in from the street, could fail to say that the picture was best out of the way. I do not say that it is immoral, but it most certainly gives rise to sensuous thoughts."

"I put it down as three years when we shall get the vote. What do I think will be the result in England of giving women the vote? I think the first thing will be the abolition of party Government. Men have made parties. Once women have the vote they will constitute the natural opposition. Socially, the result will be that chivalry will give way to charity to one another. This is not possible unless both sexes are standing on level ground.

"Mrs. Pankhurst? Candidly, I think her influence is lessening; but, on the other hand, militancy is growing. I do not want the enlargement of the franchise in England—simply that it be extended to women on the same terms as men. The Conciliation bill of two years ago would have given only about a million and a quarter of women the vote. Much as I personally condemn militancy, I don't wonder at it. I cannot wonder at it. Certainly the advocates of woman's suffrage have been treated most shamefully in England by the Government."

NO ONE WAY—PACIFIC COAST AND OTHER WESTERN POINTS
Baltimore & Ohio offers 9 different routes. Full information at Ticket Offices, 1 Broadway and 306 Fifth Ave.

MRS. POLLARD FREED IN 'POISON PEN' CASE

Jury Finds a Verdict of "Not Guilty" After Being Out Five Hours.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 13.—It took a jury five hours to-day to decide that Mrs. Nelson L. Pollard was not guilty of having sent to Mrs. Charles F. Jones, her neighbor, the "poison pen" letters. There was little demonstration on the part of the spectators as the foreman in a voice which carried to every part of the court room, said "not guilty." Mrs. Pollard was not in court.

"I have nothing to say," she said later, "except that the verdict was due me."

It was rather a trying day for the defendant. She had to sit through the summing up of the lawyers and the long charge of Judge Connolly to the jury. For the first time since the trial began Mrs. Pollard showed emotion. In summing up Samuel Schleimer, her lawyer, spoke feelingly of Mrs. Pollard's two little girls, waiting at the window of their home for their mother to come back to them. Mrs. Pollard bent her head and remained in that position. When she finally looked up it was seen that she had been crying silently.

Half an hour after the jury returned from supper word was sent to the courtroom that they had agreed upon a verdict. Neither Mrs. Pollard nor Mrs. Jones was in the courtroom, and the Judge did not think it necessary to send for them. As the jury filed in Judge Connolly warned the spectators that they must make no demonstration.

The morning session of the court, except for a few minutes, when Mrs. Thomas Jones and her husband were called in rebuttal, was devoted to summing up. Mrs. Jones and her husband were called by the State to contradict the statement of Mrs. Pollard that at one time the typewriter upon which it was alleged the "poison pen" letter had been written was taken by a red-haired boy to Mrs. Thomas Jones's home and retained by her for two weeks. Mrs. Jones flatly contradicted this testimony and said she had never had the typewriter in the house. Her husband gave similar testimony.

For Mrs. Pollard Lawyer Schleimer devoted much time to an attack upon Deputy Sheriff Carey, whose testimony was damaging to Mrs. Pollard, and to Kinsley, the expert. Prosecutor Stein started to sum up at noon. He said:

"I want to say that this case is of greater importance to the State of New Jersey than to any human individual. It has been necessary for the State to pass laws against writers of letters that are unsigned. It has been shown that the receipt of these letters undermines the health of the receivers. It is proved that these letters destroy happiness of the home and often separate members of the family. If you will brush aside the fact that the defendant is a woman; if you will consider the defendant as an individual, independent of her affiliation with the Daughters of the American Revolution and other societies; if you will leave to the Judge sentiments relating to the possible sentence that might be inflicted; if you will set beside all these things you are going to find Mrs. Pollard guilty as charged."

Judge Connolly took much time in charging the jury, and it was generally considered that it was of aid to the defendant. The case went to the jury at 2:40 o'clock.

LOST—A TON OF COAL.

Left on Sidewalk, No One Claims It and Police Puzzled.

An unclaimed ton of coal on the sidewalk before 1,343 Lexington Avenue puzzled the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street station last night. Patrolman John Glinsman came upon the coal early in the evening. He found the small boys of the neighborhood busily carrying it away in baskets and in their caps and pockets. He chased them off and then canvassed the neighborhood to find the owner. None of the householders of the vicinity claimed it. Glinsman could find no one who could tell who put the coal on the sidewalk or how long it had been there.

Detectives Ryan and Myers investigated Glinsman's report and found that it was indeed true that some one had lost a ton of coal. A policeman was stationed over it to claim it for the Lost and Found Bureau of the Police Department. It will be delivered to the custody of the Property Clerk at Police Headquarters to-day.

CURES WOMEN OF SMOKING.

Clinic Established in Chicago by Anti-Cigarette League.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A clinic for women smokers was established to-day by the Anti-Cigarette League, which has been successful in breaking up the cigarette habit of boys who have appeared in the Juvenile Court. The treatment is simply spraying the throat with a solution of nitrate of silver.

"Fifteen women have already been treated by us," asserted Lucy Page Gaston, President of the league. "In every instance the desired aversion for cigarettes was the result. Our first feminine applicant was a chorus girl who began puffing cigarettes in a spirit of bravado. One of her associates taught her how to inhale, and the habit obtained such a hold on her that she often rose in the night for a smoke.

"We are opening the clinic because [illegible] thousands of girls [illegible] who would rid [illegible] if they had the [illegible] women smokers [illegible] at Chesterton,

PRESIDENT ADMITS DAUGHTER WILL WED

Miss Eleanor Wilson's Engagement to Secretary McAdoo Formally Announced.

ROMANCE WAS A SECRET

Is Said to Have Been Kept from Couple's Respective Families for Several Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The engagement of Miss Eleanor Wilson, daughter of the President, and William Gibbs McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, was formally announced from the White House to-night. Joseph P. Tumulty, the secretary to the President, gave out the following:

The President and Mrs. Wilson announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Eleanor Randolph, to Hon. William Gibbs McAdoo.

The announcement was drawn out by newspaper publications this morning that the engagement existed. Last night and to-day until the formal statement came from the White House nothing to confirm yesterday's report was obtainable from members of the President's family or in behalf of it. President Wilson had shown annoyance over efforts to get him to say whether or not there was a marriage engagement between his youngest daughter and his Secretary of the Treasury. He took the ground that if such an engagement existed it was a personal matter that concerned only the Wilson and McAdoo families.

While there is no explanation of their reason for the decision to make to-night's announcement, it is evident that the President and Mrs. Wilson felt that to withhold it longer might give rise to erroneous impressions that would prove very annoying and embarrassing. One of the stories circulated was that announcement was withheld on account of opposition by the President, who felt that there was too great a discrepancy in the years of Miss Eleanor Wilson, who is 24, and Mr. McAdoo, who is 50. But it seems to be very well understood among intimates of the Wilson family that the President was not opposed to his daughter's choice.

Another report was that there was opposition on the part of Mr. McAdoo's children. But this has not been regarded as worthy of credence by people in a position to know the facts. Miss Eleanor Wilson has been on terms of intimate friendship with Miss Nona McAdoo and her brothers ever since the beginning of the administration. Mr. McAdoo's eldest daughter, Mrs. C. T. Martin of California, is said to be entirely satisfied with her father's intended marriage.

Nothing of a positive nature as to when the wedding will take place could be ascertained to-night. Prior to the announcement hints were given that the date would be June 15 or thereabout.

Mr. McAdoo visited the White House to-day, and it is supposed that he saw Miss Wilson. He is said to have had an interview with the President in the executive offices. These visits were probably for the purpose of discussing the advisability of making to-night's announcement. To these who asked him whether the report of his engagement to Miss Wilson was correct Secretary McAdoo made the same answer that he gave to similar inquiries yesterday, when the report was published. It would be improper for him, he held, to say anything on so delicate a subject.

Circumstances tend to show that, while the engagement of Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo may have existed for several weeks, announcement of it to the Wilson and McAdoo families was not made immediately by the prospective bride and bridegroom. It was pointed out that the first outcropping of the rumored betrothal a few days ago met with a denial. The rumor has been in circulation for a fortnight at least, and before that time society people who observed Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo so much together began to predict that an engagement would result.

Both Miss Wilson and Mr. McAdoo are fond of dancing, and they were constant partners at dances that they attended. In spite of his half century, Mr. McAdoo is as trim and agile as a youngster of 25 and dances with all the enthusiasm and enjoyment of a youth. After a recent spell of illness, due to overwork, Mr. McAdoo was told by his physician that he must have more exercise and diversion, and dancing was suggested as a means to that end. Mr. McAdoo has been a scrupuleus observer of his physician's orders.

Miss Wilson and her father are on the best of terms, not only as father and daughter, but by reason of their similarity in tastes. She has been her father's intimate companion from childhood, and, according to her friends, would not under any circumstances marry without his full approval.

Miss Wilson will be the fourteenth White House bride and the second of President Wilson's daughters to marry in the nation's Executive Mansion. Her sister, Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, became Mrs. Francis Bowes Sayre on Nov. 25 last.

TOWN NEEDS 1,000 HOUSES.

Steel Plants at Farrell, Penn., Afraid to Increase Working Force.

Special to The New York Times.

FARRELL, Penn., March 13.—A scarcity of dwellings here to house the workers has caused the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company to postpone indefinitely the erection of ten new hot mills at their immense plant. Other mills which were to have been built this Spring and many contemplated improvements increasing the capacity of the big plant, have also been delayed for this reason.

The city officials, after a consultation with officials of the steel plants, announced to-day that 1,000 new dwelling houses are needed and that the big industrial plants have decided not to erect any more mills for fear that their workmen would not be able to obtain dwelling places.

Every dwelling house in Farrell is occupied and hundreds of workers are compelled to live in near-by cities. Farrell was built as a model town by the United States Steel Corporation and named after the President of that concern.

BIG ROCKEFELLER GIFT?

Said to Plan $50,000,000 Legacy to Cleveland Foundation.

CLEVELAND, March 13.—That John D. Rockefeller is behind the Cleveland Foundation, recently started by F. H. Goff, President of the Cleveland Trust Company, and that the oil magnate plans to leave not less than $50,000,000 to the trust fund, the income to be used for bettering Cleveland, is the substance of a report which was in circulation among bankers here to-day. Mr. Goff was out of the city and could not be seen on the question.

It is said that Mr. Rockefeller desires to leave a memorial in this city, where his early life was spent, and has decided upon the Foundation as the best method. Goff was formerly a member of Rockefeller's legal firm.

SEABREEZE, Fla., March 13.—"There is nothing to say, nothing to the report." This was the statement made to-night by H. D. Sims, private secretary of John D. Rockefeller, when told of reports in Cleveland that Mr. Rockefeller planned to leave $50,000,000 in a trust fund, the income to be used for improving Cleveland. Mr. Sims refused to comment further on the report.

Mr. Rockefeller, who is staying at a hotel here, spends much of his time on the golf links.

KING SAVES HER BLUSHES.

Has Slit-Skirted Woman Escorted from Belgian Court Ball.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BRUSSELS, March 13.—Noticing that the dress of a woman at the Court ball was extremely décolleté and her skirt slit up the side, King Albert whispered to the Court Marshal, who offered his arm to her and led her out of the ballroom.

At the entrance the Marshal said, with a bow: "His Majesty noticed that you had torn your dress up one side and requested me to escort you to your carriage, so that you might return home and have the damage repaired."

MME. OBER FAINTS ON STAGE

Swinging of Rhine Maidens in 'Goetterdaemmerung' Makes Her Dizzy.

The performance of Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was marked by a slight mishap to Mme. Margarete Ober, who sang the parts of Waltraute and Flosshilde. As the latter of the three Rhine maidens she had a slight fainting spell on the stage after the conclusion of their singing at their last appearance.

It is thought that the swinging motion of the mechanism in which the Rhine maidens are strapped to simulate the motion of swimming through the waves in the final catastrophe induced a dizziness which was the cause of her fainting. She was revived quickly and no one in the audience gave a sign of being aware what had happened.

KILLS POLICEWOMEN BILL.

Assembly Committee Says City Has Power to Appoint Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Phillips bill, making it mandatory on the New York City authorities to appoint twenty or more policewomen, was the object of unfavorable action by the Assembly Cities Committee to-day. The bill prescribed with great degree of detail the character of uniform the prospective policewomen must wear. It had the support of suffragettes and woman's clubs generally.

It was explained to-night that the committee based its action on the right that now is lodged in the city authorities to provide for policewomen if that should be found necessary or desirable. It was also urged against the bill that as a mandatory measure it violated grossly the home-rule principle.

OHIO DEMOCRATS INDICTED.

Three Officials Among Those Held for Violating Civil Service Act.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 13.—Indictments charging violations of the civil service law were returned in the Common Pleas Court to-day against Emory W. Lattanner, State Superintendent of Banks; W. L. Finley, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee; A. V. Abernethy, Secretary of the State Tax Commission, and M. A. Goller, Chief Clerk to the Superintendent of Banks.

The men are accused of having caused State employes to contribute to a fund for the maintenance of the Democratic Press Bureau, which was operated under the direction of Chairman Finley, and of which Abernethy was the literary head. All are out on bail.

M. R. FRISBIE REINDICTED.

Schenectady Ex-Assemblyman Now Accused of Larceny and Forgery.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 13.—Attorney Miles R. Frisbie, former State Assemblyman from this county, who was arrested last week on a charge of conspiracy jointly with Attorney George W. Donnan and released on $1,000 bail, was rearrested to-day on Grand Jury indictments charging grand larceny and forgery. Bail was fixed at $5,000 for these charges.

Frisbie is now accused of obtaining $2,500 from three clients on fraudulent bonds and mortgages and with forging the name of County Clerk George C. Moon to discharge the mortgages.

There were fifty indictments handed up to-day, and it is said that other local attorneys may be arrested as a result of District Attorney Blessing's inquiry into alleged frauds by members of the bar.

SPINAL CURE BY ENGRAFTING

Bone from Woman's Arms and Legs Substituted for Faulty Structure.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—An operation by which fragments of bone cut from a young woman's arms and legs were substituted for faulty structure in her spine was said by surgeons who performed the operation to have proved successful.

The woman was brought from Wilmington, Del., to a hospital here suffering from a spinal trouble which prevented her from holding her head erect. After five weeks' treatment, during which the faulty bone and tissue were cut away and gradually substituted with fragments cut from other parts of the body, the patient was in a condition to be removed to her home, and last night it was reported that a complete cure had been effected.

KING'S ORDER HALTED ASQUITH

"You Have No Mandate to Coerce Ulster," He Told the Premier.

HIS ACTION A SURPRISE

Showed Full Grasp of the Situation and Concessions Were Promptly Offered.

SOME REVISION NECESSARY

Home Rule Plebiscite Plan, Hastily Formed, Must Be Modified—Threat to Hamper the Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 13.—A NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has learned from an authoritative source the exact details of the action taken by King George in regard to the Ulster and home rule questions.

From these it is apparent that his Majesty's initiative had the effect of making history in a way that is, at least, surprising in a kingdom where the head of the Constitution exercises much less real power in directing the destinies of his country than the President of the United States.

It is noteworthy that even in quarters where it might be supposed that intervention by the monarch would be resented, King George's action has so far been regarded with a certain measure of approval, for it is recognized that he was instrumental in bringing about a change in the situation, which, though still critical, is less dangerous than it was.

In order to understand the character of the royal intervention it is necessary to recall that at the Scottish meeting held during the last general election, before the possibility of armed resistance by Ulster to the Home Rule bill had become a serious factor, the Premier was asked by a far-sighted heckler what the Government would do in case Ulster refused to accept the provisions of the Home Rule bill.

"We have not contemplated the possibility of such a contingency arriving," replied Mr. Asquith.

This was the pivotal point upon which the royal intervention turned.

The King's Cue to Act.

King George, both as a Constitutional ruler, accepting the policy of his Ministers, and by personal opinion, is an Irish Home Ruler. He considered that the Liberal Government had made its position regarding Irish home rule sufficiently clear at the general election, and, therefore, had received from the electorate the mandate desired by the Irish people. Where the King drew the line was at the question of coercing Ulster.

"I recognize that you have a mandate for Home Rule," was what the King in effect said to Mr. Asquith in an interview with the Premier a few weeks ago at Buckingham Palace; "but have you the mandate to dragoon Ulster into submission? That I question."

And his Majesty, who had thoroughly "gotten up" on the question, referred to the Premier's reply to the Scotch hecklers as a clear indication that neither the Government nor the country at large had then taken into consideration the possibility which has now become a probability—armed resistance in Ulster.

"Therefore," concluded the monarch, "you have not got, for the country has not given you, a mandate to use the forces of the Crown to coerce Ulster."

Mr. Asquith recognized the force of the argument, and, skillful politician that he is, saw the uses that could be made of it in case he refused to take the King's point of view.

The Premier's statement on Monday, offering to the Ulster counties the opportunity of remaining outside the act by plebiscite, was a direct outcome of the royal intervention. In other circumstances, the Government, while intimating its readiness to discuss the question of safeguards with the Ulsterites and Unionists, would have waited for the opposing camp to make the first move. The King's interview made an immediate revision of the Liberal position necessary.

John Redmond was taken into Mr. Asquith's councils, and his acquiescence was obtained without much difficulty.

Joseph Devlin was a harder nut to crack, but eventually he was brought to recognize that if the King refused to sign the Home Rule bill on the ground that the coercion of Ulster would exceed the Government's mandate from the British electorate, the Unionists' hands would be enormously strengthened.

Some Revision Necessary.

The agreement between the Liberal and Nationalist leaders was so hastily arrived at that the concessions which Mr. Asquith announced on Monday have been found to require some revision and amplification in details, and that is the meaning of the announcement made by the Premier this week that he would answer certain questions relative to Ulster and Home Rule next Monday.

To those behind the scenes of British politics the present situation is

highly interesting, while the possible future developments are exciting in the extreme. The country at large remains in almost total ignorance of the plots and counterplots with which political circles are sizzling.

Only most discreet references are made in the newspapers to the intervention of the King, and its real character is known only in the highest quarters. It may be remarked in passing that not even the King believes in the likelihood of an Ulster rebellion on such an extensive scale as the Carsonites predict. The talk of 100,000 men in arms is taken with many grains of salt, but if only 5,000 men, fairly disciplined and armed, set up deliberate resistance, the situation would beggar contemplation.

That was the strength of King George's position and the weakness of Mr. Asquith's.

The Liberals believe and hope that such a danger has been conjured away by the offer of the plebiscite made to the Ulster counties. But, as indicated just now, the exclusion of this danger does not exhaust the exciting possibilities with which the developments of the present situation are fraught.

Threat to Cripple the Army.

Some political writers announced this week that the House of Lords might throw out the Army Annual bill. This does not sound very dreadful. It is, however, one of the most revolutionary ideas promulgated in the history of England. It would mean, if the plan were carried out successfully in all its details, that the whole British Army would on May 1 next be practically disbanded. The constituted authorities would have no power to issue orders to the army, which on its side would owe no allegiance to either the Crown or Parliament.

Through one of those curious omissions which occur in lawmaking, the Annual act does not come within the provisions of the Parliament act. Its rejection by the Peers would mean the complete stoppage of the machinery of the British Constitution as it affects the military forces of the Crown until new legislation were devised to set the wheels working again.

The protagonist of this scheme is Lord Milner. He is having hard work bringing even the extremist Unionist Peers to support so revolutionary a plan. The Liberals in the inner circle are hoping that he may succeed, for they argue that any real danger to the country from a military interregnum is non-existent, and that the results to the Unionist Party would be even more disastrous than was the Peers' rejection of the Finance bill.

"A general election would be called at once, and we should sweep the country as never before," said one of the foremost Liberal leaders this week. "All sections of the Liberal Party would unite, and the democracy of England to a man would rise against such an attempt to destroy the Constitution based on centuries of Englishmen's struggles for freedom."

SCHOOL DIRECTORS ACCUSED

Scranton Correspondence Institution Charged with Stock Jobbing.

BOSTON, March 13.—Sharp criticism and a vigorous defense of the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Penn., and their relations with corporations with a capital of more than $100,000,000, were made before the legislative committee on mercantile affairs to-day.

It was charged that the cause of education was being prostituted by the marketing of stocks through the school agents, while friends of the schools denied that they had any physical connection with the other corporations.

The bill under discussion was drawn by former Representative Clarence A. Barnes and would require all correspondence schools to file a copy of their by-laws and charter at the State House under penalty, and enable victims to sue for damages if they suffered through false representations by agents or advertising conflicting with the papers. The International Correspondence School's representative complained that the bill was aimed at them. They objected to it only because of the spirit behind it, favoring the bill so far as its provisions went.

A number of companies were named as having upward of $100,000,000 of capital, and Mr. Barnes said that all of these were owned or controlled by the prime movers of the schools. The companies marketed their securities, he said, by stock salesmen working through the persons who sell scholarships and find prospective buyers. Mr. Barnes said that it was about time for the Legislature to take notice of such "wild-cat schemes."

SCRANTON, Penn., March 13.—Officials of the International Correspondence Schools here said to-day that no attempt was made to conceal the fact that they were financially interested in lateral projects such as the poultry farm referred to to-day at the hearings before a Massachusetts legislative committee, and a fruit farm in California. They were also interested in a large typewriter company, it was said.

The poultry farm is located in New Jersey and until recently was managed by J. Foster, who was arrested two months go in Alabama in company with his stenographer. Foster is a son of T. J. Foster, head of the International Textbook Company and the International Correspondence Schools.

PRISON FOR CAPT. FISH.

Five Years for Burning His Yacht to Get $15,000 Insurance.

BOSTON, March 13.—Capt. John A. Fish of New York was sentenced today to five years in the Federal prison at Atlanta for burning his yacht Senta in Edgartown Harbor on Oct. 25, 1910, in order to gain $15,000 insurance money.

An appeal on a writ of error was taken by counsel, which acted as a stay, but Fish's bail was increased from $10,000 to $15,000. It was furnished by a surety company and he was released.

In moving sentence United States District Attorney French said that Fish when 21 years old deserted from the United States Army. At that time he was an orderly at West Point.

Several friends of the prisoner from New York asked the court to be lenient and his counsel recounted the bravery while in the British Army in South Africa which earned him service medals.

The fire that destroyed the yacht occurred at night. Fish aroused his guests in time for them to escape. He denied that he knew how the blaze originated.

Capt. Fish brought suit to recover $15,000 on a policy for the loss by fire of his yacht Senta against Douglas F. Cox of Higgins & Cox, representing the United States Lloyds, in May, 1913. In June a verdict for the defendant was returned before Justice John M. Davies in the Eighth District Municipal Court of New York. It [illegible] had received [illegible] surance companies [illegible] Cox took [illegible] of the

50,000 MORE MEN FOR HUERTA'S ARMY

Big Supply of Machine-Gun Ammunition Arrives from Germany —Rifles Coming from Japan.

POWERS TO SEND A NOTE?

Will Demand a Definite Statement from Him on Mexico's Condition, Washington Hears.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—Six million rounds of ammunition for the Federal Government arrived to-day from Germany

This is all for machine guns. Cartridges for rifles are being manufactured in a local Government factory. A large supply of acid and other ingredients needed for this factory has also been received, and, with some new machinery which has just arrived, will enable the Government to increase the output.

This strengthening of the military resources of the Government at this time is regarded as extremely important, and it is now said that when the 10,000 Japanese rifles, now on their way, have arrived, President Huerta will be able to put 50,000 more men in the field, and, even if the present programme is carried out, assume the offensive against Villa.

Persons arriving from Torreon say that confidence in the ability of the Government to hold the place has been re-established among the inhabitants and that business conditions are improving because of the marketing of cotton. It is reported with increased frequency that many rebels are deserting Villa and joining the Federals, being weary of Villa's long delay.

The exchange situation was extremely variable to-day. The banks attempted to force the rate up, and the opening quotations showed bullish tendencies. But the rate weakened later, as there was practically no demand and many were sellers of small amounts. Speculation by brokers comprised most of the trading during the day, but the banks bought freely. The difference between the buying and selling prices became less as the day advanced, indicating that the banks were expecting still higher rates when large concerns were forced to come into the market.

Persons who are in close touch with the banking situation say that the bankers here have agreed to raise 50,000,000 pesos for the Government before the end of April to float Government bonds. This story cannot be confirmed, but it is understood that bankers have agreed to this in order to prevent the establishment of a Federal bank, the issues of which would injure their business. This is expected to affect exchange slightly by forcing the banks to buy. Therefore they are buying quietly.

REBELS CLOSING ON TAMPICO.

Have Forced the Federals Back to the Outskirts of the Town.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, March 13.—Admiral Mayo, who is in command of the American warships at Tampico, asked Admiral Fletcher by wireless to-day for the Dolphin, and she sailed for there this afternoon. The numerous rebel bands in the neighborhood of Tampico have forced the Federals to retreat to the outskirts of the town, where they are busily digging intrenchments.

The Kronprinzessin Cecilie sailed this afternoon for Tampico, carrying 2,000 boxes of ammunition and field artillery for the Federal garrison, and also several American correspondents.

Gen. Maass still says that the rebels will not dare to make a concentrated attack on the city, as their losses would be heavy

The French Minister, M. Lefaivre, before his departure on the steamer Espagne paid visits to John Lind and Admiral Fletcher.

On the Espagne and the Morro Castle also sailed this morning several Cuban and American correspondents. They are returning after having been dined and wined at Huerta's expense, but not getting to the front, for which purpose they came.

MUTINY AND KILLGENERAL.

Federal Force Afterward Defeated and Their Leaders Executed.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—Gen. Florencio Alartste, commanding a thousand men at Jojutla, State of Morelos, was killed to-day by his own men, who mutinied. The uprising was led by four Lieutenants.

Most of the higher officers of Gen. Alatiste command escaped the massacre and went to neighboring villages, where they mobilized a punitive force and returned to Alartiste.

Meanwhile followers of the rebel General Zapata had joined the mutineers, but, despite this reinforcement, the mutineers were whipped by the loyal force. The War Department says that a majority of the mutineers who were captured were immediately executed.

POWERS TO ADDRESS HUERTA.

Washington Hears That a Joint Note of Inquiry Is Preparing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Reports reached Washington to-night from Mexico City that the governments having diplomatic representatives there were preparing a joint note on the Mexican situation, probably in response to the recent communication of the Huerta Administration, proposing that the United States join Mexico in restoring order in the Republic. This note was addressed to the United States, but copies of it were delivered to all diplomatic representatives in the Mexican capital, including those of Great Britain, Germany, France, Spain, and Japan.

This report would be ignored here if it did not come in such definite form, for it is a revival of persistent rumors to the same general effect that have been in circulation recently and have been discredited in well informed quarters.

To-night's report is somewhat more positive than any of its predecessors. According to what is said, the joint international note will probably demand that Gen. Huerta shall make a definite statement of conditions in Mexico and his ability to cope with them.

The Government has not been unmindful of the reports that foreign Powers contemplated joint representations of some sort in regard to the Mexican situation. All its information, however, has tended to show that none of the great European Governments were inclined to do anything that would embarrass the United States in this critical period of its relations with the Huerta Administration, and when it is also considered by the incidents growing out of the killing of William S. Benton [illegible] version that the foreign governments intend to bring pressure to bear on the Huerta administration is a phase of the subject that might relieve instead of increase the embarrassment of President Wilson and his advisers.

Both at the White House and the State Department the statement has been made repeatedly of late that no foreign government had shown a disposition to interfere with this Government's course. On the contrary, the Government has had assurances from some of the powers that they intended to pursue a policy of "hands off."

The note, which is said to be under preparation, would not be inimical to the policy of the Administration toward Mexico, but its avowed purpose would be to confront Huerta with a demand for the restoration of order and the protection of lives and property of foreigners.

A statement of his ability to put down disorders that now prevail in the northern part of Mexico would be of prime importance as the prospect approaches of renewed hostilities in the neighborhood of the vast oil interests of Lord Cowdray at Tampico and of a pitched battle between the Federals and Villa at Torreon. Should the Constitutionalists win in either or both of these campaigns, the ensuing crisis might force Huerta to the point of abdication, and all the powers are concerned to know how their interests would fare thereafter.

SUIT TO FREE 6,300 REFUGEES.

El Paso Lawyer Has Application Ready; Now Seeks a Federal Judge.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 13.—Application for the release of the 3,600 Mexican Federal soldiers and officers interned at Fort Bliss was all ready for filing in the Federal Court here today when lack of a Judge to hear the petition caused H. R. Gamble of El Paso, who represents the refugees, to postpone action.

Judge Maxcy, of this district, is in New Orleans, and when Judge Walter T. Burns of the Southern District of Texas was asked to hear the petition, he ruled that he was without jurisdiction, not having been formally designated to hear it.

To-night Mr. Gamble was considering the question of going to Houston to present the application to Judge Burns, despite the judge's ruling and his further announcement that an unusually heavy docket there would prevent his giving prompt hearing to the petition.

Unconditional release of the Mexicans is demanded in the petition, which Mr. Gamble said to-night he would ask to be made returnable here the first Monday in April.

According to a recent announcement of attorneys for the Mexicans, release of the prisoners will be asked on the ground that The Hague treaty does not apply to this case. A section of that treaty provides that, when the forces of either of two nations at war enter a third country, they shall be interned for the period of the conflict. Attorneys for the Mexicans hold that this does not cover a purely civil strife.

An informal agreement was reached to-day by which the rebels are to give Gen. Scott prompt information of the movements of bandit bands along the border. In this way the American officer, it is said, can keep his patrols on the alert to prevent the occasional raids of these bands into American territory.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Major Gen. Bliss, at San Antonio, telegraphed the War Department to-day that Lock McDaniel, District Attorney at Houston, had informed him that an application was about to be filed for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain the release of the refugee Mexicans now in the detention camp at Fort Bliss.

War Department officials think this action is the work of the Huerta Government, as only a few days ago when the United States presented a claim for $100,000 for expenditures for the refugees at El Paso and San Diego it was received with signs of resentment. President Huerta then remarked that his people were not being kept at El Paso by his direction or wish, and he did not see why he should be paying the United States for their keep.

After getting Gen. Bliss's dispatch Secretary Garrison informed Attorney General McReynolds and asked him to direct the District Attorney at Houston to take charge of the case. The Government will endeavor to maintain its right to detain the refugees, but it is admitted by Government lawyers that the District Attorney will have a hard task.

No precedent exists in international law or usage for what the Government is doing. At the same time it is believed by officials to be a course dictated by principles of humanity.

STILL PRESSING CARRANZA.

Bryan Insists on Our Right to Act for All Foreigners.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Government will continue to insist on obtaining from Gen. Carranza and the Mexican Constitutionalists information concerning the welfare of all foreigners in Mexico. This was the effect of a recent communication from Secretary Bryan to Consul Simpich at Nogales, who presented it to Gen. Carranza. A reply was in the hands of Secretary Bryan to-night, but he did not make it public.

Mr. Bryan, it is said, did not reply directly to the recent notes of Carranza on the Benton case, but set forth the desires of the American Government with respect to a Spanish citizen for whom the Spanish Ambassador had asked the United States to obtain protection. The communication pointed out that nations which had recognized Huerta could not deal with the Constitutionalists except through the United States.

There have been intimations from Constitutionalist sources that Gen. Carranza's reply indicated that he would give the United States the information desired, but details are lacking.

REBELS CUT OFF MONTEREY.

Big Railroad Centre Is Surrounded and Expects Early Attack.

LAREDO, Texas, March 13.—Monterey, an important railroad centre and the largest city in northeastern Mexico, is virtually isolated, and Constitutionalist troops are advancing from all sides, according to a dispatch received at the Federal military headquarters at Nuevo Laredo. Only one telegraph wire out of Monterey is working. With the exception of the line to Saltillo, railroad communication has been destroyed.

An attack on Monterey, it is understood, is planned as one of the first moves in connection with the southward march of the rebel army. Already several minor engagements have been fought near Monterey, but there has been no indication when the attack on the city is to be made.

The dispatch reported the main body of the rebels approaching from the direction of Matamoras, apparently well supplied with arms and ammunition, including several pieces of artillery. The strength of the two armies is not known.

HALTS OUR ARMS SHIPMENT.

Huerta Officials Have Not Yet Let It Reach O'Shaughnessy.

VERA CRUZ, March 13.—It became known here to-day that a shipment of arms to the American Embassy in the Federal capital twelve days ago had not yet been put in the possession of Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé. It is believed to have been held by the Federal authorities pending further negotiations.

It is rumored here that the authorities contend that there has been some misunderstanding regarding the permission for the shipment, which has possibly only been deferred.

The American authorities here appear disposed to regard the matter as without great importance.

TEST PRESIDENT'S PARDON.

Tribune Men Prepare to Take Their Case to Supreme Court.

The first step was taken yesterday toward carrying to the United States Supreme Court the constitutional questions involved in the refusal of George Burdick, financial editor, and William L. Curtin, ship news reporter of The New York Tribune, to accept a pardon from the President of the United States which would have enabled them to answer the questions of the Federal Grand Jury concerning certain customs cases. The procedure followed was agreed to by District Attorney Marshall and ex-District Attorney Henry A. Wise, counsel for the Tribune men, in order to facilitate the case.

Assistant District Attorney Frank R. Carstarphen filed yesterday in the Federal District Court the order of Judge Hand fining the defendants $500 apiece, but giving them leave to purge themselves by appearing before the Federal Grand Jury and answering all questions fully. However, if they refused to answer such questions, the Court said, they might be committed until they did comply.

At the beginning of next week Burdick and Curtin will have subpoenas served upon them. They will come before the Grand Jury and will again refuse to answer questions. They will be at once brought before Judge Hand and arrested. Mr. Wise will, however, have ready a writ of habeas corpus for each of them, and will promptly sue them out. On these writs the defendants will be released until the case can be taken up by the Supreme Court and decided there.

CONGRESS HONORS HEROES.

Watch for Kroonland Captain, Medals to Others for Volturno Rescues.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate passed to-day the joint resolution conveying the thanks of Congress to the Captain, officers, and crew of the Red Star liner Kroonland "for the prompt and heroic service rendered by them in rescuing eighty-nine lives from the burning steamer Volturno."

The resolution, which has already passed the House, directs the Secretary of Commerce to present to the Captain a gold American watch and gold chain, and to the officers and crew five gold, five silver, and twenty-nine bronze medals suitably engraved by the United States Mint.

Paul H. Kreibohm is Captain of the Kroonland, but as he is designated in the resolution simply by his rank and not by name, the thanks of Congress in this instance will not carry the privileges of the floor of the House and Senate. The privilege was given to Capt. Rostron of the Carpathia when Congress thanked him for his bold dash through the ice floes to the rescue of passengers on the wrecked Titanic.

Speaking of the floor privilege, which the resolution does not extend, the committee says in its report:

"Your committee consider it unwise to grant this great privilege too frequently, thereby lessening the high appreciation in which such a privilege is held."

The resolution appropriates $1,000 for the purchase of the watch and medals.

$7,000,000 FLEET FOR ORE.

Ten Vessels to be Built to Bring Iron from Chile.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., March 13.—A recent trip to Europe by H. S. Snyder, a Vice President of the Bethlehem Steel Company, has resulted in negotiations being completed for the building of a fleet of ten vessels of 15,000 tons each to carry iron ore from Chile to the United States. This was announced to-day by President E. G. Grace of the company.

The vessels will cost $700,000 each. They will be built by foreign shipbuilders with money furnished by a foreign financial syndicate. It is hoped to have the vessels completed by the latter part of 1916 or early in 1917.

DIDN'T END KOEHLER TRIAL.

Garrison Denies Suggesting Adjournment—Court Can Reconvene.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—It was denied at the War Department to-day that the court-martial engaged in trying Major Benjamin M. Koehler had adjourned owing to a suggestion from Secretary Garrison. Officials explained that the court, by the order which convened it, could automatically adjourn and reassemble if any circumstances in the course of the trial required such action.

SIEGEL DEPOSITORS HEAR OF NEW OFFER

Continued from Page 1.

be a redraft of a former petition which asked for a receiver in bankruptcy for other Siegel enterprises besides the bank. The petition will be made on behalf of three creditors of the bank, with deposits aggregating more than $500. It was pointed out by counsel for the prospective petitioners that a receiver in bankruptcy would have greater latitude in an investigation of the affairs of Siegel and Vogel than a receiver in equity proceedings, the former having authority to examine their books back to the time when their business institutions were established. With the appointment of a receiver in bankruptcy the status of the depositors would be a matter for the courts to decide.

The claims of each of the Siegel creditors, and there are some 20,000 of them, would have to be adjusted separately, according to lawyers who have followed developments.

The District Attorney received a letter yesterday, in which it was charged that the cash girls in the Siegel stores had been swindled. The letter said that the girls were provided with cash registers, and that at the close of each day certain employes went around gathering up the cash and the checks. The cash registers next morning contained a slip showing merely the number of sales. At the end of the week, the letter went on to explain, the cash girls would be notified of a shortage by a slip explaining that a deduction had been made from her pay envelope. E. W. Bloomingdale, Chairman of the Depositors' Protective Committee, of which Gen. Theodore A. Bingham and Theodore P. Gilman were members, in a statement issued yesterday, said that he did not see any way for the depositors to get back any of their money.

"A desire for personal revenge," he said, "has resulted in the withdrawal of the offer of the Depositors' Realization Corporation, and this offer which was the only hope of the depositors has been rejected and the money, $450,000, will no doubt be used for the defense of the indicted men.

"Of course, Siegel and Vogel may go to jail, but I do not see that the will help the depositors to get their money. If a principle is the [illegible] prosecution of the two [illegible] very commendable, but [illegible] men who placed the [illegible] hands of Siegel [illegible] offered in [illegible] these

EVIDENCE FOR FRANK IGNORED, SHE SAYS

Aged Woman Who Heard Mary Phagan's Death Cries Assails Prosecutor in an Affidavit.

WOULDN'T ALTER HER STORY

Mrs. J. B. Simmons Says Dorsey Dropped Her as a Witness When He Found Her Story Didn't Fit.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 13.—Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey, who prosecuted Leo M. Frank for the murder of Mary Phagan, was to-day made the target for the sensational charge that he sought to change the testimony of a prospective witness so that it would fit the State's theory of the murder, and, failing in this, did not call his informant as a witness at the trial. Mrs. J. B. Simmons of Birmingham, Ala., makes the accusation.

Mrs. Simmons was visiting in Atlanta at the time of the Phagan murder and was passing the pencil factory at about 2:30 o'clock on the afternon of April 26. She said she heard screams, apparently from the basement of the factory, but that when she told the Solicitor her story he tried to make her say that it was some time after 3 o'clock, because Leo Frank wasn't in the pencil factory at 2:30 o'clock. In an affidavit in the possession of Frank's lawyers Mrs. Simmons goes so far as to say that she could hear the agonized pleading of the girl who was being tortured in the factory basement. Her insistence that it was at or near 2:30 o'clock did not harmonize with the State's notion that Frank committed the murder. According to the evidence at the trial, Frank was on his way back to the factory from his luncheon at 2:30 o'clock. If Mrs. Simmons was right about the time, and actually heard the screams of Mary Phagan as the rope was tightening about her neck in the factory basement, then some one else than Frank was guilty of the murder.

Capt. W. W. Burke, who was instrumental in obtaining the affidavit, was in Birmingham to-day and said that Frank's defense regarded the statement of Mrs. Simmons as of great importance because of the light it threw on the solicitor's alleged methods of procuring evidence to condemn Frank.

Says She Refused to Lie.

"Mr. Dorsey wanted me to testify that it was at the time Frank was in the factory that I heard the screams," said Mrs. Simmons, "but I told him that I wasn't going to swear to an untruth just to help him or any one else. I left him my address, expecting to be called as a witness at the trial, but that was the last I ever heard of it.

"I have 65 years, and have reached an age when death is not far off. I look upon the matter of swearing falsely with perhaps more seriousness than those who feel that they have many years before they will have to appear before the Great Judge. I would not tell an untruth at the trial, and I was not called."

Here is Mrs. Simmons's story in her own words:

"My husband gets pension money, and I had been at the Atlanta Shoe Company, 25 West Alabama Street, to see if his letter had come. This was the day Mary Phagan was murdered. The Decoration Day parade had started. The old soldiers had gone by and the high school boys were just passing when I left the store and went to Forsyth Street, and then down past the pencil factory.

"It must have been 2:30 o'clock or later. Just as I got to the factory I heard a scream and then another one. I stopped and put my hand on the little railing that runs in front of the building and I leaned over to listen.

"I says to myself, 'somebody is sure killing somebody,' so I stayed there a minute longer. I heard the screams three times. Every time it seemed as though some one was putting his hand over the mouth of the person that was screaming so as to muffle the sound. I tried to look in, but I couldn't see anything. After the third scream everything was quiet, and I didn't hear anything more.

"I waited around there for a while but I didn't see or hear anything more suspicious and I thought it was just some man beating his wife or some negro fight. I looked down the street and there was a woman, but that was the only person in particular that I noticed at the time.

"I went home and told my son-in-law, 'Buck' Williams, about it. He didn't think much of it at the time, but the next morning he came to me and said: 'Do you remember what you were telling me yesterday?'

"I asked what of it and he said that some one had murdered little Mary Phagan in the pencil factory. He told some people about what I had heard and pretty soon two detectives came out to my house. Their names were Webb and Harper. They asked me all about what I had heard and about the time that I went by the factory, and when they got through they told me not to say anything to any one else about what I had told them.

Called Before Dorsey.

"The next thing I knew I got a subpoena to go to Solicitor Dorsey's office. There were a lot of people around. Two or three young girls were there who had been subpoenaed, too. Mr. Dorsey was in a hurry, and I don't suppose I talked with him more than half an hour.

"I told him just what I have told you, and he said, 'Are you sure about the time?' I told him I was and that it was when the Decoration Day parade was passing. That is how I fixed the time. He says to me, 'Now, are you sure? Think about this. You know the girl was killed before this time.'

"I told him I didn't know the time except by the fact that the parade was passing, and that the old soldiers had gone by and the high school boys were right in front of me when I walked out of the store.

"Then he says to me, 'Well, I think it was earlier than that. Just think it over again. Frank is supposed not to have been in the factory at 2 o'clock or 2:30 o'clock.'

"I told him that it didn't make any difference to me where Frank was supposed to be, I was going to tell the truth just as it was. I didn't care whom it helped or hurt. He kept on arguing with me, but I stuck to what I said at first. He nor any one else couldn't make me change. I know what I heard and when I heard it.

"When I came down here I sent him a letter telling him where I was, but he never sent for me to testify at the trial. This surprised me, but I read the papers and it looks as if he didn't need my kind of testimony.

"I was talking to Mrs. A. B. Davis, who lives here in Birmingham now, but who used to live in Atlanta, and she told me that I ought to let Frank's lawyers know about it. I took her advice, and that is how they found it all out. If Frank is the one that killed the little girl I think he should be punished, but if he wasn't in the factory at the time I heard the screams I don't see how he could have done it."

Girl Accuses Conley.

Ruby Snipes, a white girl, 17 years old, swore to-day that the negro Conley once attempted an attack upon her. Part of her affidavit follows:

"One evening in April, 1911, as I was leaving the pencil factory at about 5:45 o'clock, and as I was about to go out of the street door, I heard a voice and stopped, turned around, and saw the speaker was Jim Conley, the sweeper. He was approaching me, and I asked what he wanted. He said, pointing at a purse that I had in my hand, 'I want a quarter.'

"I asked him why he expected me to give him a quarter, and at that moment footsteps were heard at the top of the stairs as if some one was coming down, and Conley turned around and walked back in the hallway, past the stairs. I waited a moment, and no one came down the stairs, and I went on home.

"I was nervous at the time, as I knew Conley to be a surly negro, and several of the other girl employes felt the same way about Conley."

Frank's case is to be discussed next Sunday by the Rev. Dr. L. O. Bricker, pastor actually of the First Christian Church. Dr. Bricker says he is prompted to discuss the case by a sense of public duty and responsibility for conditions that made a square deal impossible in the original trial.

The pastor takes the position, not that Leo Frank is innocent of the crime, but that, innocent or guilty, the atmosphere surrounding the trial was such as to preclude an unbiased hearing.

"I assume my full share of the responsibility for this condition," said Dr. Bricker to-day. "I admit freely that I was wrought up to a pitch that prevented the proper exercise of judgment and decision. I believe that most of us—practically all of us—were in the same state of mind during the trial.

"This state of affairs reached a point that charged the very atmosphere of the courtroom with prejudice. An unbiased trial was impossible. I am prompted now to do my best to square my part of this grave responsibility by opening the problem to discussion in my pulpit, and I invite the attention of all people who feel as I do that they were hasty and not in the proper mood for judgment during the first trial."

Dr. C. B. Wilmer of St. Luke's Episcopal Church takes the same attitude.

The arrival of Detective Burns is the event most eagerly awaited by all concerned in the case.

Reuben R. Arnold, leading counsel for Frank, to-day issued the following statement:

The only direct evidence against Frank was a disreputable negro convict. The State undertook to corroborate his testimony with circumstantial evidence. But it is now shown that in so many respects was this evidence false that the probability of the story told by Conley has come to be seriously questioned.

We sympathize with the people of Atlanta in the perplexed condition in which they now find themselves as they contemplate the possibility that Frank may be hanged for an innocent man. If he is guilty, he richly deserves to die; but if there is any reasonable doubt that he killed Mary Phagan, we believe like The Journal of Atlanta, which, with most of the press of Georgia, once led the hounds in pursuit of a victim, that Georgia will rise superior to partisanship, prejudice, pride, and do full justice to Frank though the heavens fall.

FRANK A MODEL BOY.

Testimonials from Persons Who Knew Him as a Student.

Leo M. Frank, now under sentence of death in Atlanta, Ga., was a pupil in the public schools and Pratt Institute in Brooklyn. It was recalled yesterday by two persons who had special opportunities for observing his life during his student days, covering a period of ten years, from 1896 to 1906, that his youthful career was marked by high traits of character, ambition, and mental qualities that attracted attention to him.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, recently physical director in the public schools, was Principal of Pratt Institute when Frank was a student there, and Miss Annie Carroll Moore was librarian in the same institution. Miss Moore has written to THE TIMES describing the good impression Frank made while under her observation, from the time she first saw him in the library, when he was 12 years old, until he had reached the age of 20. She says:

I first met Leo Frank in a children's library of which I was in charge from 1896 to 1906. He was then attending a public school in the neighborhood of the library and of his home. Between the ages of 12 and 14 years he read a finer selection of books than any boy who frequented the library. His delight in the great heroic characters of literature and history remains one of the vivid memories of years which marked the beginnings of special library work for children.

The boy read with rare appreciation and intelligence and like hundreds of other boys was in the habit of talking with me familiarly about his reading and his future hopes and plans. In February, 1898, an exhibit of books and portraits relating to heroic characters was held in the children's room. The boys and girls were unusually interested in this exhibit and the subject of heroism and wrote papers about their favorite characters and their ideas of heroism. Leo Frank, then a boy of 14, wrote the following:

"In ancient times a brave man only was a hero, but now in modern times a hero has to be brave and good morally and virtually."

This sentiment characterizes the habitual mental attitude of the boy I knew during eight years of his life, from the age of 12 to 20 years. On entering high school, Leo Frank was transferred to the adult department of the library. Throughout his high school course, however, and during his college years, he continued to visit the children's room and to take a vital interest in its concerns and progress, and to share his growing experience with books and life.

The children's library does not segregate boys and girls. It approximates the life of a large family in recognizing no age limit and in its freedom of personal contact. In its insistance upon equal social rights and privileges it affords rare opportunities for the study of democratic relationships.

In this environment and as a resident of the neighborhood in which he lived, Leo Frank grew from boyhood into manhood. I knew his mother and sister, also, during this period of eight years, and I know that the aspiration to be fine pervaded his daily life.

ANNIE CARROLL MOORE.

To Miss Moore's letter, Dr. Gulick adds this indorsement:

Leo Frank was a student of the high school of which I was at the time Principal. The long acquaintance of Miss Annie Carroll Moore, then the librarian of the children's department of the same institution, has just come to my knowledge.

In view of the large place which the years from 12 to 20 occupy in determining the permanent ideals and conduct of people, Miss Moore's account seems to be worthy of careful note and of being given to the public.

My own acquaintance with Leo Frank is, though far more intimate and long, corroborative of her experience.

LUTHER HALSEY GULICK.

New York City, March 13, 1914.

Only One "BROMO QUININE." To get the genuine, call for full name, "LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE." Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 25c.

IGNORES BROTHER IN WILL.

Mrs. Ryder Leaves Nothing to A. L. Garden, Who Married a Shop Girl.

Alfred Levering Garden of Nice, France, who thirty years ago incurred the displeasure of his family by his marriage to a New York shopgirl, inherits nothing under the will of his sister, Mrs. Florence V. Ryder, who died on March 9. In her will, filed for probate yesterday, Mrs. Ryder makes bequests of $5,000 each to her brother, W. Morton Garden of Philadelphia, and to Annie E. Kidd, her sister, and states that these legacies would be larger if her brother and sister were not already amply provided for, but the name of her other brother, Alfred, is not mentioned.

Alfred Garden was the son of the late Christopher Garden, President of the Ninth National Bank of New York. In 1883, when about 27 years old, he fell in love with a girl in one of the city's large department stores, and, despite the injunctions of his family, he married her. The Garden family then induced Alfred to bring divorce proceedings against his wife. The suit was never tried in court. Mrs. Garden put in a defense, and alimony of $12 a week was awarded her pending the outcome of her suit. The award was appealed, but the Court of Appeals confirmed it. Mr. Garden went to Nice, France, where he has been living ever since.

The wife returned to her work in the store after her husband's departure and continued to earn a scant living until sickness overtook her. She is now living with friends in Brooklyn, and has seen her husband but once in the last twenty-five years.

Mrs. Ryder made several bequests of $2,000 and $1,000 each to nephews and nieces, and to two sisters-in-law, and provided that her residuary estate should be held in life trust for her niece, Sylvia de Murias Vanderveer.

FIND NO BLAKESLEE WILL.

Art Dealer's Widow and Trust Company to Get Letters.

Surrogate Fowler signed an order yesterday directing that letters of administration upon the estate of her husband should be granted to-day to Mrs. Theron J. Blakeslee, widow of the art dealer of 665 Fifth Avenue, who shot himself last Saturday evening. Mr. Blakeslee, as far as is known, left no will. His widow has made a thorough though fruitless search through her husband's private papers, and Theron H. Davis, Mrs. Blakeslee's attorney, has made an equally thorough search through Mr. Blakeslee's safes, desks, and studio rooms without result.

Letters of administration on the Blakeslee estate will also be granted today to the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company upon their own application. The trust company will not be required to file a bond, but one of $1,000,000 will be required of Mr. Blakeslee's widow. Mrs. Blakeslee fixes the value of her husband's estate at about $500,000, all personalty.

DOCTOR WAS A BURGLAR.

Carried Jimmies in Physician's Bag and Treated Unfortunate Patients.

Ralph Jacobs, who, according to the police, represented that he was a physician in order to gain entrance to houses and then rob them, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment of a year in the penitentiary and $500 fine by Justices Herrman, O'Keefe, and Zeller in Special Sessions. He had been convicted on a charge of having burglar's tools in his possession.

Probation Officer Mullin reported that Jacobs had cards indicating that he was a physician representing the Board of Health. He carried a physician's bag, with medical instruments on top and beneath them jimmies, bits, braces, and skeleton keys.

"He carried the impersonation to such an extent," Mullin reported, "that he actually treated patients. In one case he operated on a man's leg. The patient has been in bad shape from blood poisoning ever since. In another time he gave a woman some medicine, and she was ill in bed for a week from the effects of it."

SAYS HE WAS BANK DUMMY.

Baker, Sued for $6,500, Swears He Borrowed for Director.

Trial of a suit brought by the People's Bank of Brooklyn to recover $6,500 on a promissory note made by Paul Schissel, a baker, and discounted by the bank, was begun yesterday before Supreme Court Justice Kelly. In his answer Schissel says that he acted as a dummy in the transaction for one of the Directors of the bank, and that the bank authorities were aware that he was not benefited financially by the loan.

Schissel says that he never received a cent for himself on the note, and that after he got the money from the bank he turned it over to the Director in whose interest he was acting.

The hearing will be continued on Monday.

TWO DIE IN TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Engineer and Freight Robber Shot in Illinois Affray, Three Wounded.

PEORIA, Ill., March 13.—Two men were killed and two Deputy Sheriffs and a woman were wounded as the result of an attempted hold-up by four men of a Chicago & Northwestern freight train at Manlius, forty-five miles north of here, to-day.

The trainmen say they found four men unloading goods from a car when the train stopped at Manlius. One of the robbers opened fire on the conductor while the others ran to the engine and ordered Arthur Fisher, the engineer, to proceed with the train. He tried to explain the danger of a collision, and one of the bandits shot him dead. The trio then rejoined the fourth, who had been holding off the crew, and fled toward Langley.

Sheriff Byers and two deputies, his son Leslie, and Bert Shroghind started in pursuit, finally locating the bandits in a bunk car. They opened fire on the officers, wounding both deputies. They then fled to a cornfield, where they were surrounded by Sheriff Byers and a posse.

In an exchange of shots one robber fell shot through the abdomen. Two then surrendered, and the third escaped to Chillicothe, where he was later arrested. The wounded bandit was hurried to a hospital, but died within a few hours. The robbers are said to be Mexicans.

Mrs. Wright, wife of the Langley station agent, was wounded by a stray bullet.

CONVENT INMATE SUES.

Miss Hennig Says Her Father Retains Stock Worth $7,500.

From inside the quiet walls of the Convent of Jesus and Mary on West Fourteenth Street there came yesterday the suit of a daughter against her father for the recovery of 1,500 shares of stock worth $7,500. The plaintiff is Irene Hennig and the defendant is Charles Hennig. The plaintiff says she has been unable to get the property by any means not involving publicity.

In her affidavit filed in the Supreme Court Miss Henig says that prior to February, 1911, she lived at 1,620 New York Avenue, Brooklyn. She thought her father could make his home with her, but his employment as an expert engineer with the Piedmont Manganese Company, a New York concern, doing business in Lynchburg, Va., kept him away, and it was his custom to sleep in this borough.

Miss Hennig says she gave up keeping house and went to the Martha Washington Hotel, where she lived for a time, and later went to Lynchburg and lived with her father in the Carroll Hotel. This was in January, 1912, and shortly afterward her father suggested that she enter a convent. So she came back here and followed his suggestion. The property that Miss Hennig is suing for was left her by a relative.

TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES TO THE TIMES

PAGE, UNWORRIED, CABLES HIS SPEECH

Complies with Bryan's Request and Says Reporter's Condensation Was Misleading.

TOLLS REPEAL IN SENATE

And Victory by 10 Votes Is Conceded—Carnegie Peace Society Fought Exemption Clause.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—Ambassador Walter H. Page received this morning from Secretary Bryan a cablegram embodying the Senate resolution concerning his speech at the dinner of the Association of the Chambers of Commerce on Wednesday night, and a request for an explanation as well as the full text of his remarks.

Mr. Page immediately complied with Mr. Bryan's request, and sent to Washington the text of his ten-minute speech as he remembered it. The Ambassador spoke without manuscript or notes, as is his usual custom at such functions, and he was, therefore, forced to reconstruct his talk from memory to the best of his ability.

Mr. Page had nothing to say on the subject of the speech as sent by him to Washington, but it is understood that those parts, referring to the Panama Canal and the Monroe Doctrine, were essentially the same as the version, which were obtained by THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent from an authoritative source and cabled last night. This differed from the accounts, published in the London papers, in only a few, but those few, vital words.

Mr. Page did not appear worried today over the Senate resolution.

LONDON, March 13.—After reading accounts to-day of the proceedings in the United States Senate in regard to his speech, Ambassador Page came to the conclusion that the Senators had been misled by the excessive condensation of his remarks in regard to his interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine.

He stated that he had distinctly said that the United States would object to or prohibit any European power from taking more territory in the New World, and then, in conclusion, had said amid the laughter of the audience:

"So you see that the United States would prefer that no European powers should gain more territory in the New World."

When referring to the Panama Canal, he added, he had said that Great Britain would profit most from the canal because she owned the great bulk of the world's shipping.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Chamberlain, author of the resolution calling for an explanation of Ambassador Page's speech, said to-day that he was gratified to learn that Secretary Bryan had acted upon the Senate's request. He added:

"I see the Ambassador says he was joking. Well, it strikes me that Ambassadors of this Government should not joke about matters which President Wilson said in his message might provoke war."

TOLLS REPEAL BILL IN SENATE.

Owen Presents Measure—Majority of Ten for It Is Conceded.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—As the result of a conference held at the White House last night between President Wilson, Senator Owen of Oklahoma, a member of the Committee on Inter-Oceanic Canals, and Chairman Adamson of the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, Mr. Owen to-day introduced in the Senate a bill identical with the Sims bill, already before the House, repealing the tolls exemption clause in the Panama Canal act.

Mr. Owen said afterward that he hoped the Senate Committee would complete its consideration of the measure by the time the House passed it so that no time would be lost.

"I am not ignoring the chairman of the committee," (Mr. O'Gorman of New York,) said Mr. Owen, "and I do not expect him to use obstructive tactics against the measure he opposes. I expect the committee to be called together by Mr. O'Gorman next week to consider the bill. Instead of making the fight in committee for a favorable report, the committee may simply report the measure to the Senate without recommendation and let the whole fight be made on the floor. That was done in the case of the Currency bill."

Senator O'Gorman, who is now out of the city, will return on Monday to find an insistent demand for taking up the Owen bill. Among the Democrats on the committee who voted for tolls exemption, but will now support repeal, are Senator Thornton, the ranking member, and Senator Simmons of North Carolina. Senator Chilton also is counted upon to vote for a repeal measure. Republican members of the committee are divided.

In any event, the vote of the committee on the Owen bill is certain to be close. Should the majority report the bill unfavorably, Senator Owen and others will submit a minority report.

There was much discussion in the Senate to-day as to the outcome, but it was generally conceded that the repeal bill would pass. Assertions that it would be adopted by a majority of about fifty were not accepted, however, by the conservative leaders, who predicted that the majority for the repeal would not exceed ten.

Representative Adamson, who is leading the fight for the bill in the lower house, conferred with Senators during the day, giving assurances that the repeal bill would be passed by a good margin by the end of next week.

SPENT $23,000 IN TOLLS WAR.

Carnegie Peace Endowment Secretary Tells of Society's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—How the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace spent $23,000 in circulating literature in favor of repealing the tolls exemption clause of the Panama Canal act was told before the Senate Lobby Committee by James Brown Scott, Secretary of the Endowment.

The Board of Trustees had caused 1,200,000 copies of a statement signed by prominent men condemning the tolls exemption to be circulated, said Mr. Scott. It was the circulation of this pamphlet to which Senator O'Gorman had reference when he made his recent attack in the Senate upon the Carnegie Endowment.

Mr. Scott said that the board had also sent out 715,062 copies of the speech delivered by Senator Root opposing the exemption. The copies of the speech were sent out under Mr. Root's frank. There [illegible] Senator's use of the [illegible] but aside [illegible] Foundation had gone too far in sending out so many copies of one address.

Mr. Scott told the Senators that Mr. Root was a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees that ordered the distribution of the speech, but was not present when the distribution was voted. Mr. Scott knew of no funds being expended for lectures or press work.

"This is a peace organization, isn't it?" asked Senator Reed of Missouri.

Mr. Scott said it was.

"Then just what has it to do with Panama Canal tolls?" asked the Senator.

"Some people," replied the witness, "think that the best way to preserve peace is to smooth out difficulties between nations."

"And yield to other countries?" asked Mr. Reed.

"You will find no yielding to other nations in our attitude," was Mr. Scott's reply.

Senator Walsh asked about an annual contribution of $31,000 to the American Peace Society. Mr. Scott said that organization, headed by Senator Burton, distributed to smaller organizations throughout the country documents dealing with the peace propaganda. He agreed to produce copies of all which dealt with general arbitration treaties or canal tolls exemption.

Further inquiry into the Peace Endowment's records brought to light an allotment of $7,469 in 1913 for "propaganda for Panama tolls." That sum, it was disclosed, was never expended.

The statement sent out by the Endowment said in part:

The greatest interest of the United States as a nation is to represent worthily before the world the principles of civil and religious liberty and the public efficiency and well being which those principles develop and thereby to promote the adoption of those principles the world over.

This is of great material as well as of great moral interest. In comparison with this large interest, the interest of the United States in its coastwise vessels sink into insignificance.

By securing the repeal of that part of the act of Congress on the Panama Canal which provided for the exemption of the coastwise vessels from the payment of tolls, the American people would embrace a precious opportunity to prove that they understand their highest interest and recognize their duty to promote it "for the benefit of mankind."

The statement was signed by Joseph H. Choate, Oscar S. Straus, Andrew D. White, Samuel Mather, Charles W. Eliot, James L. Slayden, John L. Cadwallader, Charles L. Taylor, Elihu Root, Henry S. Pritchett, Luke E. Wright, William M. Howard, Charlemagne Tower, Cleveland H. Dodge, R. S. Woodward, Robert A. Franks, Austen G. Fox Nicholas Murray Butler, J. G. Schmidlapp, Arthur William Frazier, Robert S. Brookings, and James Brown Scott.

INDORSE TOLLS REPEAL.

New England Legislators Reject Protest Against It—Wilson Defended

BOSTON, March 13.—President Wilson's attitude on the Panama tolls question was indorsed in the House of Representatives to-day, when a resolution protesting against the repeal of the provision of the Canal act exempting American coast wise shipping from canal tolls was defeated by a vote of 105 to 91.

The debate occupied nearly two hours, and many Republicans defended the President.

WILSON MESSAGE A CLASSIC.

English-Speaking People May Be Proud of It, Says London Editor.

LONDON, March 13.—President Wilson's message on the Panama Canal, considered purely from a literary standpoint, is regarded by Alfred G. Gardiner, editor of The Daily News, as a classic of which, he says, all English-speaking people could be proud. Mr. Gardiner made this statement in an address to the American Luncheon Club here to-day. He continued:

"The greatest evil of Europe to-day is secret diplomacy. I believe when the history of the time comes to be written it will be said that the greatest gift America made to the world was that of frank and candid diplomacy."

EX-CAPTAIN LEADS A RIOT.

White Assaults Four Policemen in Dublin "Unemployed" Fight.

DUBLIN, March 13.—Leading a march on the Lord Mayor's home to-day at the head of an army of the unemployed, Capt. White, son of the late Field Marshal, Sir George Stuart White, defender of Ladysmith during the Boer War, met a baton charge of the police so fiercely that five accusations of assault were laid against him. These were made by a police Inspector, a Sergeant of police, two policemen, and the driver of a mail wagon.

Capt. White, wielding a large club, inflicted severe wounds upon Inspector Purcell, who led the police. During the brief but sanguinary riot many heads among the attacking and defending forces were broken, amonog them that of Capt. White.

Capt. James Robert White, formerly of the First Gordon Highlanders, was one of the leaders in the movement started in Dublin to organize a national force to uphold the authority of the Crown and Government of Ireland on the same lines as the Ulster force which Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, was organizing. Capt. White, who went through the Boer War with distinction, receiving the Queen's and the King's and the Distinguished Order Service medals, resigned his commission in the army in order to organize a Nationalist force, and started his work by recruiting the men on strike in Dublin last year.

HIDE ST. PAUL'S PICTURES.

Custodians Place Them in the Crypt to Save Them from Militants.

LONDON, March 13.—The valuable pictures in St. Paul's Cathedral have been removed from the nave and placed in the crypt until the danger of attacks on them by suffragettes has passed.

It was announced to-day in governmental circles that no new steps would be taken to suppress suffragettes, since the "Cat and Mouse" act was working so well that the militants were able to command the services of only seven women who were willing to commit outrages.

Votes for Women, the suffragette organ edited by Frederick and Emmeline Pethick Lawrence, comments to-day on the mutilation by May Richardson of the "Rokeby Venus" in the National Gallery as follows:

"Miss May Richardson has thereby demonstrated once more that society rests upon mutual forbearance and consent, and that if one section, however powerful, outrages the feelings of another section, however small, there are means of retaliation open to those who have been wronged which will be keenly felt by the community at large.

"Miss Richardson's action is, of course, widely criticised and condemned, but the real culprits are Premier Asquith and his Government, who have taught women by precept and example that they care nothing for equity or justice or the priceless traditions of liberty and that the only thing which influences them is a strong right arm which can strike an irreparable blow."

ITALIANS KILL 263 ARABS.

Native Levies Lose 42 Men in Battle with Tripoli Tribesmen.

BENGASI, Tripoli, March 13.—Severe fighting, in which the Italian troops killed 263 Arabs, took place on Wednesday in the neighborhood of the Oasis of Seuetina, according to dispatches brought here to-day by couriers from the interior.

An Italian column, composed chiefly of native levies, was attacked on the march by 2,000 Arabs, and a sharp battle ensued.

The Italians lost two officers and forty-two native soldiers killed and a number of officers and native soldiers wounded.

MRS. PAGE PRESENTS EIGHT AMERICANS

Third Court of the Season Is Held at Buckingham Palace.

GERMAN HEIRESS ATTENDS

"Coal King's" Daughter, Mrs. John Freeman Mitford, Wears Wonderful Wedding Gown.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—The King and Queen held the third Court of the season to-night at Buckingham Palace. It was the last of the early Spring receptions, and it is doubtful if any others will be held before June.

The Queen looked especially well. She wore the blue ribbon of the Garter across a splendid robe of opalescent brocade and rich jeweled embroidery. Her crown of diamonds corresponded with her high diamond collar and necklace.

The most notable presentation was that of Mrs. John Freeman Mitford, formerly Fräulein von Friedlander-Fuld, the German heiress, whose marriage to Lord Redesdale's son was one of the events of the last Berlin season. She was presented by her mother-in-law. The young bride wore the wonderful wedding gown which excited such admiration in Berlin, and her jewels, especially those of her tiara, were of regal magnificence.

Mrs. Page presented Mrs. John S. Parke, wife of the American Military Attaché at Brussels; Miss Genevieve Parke, Miss Pauline Parke, Mrs. Fletcher Ryer of San Francisco, Miss Doris Ryer, Miss Frances Leggett, the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Mrs. Newton Booth Knox of San Francisco, and Miss Mary Nations of El Paso, Texas.

Mrs. Page wore a gown of gray Ninon, embroidered with silver flowers, a bodice of silver brocade, with soft folds of Maline lace over her shoulders, finished off with one silver rose and one black rose with a yellow centre. Her skirt, slightly draped in front, was embroidered with silver flowers. Her train was of gray chiffon velvet, with a large tulle bow in one corner.

Mrs. Parke wore a gown of turquois and gold brocade, with a train of turquois chiffon, embroidered in perles d'or and lined with cloth of gold.

Miss Genevieve Parke wore white satin, also embroidered with silver.

Miss Pauline Parke wore white chiffon, embroidered with stars, a train of white crêpe, brocaded with silver and edged with Brussels lace.

Mrs. Ryer wore a dress of white satin covered with old lace, a bodice of silver lace diamante. Her train was of heavy brocade of light blue, silver, and gold. She wore a diamond tiara and a diamond necklace.

Miss Leggett wore a white satin frock veiled in white tulle, a silver diamante girdle, and a train of white tulle without trimming.

Mrs. Leggett, who also attended the Court, wore a dress of black liberty satin and Chantilly lace, a black tulle train, diamante, lined with pale pink chiffon and caught with diamond clasps.

Miss Nations wore a gown of white satin and silver, a tunic of tulle, and a train of white Ninon, embroidered in silver chrysanthemums.

The Prince of Wales was present, this being his first appearance at such a function. He looked very smart in his naval Lieutenant's uniform, with which he wore the ribbon of the Garter. The King, out of compliment to his son, also wore a naval uniform.

SAW THE COLONEL'S BILL.

Mr. McMillen Says the Colonel Did Charge $3,000 for His Talk at Rio.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Mauretania was Drury Albert McMillen, formerly of St. Louis and now connected with financial interests in Brazil, who said he saw a bill for $3,000 presented by Col. Theodore Roosevelt to the Historical Society of Rio de Janeiro.

"Col. Roosevelt was entertained in princely fashion by the Government and people of Brazil and other republice of South America on his tour and has not added to the popularity of the United States by his conduct," Mr. McMillen said.

"He was the guest of the Historical Society, of which he was made an honorary member, and delivered a private lecture before about eighty of the members. The next day the society ceived a bill from Col. Roosevelt for $3,000 for services rendered. The bill was promptly paid. That is their method of doing business in Brazil.

"I saw the bill with my own eyes, and if any denials have been made of the story a cable to the Historical Society of Rio de Janeiro will settle the controversy."

On his arrival in London from Brazil Mr. McMillen met John Lenfesty, the President of the Chicago Millers' Association, and told him about the bill and the latter cabled it to his organization in Chicago. Mr. Lenfesty was also a passenger on the Mauretania.

The ship brought 505 cabin and 759 steerage passengers.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 13.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt and the other members of his expedition have arrived at Barao de Melgaco, on the frontier between the States of Matto Grosso and Amazonas, the terminal point of the second stage of their journey.

The next stage of the expedition will take them toward the rivers Commemoracao Floriano and Gyparana, their destination being Manaos, capital of the State of Amazonas, lying on the Rio Negro, ten miles from its junction with the Amazon.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

GIBRALTAR, March 13.—Part of the crew of the British steamer Batiscan, on her arrival here to-day, refused to proceed on the voyage to Philadelphia, asserting that the vessel was unseaworthy. The Batiscan hailed from Batoum, and when she reached Malta on Feb. 27 reported having encountered very heavy weather. Several rivets had started in her forepeak, and divers were engaged to examine the condition of her hull.

BUENOS AIRES, March 13.—Senator Benito Villanueva to-day announced that, for personal reasons, he had decided definitely to decline the mission as Special Ambassador to the United States. He had been selected to carry out the duty of thanking the United States Government for participating in the [illegible]

LONDON WOMEN'S HIGH PLAY

Brought Out by Suit Against Ethel Clinton, American Actress.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—A case revealing the prevalence of gambling among women in the West End of London came before the Westminster County Court to-day, when Miss Ethel Clinton, formerly an American actress, who benefited largely by the will of Prince Dimitry Soltykoff, was sued by a Mrs. Wilde for $125, the balance of a loan of $250.

According to the plaintiff, the debt was incurred when Miss Clinton formed one of a party at the house of Mrs. Wilde, playing bridge and chemin de fer. When the proceedings were instituted Miss Clinton put in a plea that it was a gambling transaction. She said she lost $930 on that occasion, and admitted having received a loan of $250. It was then daylight and play was still going on. She said she thought the game was not being played exactly as it ought to have been. One man won everything at her table.

She accused the plaintiff of trying to blackmail her because she thought she would not go on the witness stand for $125. She had already paid $125, but did not pay the remainder because she suspected one of the men present at Mrs. Wilde's house of stealing $1,000 that she had won on a previous occasion at another house.

Questioned as to card parties at her house, Miss Clinton denied that two young men had been ruined there. She said her income was from $15,000 to $17,500 yearly.

The Judge decided that the money had been lent for purposes of gambling and gave judgment for Miss Clinton.

Prince Soltykoff, who died in November, 1903, left Miss Clinton jewelry, race horses, freehold property, furniture, and an annuity of $15,000.

CANAL LIGHTS TESTED.

Last Operation in Preparation for the Opening to Commerce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 13.—The first test of the electric lighting of the canal was made this evening with all the buoys, lighthouses, and range lights along its course. This was the last operation in preparation of the canal for commerce.

A receiver has been named for the Central American Construction Company, one of the largest building firms in this section. Its liabilities are about $100,000, its assets perhaps half that amount. The local bank was hit hardest for money advanced.

ECUADOR REBELS FAIL.

Driven Into the Interior—Junta Dissolves for Lack of Funds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, March 13.—The Ecuadorean rebels have been driven from Esmeraldas into the interior. This practically ends the revolution.

Advices have just been received here that the rebel junta has been dissolved for lack of funds.

NEGLECT KILLED AVIATORS.

Carelessly Filed Rudder Post Cause of the British Disaster.

LONDON, March 13.—An inquest held to-day into the deaths of C. R. W. Allen of the Welsh Regiment and Lieut. J. E. G. Burroughs of the Wiltshire Regiment, who were killed at the military aerodrome on Salisbury Plain last Wednesday, has caused a sensation.

Expert testimony adduced was to the effect that the collapse of the aeroplane in which the two men were flying was due to a broken rudder post, which was weakened by having been "filed carelessly" by some person. Major Brooke-Popham, commandant of the flying corps at Salisbury, declared that, if the finding of the inquest was true, some one was guilty of criminal negligence.

MISSING MISSIONARIES SAFE.

The Misses Black Escaped Harm from Chinese Brigands.

LONDON, March 13.—The safety of the two Misses Black of the British China Inland Mission, who were reported missing after the burning and looting by brigands of the Town of Lao Ho-kow, Hu-peh, was confirmed in an official dispatch from Peking to the Foreign Office to-day.

The two women escaped and arrived to-day at Fan-cheng, further down the River Han Kiang.

AIRSHIP SHARPSHOOTING.

German Z-5 Makes Many Machine Gun Hits at 5,000 Feet.

BERLIN, March 13.—The German military airship Z-5, during target practice to-day over the Doeberitz military grounds with a machine gun and at a range of about 5,000 feet, frequently hit a target 33 by 12 feet, which was suspended from a huge kite.

Several hits were also registered at a distance of more than 6,000 feet.

Drawings and Pictures at Auction.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—At a sale of old pictures and drawings belonging to F. Tessier, held at Christie's to-day, a set of six drawings by H. Aiken, "The Paces of a Horse," brought $118; a set of four others by the same artist, representing a steeplechase, $115; a painting, "The Crucifixion," by Andrea del Castagno, $147; a pastel, "Portrait of a Lady," by Q. de la Tour, $157, and a painting, "Portrait de la Duchesse de Philaris," by N. de Largillière, $304.

Salandra to Form Italian Cabinet.

ROME, March 13.—King Victor Emmanuel has intrusted to Signor Salandra, former Minister of the Treasury, the task of forming a new Cabinet to succeed that of Signor Giolitti, which resigned early in the week.

Marconi's Telephone Tests Succeed.

AGOSTA, Sicily, March 13.—It is announced that the wireless telephony tests made during the past week by William Marconi on board the battleship Reina Elena, flagship of the Duke of the Abruzzi, were entirely successful. The Duke of the Abruzzi presided over the experiments and expressed his admiration of the results attained.

WOUNDS HIS ENEMY IN A FRENCH DUEL

Richepin Fights Frondaie Over a Quarrel Between Their Wives.

WIVES AND MOTHER ATTEND

Not Allowed on the Ground, They Await the Result in a Neighboring Barn.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, March 13.—A duel was fought at Neuilly to-day between Jacques Richepin, the son of the Academician, and Pierre Fondaie, the author of the play "Aphrodite," which will be produced at the Renaissance Theatre on Monday.

Two days ago M. Frondaie, who was present at the rehearsal of his play at the Renaissance, made a remark to Mme. Laparcerie, the actress, who is joint manager of the Renaissance with her husband, M. Richepin. Mme. Laparcerie retorted rather sharply, and Mme. Frondaie interposed. High words ensued between the two women, and M. Richepin asked the author to apologize for certain remarks made by his wife to Mme. Laparcerie. On M. Frondaie's refusal to do so a duel was arranged.

A small crowd, including several women, assembled to await the arrival of the principals. Mme. Laparcerie and Mme. Frondaie were present, and M. and Mme. Jean Richepin, who came to see their only son measure swords with his antagonist. The doctors and seconds did not allow them to remain, and the wives of the combatants, both looking rather nervous, retired to the house of the horse trainer on whose grounds the duel was fought. Jean Richepin climbed into the hay loft to see the duel, but the women remained below.

The fight was very short. Jacques Richepin, who showed himself the better swordsman, inflicted a nasty wound in the arm of his opponent in the second period.

The duelists, who refused to be reconciled, were met by their anxious wives as they left the grounds. Mme. Frondaie burst into tears when she saw that her husband had been wounded. Jean Richepin appeared very proud of his son's success and commented eagerly on the details of the fight.

DUEL DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

All Parties Condemn Combats Wantonly Provoked.

BERLIN, March 13.—Sharp differences of opinion as to the principle of duels between army officers were expressed in the Imperial Parliament to-day by members of the various parties, and a strong speech in its defense was made by Lieut. Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, Minister for War.

The debate was brought about by an interpellation regarding the fatal duel at Metz on Feb. 26, when Lieut. Haage was killed.

The Minister for War said the institution of dueling was a necessity for the military caste. He made it clear that his efforts to diminish dueling in the army were directed not against the duel, but toward the restriction of the number of cases in which an encounter was regarded as imperative. He said that he personally would consider it a misfortune if the conception of personal honor on which the practice of dueling was based should be eradicated.

Gen. von Falkenhayn admitted that dueling was an offense under the laws both of God and of man, and was an evidence of physical rather than of moral courage. The penalty, he said, was likely to fall upon the wronged man, and the offender might escape. An officer, nevertheless, must be the defender of his own honor, and was entitled to regain his self-esteem, to vindicate his manhood, and to repel the imputation of lack of courage by facing his adversary, pistol in hand.

Dueling, according to the Minister, is decreasing in Germany. There were only twelve duels in 1913 among the 75,000 active and reserve officers in the German Army, but this rate, said the Minister, was still too high.

The National Liberals and Conservatives defended the institution of the duel, but only when carried out in a proper way and as the last resort of a man to defend his wounded honor.

Members of the other parties insisted that adequate legal remedies could be provided, and the example of England was repeatedly mentioned as a country where dueling in the army had been abolished.

All parties were agreed that an officer who wantonly provoked a duel or occasioned one by his dishonorable or unprincipled conduct should be expelled from the army.

A measure has been drafted and is soon to be presented to Parliament providing that officers guilty of fighting duels after provoking them shall be sent to the penitentiary instead of—as at present—being merely confined in a fortress. The more severe punishment will entail dismissal from the army. It is thought that the Government will accept the bill.

FRANCE SHY TO PEACE PLAN.

Only Likely to Accept Bryan Proposal in Rudimentary Form.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, and Secretary Bryan had a long conference at the State Department this afternoon regarding the peace treaty that is being negotiated between France and the United States. This is the first of the peace treaties to be entered into between this Government and one of the first-class powers of the world.

Thirty-three Governments have assented to the principle of the treaties, and nine have signed such treaties. None of the treaties thus far signed has in any manner had any apparent effect on the international relations between this Government and the powers of Europe. It is regarded as important that the great powers assent to the broadest and most practical form of the peace plan advanced.

This includes the agreement to arbitrate a dispute after the interval of a year, while an international commission is engaged in examining the cause. Such a treaty has been signed with Belgium, and there is a hope at the State Department that one of the great powers will accept this form.

It is not likely, however, that France will do so, nor will France accept the agreement for the cessation of preparations for hostilities while the commission is engaged upon its inquiry. It is, therefore, more than likely that France will enter into the new type of treaty only in the rudimentary form to see how it works.

It is understood [illegible] Brazil Argentina [illegible] signed at [illegible] their [illegible]

KING'S VIEW OF THEATRE.

Should Be Houses of Laughter, Victor Tells Italian Actor.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

ROME, March 13.—The King, who seldom goes to see plays, expressed interesting views on the theatrical art the other evening wh[illegible] Dina Galla and Amelgo Guasti, two celebrated Italian players, had the honor of being the first persons ever invited to cross the threshold of the Quirinal Palace to entertain their Majesties and the Royal Household.

Talking with Guasti, the King remarked:

"My own personal preference is for simple art as expressive of all that is good and beautiful in life, without, however, a priori, the exclusion of painful and imperfect parts, which are human also. But, frankly, I cannot endure artificiality and effects for the sake of effects.

"I think our theatres ought to be more in the nature of houses of laughter than they actually are. That is the reason I repeated my visit to your performances lately, for I always thoroughly enjoy myself at your theatre, and you would find me there more often if State obligations did not prevent it."

PRINCE IS DEMOCRATIC.

Henry of Prussia Eats with Kap Trafalgar's Passengers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—The reputation of Prince Henry of Prussia as a democratic Prince was sustained on board the Kap Trafalgar on Thursday. The Kaiser's sailor brother dined in the big saloon, and afterward mingled with the company in the smoking room, cracking jokes and exchanging stories.

It was noticed that the Prince was not a stickler for fashion, as he wore a turned "up and down" collar with his dinner jacket—a combination that would send a shudder through the London clubs.

WIFE SUES GEORGE H. WHITE

British Court Grants Her "Restitution of Conjugal Rights."

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—Anne Mary White to-day received an order for the restitution of conjugal rights against her husband, George Howell White, an American motor manufacturer, on the ground of his desertion.

The petitioner, a beautiful woman, said that the marriage took place at Narragansett Pier in 1909. Her husband, she said, was in financial difficulties in 1913, and went to England on business. She remained in New York, and received a letter disclosing the fact that her husband had transferred his affections to another woman. The witness came to England, but her husband refused to see her.

AMERICANS IN LONDON OPERA

Four New Singers Will Be Heard in the Covent Garden Season.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—Several American singers will make their débuts at Covent Garden during the season of grand opera which will open April 20. The list includes Maude Fay, soprano, who is now engaged at the Munich Opera; Myrna Sharlow, another soprano; Julia Claussen, who has been singing in Chicago, and George Everitt. Edoardo Fontana-Ferrari, who has been singing this season in America, will also be heard here.

Two new Italian operas will be given—Montemezzi's "L'Amore dei Tre Re," which was recently produced in New York and Boston, and Zandonia's "Francesca da Rimini," based on Gabriele d'Annunzio's tragedy.

Melba, Caruso, Destinn, Sammarco, and Scotti will sing during the season.

PANAMA FAIR ALLIES BUSY.

M. P.'s to Send a Deputation to Premier Asquith.

LONDON, March 13.—Thirteen members of the House of Commons, acting on the request of the 363 members of Parliament who recently signed a memorial asking Premier Asquith to reconsider the Government's rejection of the invitation to participate in the Panama-Pacific Exposition, have addressed a letter to the Premier asking him to receive a deputation on the subject.

Among those who signed the letter are John Redmond, Joseph Devlin, T. P. O'Connor, Sir Godfrey Baring, and Arthur Shirley Benn.

JAPAN'S NAVAL BUDGET CUT.

House of Peers Reduces the Estimate by $15,000,000.

TOKIO, March 13.—The appropriation for the construction of new ships for the Japanese Navy was reduced by the House of Peers to-day by $15,000,000. This brings the figure down to $45,000,000. The reduction was adopted by 240 to 44 votes.

A very lively discussion preceded the vote, and the Cabinet was severely condemned in connection with the recent naval armament scandal, in which several prominent naval officers were alleged to have accepted illicit commissions for influencing the allotment of contracts.

Tamotsu Murata, a member of the House of Peers, resigned to-day as a protest against the attitude of the Cabinet in connection with the naval scandals.

Holding VS. **Owning Companies**

This vital topic will be discussed by one of its highest authorities,

Francis T. Homer,

Monday Evening, March 16th, at the Public Utility Section of the Finance Forum.

West Side Y. M. C. A.,
[illegible] W. 57th St. Tel. [illegible] Col.
Particulars on request.

DUCHESS LAUNCHES A PARTY

Her Grace of Marlborough Speaks on Local Government Problems.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—A speech of more than a half hour's duration on so complicated a subject as local government is not delivered every day by a Duchess, but the Duchess of Marlborough performed the feat with remarkable facility at a meeting of women at Bedford College to-day.

The meeting was held to inaugurate the newly formed Women's Municipal Party. The Duchess delivered a scholarly, closely reasoned, and lucid speech on London's municipal methods and their shortcomings. She spoke in a clear, low voice, choosing her words with care, and using no notes. She showed herself thoroughly conversant with her subject, and, moreover, evinced an extensive knowledge of the housing conditions of the poor in the East End, of reforms that should be adopted to secure a pure milk supply, and a hundred and one other details of municipal affairs.

AMERICAN WOMAN HONORED

Miss A. Cannon an Honorary Member of British Astronomical Society

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, March 13.—This afternoon the Council of the Royal Astronomical Society bestowed the distinction of honorary membership on Miss Annie Cannon, member of the staff of Harvard College Observatory.

At the present time the only other honorary member and the only other lady in the society—the fellowship is not yet being granted to a woman—is Lady Huggins, widow of Sir William Huggins. In the past there have been four others, Miss Caroline Herschel, Miss Somerville, Miss Clarke, and Mrs. Fleming, the last named also being on the staff of Harvard Observatory.

PRINCE AS STAGE MANAGER.

Kaiser's Heir Presents French Play at Palace—Shocks Aristocrats.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Saturday, March 14.—The Daily Express's Berlin correspondent states that the Crown Prince had his first experience as a stage manager in superintending the rehearsals of a theatrical performance which took place to-night at his palace.

The Prince and Princess invited the famous Berlin comedians, Richard Alexander and Fräulein Wilt, to give one of the most amusing plays by a French dramatist, Georges Feydeau. The performance was a great success, though the play was much freer in tone than anything allowed at the Kaiser's Court.

Old-fashioned Prussian aristocrats were shocked because after the performance the Prince sat at supper with them on terms of perfect equality. Such a thing had never been seen at a Prussian Court before, they said.

DEMANDS DIAZ'S CONVICTION

Cuban Attorney Hopes to Reverse Havana Court's Action.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, March 13.—A sentence of seventeen years is demanded for Gen. Felix Diaz, and one of four years and two months for his friend, Cecilio Ocon, in the brief of the private prosecutor in the case growing out of the attack upon Gen. Diaz on Havana's fashionable promenade, the Malecon, the last year.

The case will soon come up for trial, and the private prosecutor will attempt to get a higher court to reverse the lower court's action in freeing Diaz and Ocon from custody. If it does, a demand for the extradition of Diaz and Ocon will be made.

The brief asserts that Diaz fired a shot, wounding Pedro Guerrero.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely Separate from Fifth Avenue Store

New Spring Clothing

TO-DAY (Saturday) AT SPECIAL PRICES

English Sack Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Three or four button soft roll front models, plain or patch pockets of navy serge, checked or pencil striped cassimeres, cheviots or tweeds. *Value $24.50* **18.50**

Silk Lined Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 33 TO 42 CHEST

Hand tailored three button sack model in pencil striped or oxford cassimere, navy serge or English mixtures. *Value $32.50* **24.50**

Men's English Raincoats

Made in England expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

SIZES 34 TO 44 CHEST

Slip-on model of double texture rubberized tan gabardine, raglan or plain sleeve. (Guaranteed waterproof.) *Value $18.50* **9.50**

"Aquascutum" Top-coats

Made by Aquascutum, Limited, of London, England

FOR YOUNG MEN. SIZES 32 TO 42 CHEST

Just received spring Balmacaan and raglan models of hand-woven Irish homespuns, Shetland cloth or English whipcord, yoke and sleeves silk lined.

22.50 28.50 37.50

Men's Furnishings

TO-DAY (Saturday) AT SPECIAL PRICES

Mushroom Tucked Shirts

In bright colorings with cross or vertical stripes; also white for evening wear. *Value $2.50 and $3.00* **1.95**

Men's Negligee Shirts

Of fine English cotton crepe, Russian cords and mercerized madras, in neat colored stripes. *Value $2.00 and $2.50* **1.50**

Men's Mercerized Pajamas

Of fine quality madras in neat colored stripes, pearl buttons and silk frogs. *Value $2.00* **1.10**

Men's Silk Ties

Open end four in hands of heavy imported silk, in a large range of colored combination figures and stripes. *Value $1.50* **.85**

"Young Men's Shop"—16 West 38th St.

Loeser's
Good Morning!

SPRING—on the calendar and at Loeser's.

Faint stirrings of crocuses and daffodils in the countryside—a visioning of Spring in life, in color, in new fashions at Loeser's. Beautiful things gathered from the four corners of the world ready to clothe you and your family or to newly adorn your homes.

You will find at Loeser's good service, thoroughness, fair prices, and, best of all, an exposition of the Spring fashions. The 17 minutes from 42d Street to Loeser's is an easier journey than to the Rue de la Paix, but there is just as much fashion to view at its end.

New Cire (Waxed) Ribbons

Names for them are more plentiful than the Ribbons themselves, for they have a score of titles from "stove-polish" to "varnish" Ribbons. But they are not waxed nor polished; just supercalendered in the rolls like paper. Plenty of fairy tales about them, but plain truth and *complete* stocks at Loeser's. Satin and faille weaves in every width, imperative for the spring millinery. Pronounce it *see-ray.*

Getting to Know Loeser's Silks Has Been an Epoch to Many Women

Because it is an event of importance to find Silks of assured fashion so moderately priced and in such full assortments.

Just now Crepe is Queen of Silks, and the assortment of these Silks at Loeser's cannot be surpassed. Certainly the low prices are not equaled anywhere in New York.

Wonderful printed Crepe Silks in Jouy, New Paris, Futurist and Egyptian patterns. Moire Crepe Silks, Brocaded Crepe Silks, soft Crepes de Chine, Canton, crinkle and other weaves. Every new color.

Printed Silk Crepes, $1.50 to $3.
Brocaded Silk Crepes, $1.59 to $3.
Plain Silk Crepes, $1.29 to $3.

Do You Know the New Collars?

It is the woman who wisely keeps in touch with the Loeser Neckwear Store who sees *the new things as they come.* Among the prettiest are:

Gladstone *Normandy* *Breton*
Medici *Renee* *Elizabeth*
Marie Stuart *Henri II.*
Margot *Francoise*

But every other kind of Neckwear, too, and prices that New York women think marvelous.

Reproduced inexpensively for us from our own imported models, correct in every particular with the Paris modes.

There is an Unusual Store for Misses at Loeser's

Unusual because of the smartness of the new styles, the variety of models, the excellence of making and fit—and the low prices.

Every day is Opening Day now in authoritative new Suits, new materials, new jackets, new trimmings—oh! so many of them. Reminiscent of the French *jeune fille* and the English miss, the best of both, Americanized. Prices start at $15, but *values*—they start at least a third higher.

Loeser's "Narcisse" Gloves

are an exclusive specialty of the Loeser Store. Made for us from the choicest skins by a leading glove-maker of the world, Trefousse et Cie. of Chaumont, France, and sold by us at very low prices. $1.85 to $4.50.

Spring Millinery at Loeser's

is drawing women from farthest New York and Long Island. Perhaps freaks to attract the curious are lacking, but there is a wonderful array of charming Hats that women of good taste fall in love with on sight. Every Paris Milliner has sent of her best, but Loeser Hats are worthy their place by the French Hats. You must see Loeser's Hats if you wish to know New York and Paris Millinery at their best.

Shoes for Boys and Girls

Many women think they can get better wearing and more comfortable Shoes for their growing children at Loeser's, and at lower prices, than anywhere in this vicinity. They should, for we make shoes for youthful feet our business. Mannish styles for the boys and very smart models, some of them exclusive, for girls. Indeed we take pride in the distinctiveness of our styles and the fine finish of the shoes.

Girls' Shoes, $2.50 up.
Boys' Shoes, $2.25 up.

Fifth Ave. & 9th St.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS GO OUT ON STRIKE

Boys and Girls of Long Island City Institution Make List of Their Grievances.

150 HAVE QUIT STUDIES

Principal Demarest Hints That Some Striking May Be Done by Irate Parents Before Long.

Of the 1,200 pupils in Bryant High School in Long Island City, 150 went on a strike yesterday morning. Calling attention to many grievances they sought for the support of all the pupils in the school. The strikers have taken as their slogan, "Objection to Tyrrany Is Obedience to God." The ranks of the strikers remained firm throughout the day, and last evening the leaders said that they had obtained several recruits. The real test, they said, would come on Monday morning, when it would be found that nearly half of the pupils of the school would be out on strike, including many of the prettiest girls.

Several of the strike leaders in order to prevent thinning of their ranks by hunger at the noon hour took up a collection from sympathizers among the hundreds of trolley passengers who transfer at the Bridge Plaza Station, two blocks from the schoolhouse. With the proceeds of the collection they bought pie and doughnuts at a bakery and distributed them among the strikers.

Dr. Peter E. Demarest, Principal of the school, last evening refused to admit that there had been a strike, saying that twenty or twenty-five pupils had played truant, and they would have to answer for this infraction of the rules later. In the course of the day the Principal communicated with the parents of boys who were not in school, and he felt that parental influence would break the strike.

Harry Walker, 17 years old, a senior, living at 157 Pearsall Street, is the leader of the strike. He was busy last night detailing his followers to picket duty and directing them to visit pupils who had continued in school and get them to agree to remain away on Monday. He also was making arrangements for a meeting to be held at a hall in Astoria to which he asserted he intended to invite parents and pupils to discuss the situation.

The strikers, under Walker's leadership, drew up a list of grievances and had them printed on slips of paper, which they passed around in their efforts to make converts. Here are the demands of the strikers:

1. We demand a general school organization.
2. We demand more self-government and student representation on the Faculty Board.
3. Control by the students of the funds raised by entertainments for the support of the athletic clubs and other school organizations.
4. Opportunity for pupils to be heard in their own defense when accused of infraction of the rules.
5. That Miss Julia Garrity be either transferred from the school or be shorn of power.
6. That students be not expelled without apparent cause.
7. That students be not treated as guilty before both sides have been heard.
8. That unnecessary and disagreeable rules be abolished.
9. That rules for taking Regents' examinations be revised.

The strike was in a measure due to the dismissal of Walker from the school on last Friday by Principal Demarest. He had been popular among the pupils since the political campaign last Fall, when he held mass meetings and obtained the promise of candidates for local offices to urge the construction of an addition to the high school. According to Walker, on last Friday at the noon recess he was snowballing with other pupils and got his hair filled with snow. He then went to the study room, which was in charge of Harry K. Monroe, teacher of English. Walker says he began writing an essay on "Child Labor" and absentmindedly ran his hands through his hair, which is cut in the long style affected by students.

His hair, he said, became badly tousled, and as some merriment was aroused Mr. Monroe sent him to Principal Demarest's office for causing a disturbance in the study room. Principal Demarest censured him, and Walker says he told the Principal that he thought the class had a poor sense of humor. Thereupon, according to Walker, Mr. Demarest replied: "That is enough for you. You go home."

Walker was not reinstated in the school, and as a result the pupils got together on Thursday afternoon, formulated their grievances, and decided to strike.

One of the chief grievances is that Dr. Demarest will not permit the pupils to have a general school congress to discuss matters of school welfare. The strikers say that every high school in the city but Bryant has an organization of the kind.

The strikers also say that Miss Garrity, who was appointed a teacher in the Long Island City schools when Gleason was Mayor of Long Island City, has too much authority in the school.

Principal Demarest said yesterday: "There is no strike—merely truancy on the part of twenty or more pupils. The trouble has been started by Walker, whom I have not permitted to return to school, and he has persuaded these others to quit school, thinking I will let him return. I believe that the real striking will come when some of these pupils return to their homes to-night. I have been talking with some of the parents, and I expect some such result.

"Miss Garrity is one of the best teachers we have in the school, and there is no complaint against her, at least from pupils who do their school work. The demonstration that we have had here to-day shows that these pupils ought not to have a general governing body of their own. They have more clubs and societies in connection with their athletics and studies than any other school in Queens."

42 STATES REPRESENTED.

New York University Census Shows Students' Homes.

The geographical census of George C. Sprague, Registrar of New York University, just completed, shows that the total student body of 5,988 men represents 42 out of the 48 States of the Union and 18 foreign countries. Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, North Dakota, Wyoming, and Oregon are the only States not represented.

Of the total number of men 3,614 come from the City of New York and 509 from the State outside of the city, while 881 come from New Jersey.

COUPLE WHO TRIED TO DIE HIDE NAMES

Police Puzzled by Woman and Man Who Say They Are Mother and Son.

RENTED A FLAT FOR SUICIDE

Turned On Gas in Their Apartment, but Both Are Saved by Pulmotor and Will Recover.

The police of the West 100th Street Station are attempting to learn the identity of an elderly woman and a young man who tried to commit suicide yesterday morning in an apartment they had rented for that purpose at 101 West 109th Street.

The woman and the young man are now held as prisoners in the Knickerbocker Hospital, and they will be arraigned on a charge of attempting suicide as soon as they are able to leave the hospital. Both are now out of danger, although it was necessary to use a pulmotor to revive them after an odor of gas had attracted attention to their apartment at daylight yesterday.

The woman gave the police the name of Mrs. Florence Miller, 55 years old. The young man found with her she said was her son, Samuel J. Miller, 24 years old. Both refused all information concerning their previous address or the whereabouts of any relatives.

"Relatives, indeed!" said the woman, who is of rather prepossessing appearance. "What would they do—what have they ever done except make our lives hard for us and unendurable?"

An hour's questioning by Detective Byrnes, who was assigned to find out who the couple were, failed to bring any information from them.

The woman insisted that she and her son had inherited a small fortune ten years ago and had come to this city to live. He had been in the advertising business, she said, but about three months ago he lost his place and since then both had been in the direst poverty, due to the exhaustion of their small fortune and his inability to find work.

All that the Superintendent of the apartment house where the couple were found unconscious knew about them was that they appeared on Thursday afternoon and asked for a sunny apartment of five rooms. During the discussion as to terms and references, the young man referred to the woman as "mother" and she spoke to him as "sonny." The woman gave a check on the Colonial National Bank for a month's rent and said her furniture would arrive the next day.

They said they were well known at the United States Rubber Company, but when the reference was investigated yesterday it was found to be fictitious. The check given for the rent was returned with the statement that the signer was not known there.

The keys to a flat on the fifth floor were delivered pending the investigation of the reference and the couple immediately took possession, although they were without even a handbag. Early yesterday morning tenants on the sixth floor notified the hallboy that they could smell gas. The boy traced the gas odor to the newly rented apartment and broke in the door only to find the fumes so strong that he did not dare to enter.

Policeman Shields, who was called from a fixed post, found the young man lying on the floor, fully dressed, with a gas tube leading from a chandelier into his mouth. The woman was sitting in another room, in which all of the gas jets had been opened. A pile of ashes in the kitchen sink suggested that letters and papers had been burned. The laundry marks on both the man's and woman's clothing had been cut out or smeared over until they could not be made out.

The police think the couple gave fictitious names, and doubt seriously the story told as to the motive for the attempt suicide. It was pointed out at Police Headquarters that a mother and a grown son had almost never tried to die together within the recollection of any policeman now on the force.

THREATENS TO SUE NORDEN

E. L. Boetzel Denies Manufacturer's Allegations in Separation Action.

Eric L. Boetzel, former Deputy Attorney General, who gave up a later place as an Assistant District Attorney to act as an assistant Mitchel campaign manager, threatened yesterday to bring suit for slander against Mortimer Norden for accusing him of being one of those responsible for the action begun by Mrs. Norden for a legal separation from her husband. Mr. Norden is a rich manufacturer of electric appliances.

Mr. Boetzel submitted an affidavit to Justice Page of the Supreme Court when the argument for alimony and counsel fees was heard. Mr. Boetzel denied every allegation made by Mr. Norden. He also said:

"When I heard that Mr. Norden had circulated vile rumors about me I telephoned him to come to my office and repeat them to me face to face. He promised to meet me, but he failed, and I telephoned him that I had little respect, even contempt, for him as a man and as a husband and that I had no further use for him."

Charles L. Hoffman, attorney for Mr. Norden, said that his client intended to begin suit for $50,000 against Mr. Boetzel for alienation of the affections of Mrs. Norden.

Mrs. Peixotto May Appeal.

Mrs. Bridget Peixotto, whose removal as Principal of a Bronx Public School by the Board of Education was upset by Justice Seabury, only to be upheld by the Appellate Division, got permission from the Appellate Division yesterday to make an appeal to the Court of Appeals. Mrs. Peixotto was removed after a trial on charges of neglect of duty and absence without leave. She contended, and her contention Justice Seabury upheld, that the Board of Education removed her because she had become a mother and that her removal was in pursuance of a policy to keep women with children out of the teaching force of the city.

STERN BROTHERS
42d and 43d Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

Offer To-day, the remaining Winter stock of

Men's Overcoats
At One-Half Regular Prices

$30.00 Overcoats, Now **$15.00**
$35.00 Overcoats, Now **$17.50**
$50.00 Overcoats, Now **$25.00**
$60.00 Overcoats, Now **$30.00**

Also Men's Sack Suits
Actual $20.00, 25.00 and 30.00 Values, **$15.00**

Special Announcement

To-day, Saturday, a New Department devoted to

CUSTOM TAILORING
For Men and Young Men

will be inaugurated with an introductory offering of

Men's Sack Suits
made-to-measure from an exceptionally choice collection of smart Spring woolens at the low price of

$30.00

In the Men's Clothing Section on the Third Floor

In addition, the following Unusual Offerings in

Men's Superior Furnishings
At the Sixth Avenue Entrance

Men's Negligee Shirts, of Woven Madras, new patterns, Regular $1.50 and 2.00 Values, at **$1.00**
Men's All Silk Shirts, in a large assortment, latest patterns, Regular $5.00 and 6.00 Values, **3.50**
Men's New Silk Scarfs, large flowing ends, . . Specially priced at **50c**
Men's Pajamas, of mercerized materials, in desirable plain colors, Regular $1.50 Value, **1.00**
Men's Bath Robes, of Imported French Toweling, . . Regular $5.00 Value, at **3.75**
Imported Steamer Rugs, plaid or plain on reverse side, . . Regular $8.50 Value, at **5.75**

Men's Hat Department
Is prepared with the advance Spring blocks of Hat manufacturers whose styles are invariably accepted as correct, in Derbies, Soft Hats and Silk Hats; also English Golf Caps.

At Very Moderate Prices

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

Follow the Crowds
Who Will Flock Here Today.

There will be a most interesting demonstration of the Musical Hits of the Day by the Composers Themselves

The very melodies that are now being sung and whistled everywhere; also some catchy new ones which you have never heard, will be rendered.

Popular composers who have promised to be present include:
Maurice Abrahams—composer of "He'd Have to Get Out and Get Under."
Jean Schwartz—everybody knows him!
Harry Williams—another popular favorite.
Joe Young and Bert Grant, who are responsible for "Don't Blame It All on Broadway."

Ample seating arrangements have been perfected so that the ladies attending will enjoy this unique entertainment in entire comfort.

ALSO GREAT SALES OF BIG SHEET MUSIC "HITS" AT **7c**
MAIN BUILDING—FIFTH FLOOR.

Sales for Today
MAIN BUILDING

Men's and Youths' $12 to $20 Overcoats and Suits—at $8.95
Boys' $4 to $7 Suits—at $2.95
Men's and Youths' $1 to $1.50 Caps—at 59c
Men's $5.50 "Elgin" Watches—at $3.95

Spring Fashions for Women and Misses—Posed on Living Models
(Grand promenade from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4)

Superb Spring Millinery—Exquisite Hats at $5 to $20
The New "Watteau" Style Ready-to-Wear Hats—at $1.95
$2 to $5 Pearl Necklaces—186 strings of them, at, each $1
Children's Spring Hats and Caps—at 25c to 49c
Women's $3 to $4 Shoes—at $1.95
$5 Wavy Hair Switches—at $2.75
$1.69 Umbrellas—for men and women; at $1.19
Special Offering of Juniors' Suits, at $9.75 to $32.50
Girls' Newest Tub Spring Dresses—at $1 upwards.
Coats for Juniors and Girls—priced from $3.95 to $12.75
Misses' and Small Women's Spring Suits, Dresses and Coats—$15 to $19.50 values; at $11.50
Women's Semi-Tailored Blouses featured at $2.98 and $3.98
$60 Diamond Cluster Rings—at $39

BOOKS IN SETS
Sensational price reductions on Publishers' 1913 Samples

Thousands of standard sets—bound in leather and cloth—at prices that eclipse every other book-bargain offering announced by "The Big Store." COME EARLY, TODAY—YOU'LL THANK US FOR THE HINT!

Big Collection of Popular Player-Piano Music Rolls at ½ the Regular Prices.
Specials in Groceries, Wines, Etc.

GREENHUT BUILDING—HOME FURNISHINGS

$30 Fumed Oak Three-Piece Living Room Suites—at $21.50
$11 Fumed Oak Library or Living Room Tables—at $8.50
$1.50 Bonnaz and Scrim Curtains—a pair 98c
Fine Dome Ceiling Lights—specially priced at $4.95
$3 Lindsay Inverted Gas Light Outfits—at $2.59
Incandescent Gas Lights—at 55c to 98c

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double Stamps Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
Special Saturday Sales

Rain and Utility Coats

Women's and Misses' Roseberry Rain Coats

Priestley's famous Cravenette rainproof Cloth that contains no rubber, hence no odor.

TWO NEW SPRING MODELS—200 of these unusual Raincoats on sale Saturday, made of the Roseberry cloth, exquisitely soft, silky and pliable; folds into the smallest compass; is fast dye navy, black and tan; all sizes from 14 years to 44 bust. *Regular price $12.50* **8.75**

RUBBERIZED RAINCOATS—Made of extra quality Spun Silk Poplin and Cantonette Cloth, finely rubberized, very light weight; latest London model, fast dye navy, tan and black. *Regular price $7.50* **5.50**

Men's Balmacaan Top Coats

Better grades of English and American Coatings (also Regular and Conservative Styles included)

ALL CRAVENETTE WOOLENS—From Priestley's Bradford mills, England; also finest grades of domestic fabrics. (All rainproof.) Double-faced materials, Heather mixtures, rough Cheviots, pepper and salt Tweeds, neat hair line stripes. *Regularly $27.50, $30.00, $32.00* **19.50**

GABARDINE RAIN COATS—Dark mixed greys and new olive tans, three distinct stylish models ("*Cravenette*"). No rubber; will not harden. Practical for every day. *Regularly $16.50, $19.50* **12.75**

Newest Spring Model

Washable Waists
A Remarkable Price Concession for Saturday only

Crepe-de-chine blouses, long sleeves, silk cord trimming; black, flesh and maize.

Figured chiffon blouses in Dresden pattern with white lace vestee.

Crepe-de-chine blouses, fancy, with embroidered organdie collar. *Regularly $4.95* **2.95**

Jap silk blouses with dainty collar of embroidery; flesh, white and black.

All-over embroidered voile blouses with lace trimmings and embroidery. *Regularly $3.00* **1.85**

All-over embroidered and plain voile blouses; embroidered, Normandie and cowl collars. *Regularly $2.00* **95c**

Women's and Misses' High Class Blouses and Waists
At a Special Concession in Prices

Crepe chiffon, organdie, crepe voile, batiste and chiffon cloth blouses and waists; hand embroidered; hand made; trimmed with fine and filet laces. *Regularly $15.50* **12.50**

Crepe-de-chine blouses; hemstitched and trimmed with fine lace; net lined. *Regularly $6.75* **5.00**

Furnishings
For Women and Misses

Cotton Crepe Night Gowns, Petticoats and Combinations. *Value $1.25* **95c**

Shetland wool hand made Sweaters of smart model. *Value $6.50* **3.75**

Peglop Petticoats of messaline satin in black, white, plain colors and changeable effects. *Value $3.75* **2.75**

Terry Bath Robes in Jacquard and striped effects. *Value $3.95* **2.95**

A number of Corsets of various styles—not all sizes. *Values $2.50 to $10.00* **1.95**

Women's Doeskin Gloves

12 button length in white only. *Value $2.50 pair* **1.95**

1 clasp and 1 button in white only. *Value $1.25 pair* **95c**

Children's Coats
A Special Price for Saturday On 2 and 3 Year Sizes.

Made of all wool fashionable shepherd checks and in navy blue serge; a very smart model. *Regularly $6.00* **4.95**

Boys' and Girls' Stockings

Excellent wearing grades at very special prices

Stockings of artificial silk, fine, lustrous and durable; black, white or tan. *pair* **29c**

Stockings of fine ribbed cotton, medium weight; double heels and toes; black, white or tan. *6 pairs for* **85c**

Men's Silk Cravats
Heavy Rich Qualities, Plain and Fancies.

FOUR-IN-HANDS—Large open ends, new ombre colorings, college and criket stripes, flower and scroll designs. Every good plain color and hundreds of good desirable ties from our higher grades. *Regularly 85c and $1.00 each.* **50c**

Special Box Sale

Men's Fibre Silk Socks
Fine Quality, our own Regular Grades.

WHITE, BLACK AND PLAIN COLORS—As lustrous and fine in appearance as the expensive pure silk sox. Good weight with full double sole and high spliced heels. Will wash and wear well. *Regularly 35c per pair.* Box of any 6 pairs, **1.35**

Men's Pure Silk Shirts
Soft Negligee Styles of Finer Grades

ALL TUB SILKS—Plain and satin striped, made in the finest possible manner and perfect fitting. *Regularly $4.50 & $5.00.* 4 for $10.00, ea. **2.60**

Men's $1.50 Cape Gloves
Saturday **95c** *pair*

An unusually fine lot of Glace Cape Gloves of exquisitely soft selected skins, medium and light weight, one clasp with spear backs, Pxm seams in the new English oak tans.

Women's Union Suits

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed lisle thread; light weight, silk trimmed, reinforced. *Regularly 75c each* **45c**

UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed lisle thread; French band tops. *Regularly 65c each* **39c**

The Fashionable Veils
Much Under the Regular Prices

MESH VEILS—With patent fastener, black, white, brown, navy and taupe. *Regularly 75c each* **40c**

SHETLAND VEILS—Black silk and white wool. *Regularly 95c each* **55c**

FRENCH LACE VEILS—Black, white, magpie and colors. *Regularly $3.75 each* **1.95**

BLACK LACE VEILS—Dotted centres and floral designs. *Regularly 95c to $2.25 each* **65c to 1.50**

Women's Coats
Latest Models, Greatly Underpriced

"THE COUNTRY CLUB COAT"—Unusually smart loose fitting swagger coats of choice plaid woolens.
Value $14.00. Saturday Special **9.75**
Value $16.50. Saturday Special **11.75**

STREET COATS of Diagonal Cheviots, attractively trimmed with moire silk. Black and navy. *Value $29.50* **23.50**

OTTOMAN SILK COATS—Very dressy model, straight effect, moire trimmed, all silk lined. *Value $40.00* **32.50**

Silk Umbrellas

ALL SILK—Best values of the season are these handsome sterling trimmed umbrellas in styles for men and women that are both neat in appearance and serviceable. *Regularly $4.00 each* **2.45**

Suit Cases

ALL LEATHER—Just received, a new lot of fine sole leather cases with the best trimmings and reinforcements. Russet and brown shades. Linen lined. *Regularly $6.75 each* **5.00**

Remarkable Values for Misses and Small Women

75 TAILOR SUITS—Consisting of serge, poplin, waffle cloth, wool crepe and gabardine. Most attractive models, choice colorings and combinations. Specially priced **22.50, 26.50, to 48.00**

40 DRESSES for afternoon wear of crepe-de-chine, taffeta and crepe meteor. Choice colorings. Specially priced **18.50, 21.50, 29.50**

30 DANCING FROCKS of all over shadow lace, embroidered net and taffeta. Specially priced **24.50, 27.50, 30.00**

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It is no exaggeration to say that we have saved to Owners a fortune in rentals in our time.

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Violins Violas, 'Cellos Double Basses

To you, the lover of music, we offer a superb collection of instruments and a complete stock of bows, chin rests, cases, bridges, strings and all other accessories.

Violins	(Modern)	$5 to $75
Violins	(Master and old)	$50 to $750
Violas		$25 to $100
'Cellos		$10 to $3500
Double Basses		$15 to $250

All grades of Bows; complete stock of Chin Rests, Cases, Bridges, Strings and all other accessories.

David Mannes says: "I select my strings from the Ditson stock, as I consider it far and away the best and most reliable in the city."

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The story of a Kentucky man who could not disobey the womanly vision.

The New York Times says: "A story with humor and a fine feeling for character. The author's style is strong and original and the incidents described have every resemblance of reality."

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Supplies all books on
RACE CULTURE, EUGENICS, SEX HYGIENE, SOCIAL PURITY, BIOLOGY and EVOLUTION.
Send for Catalogue.

The famous dressmaker Beer has designed an evening gown with hip drapery of tulle over skirt of jet. Design and description in the Spring Fashion Number of The New York Times next Sunday.—Adv.

FIRE ESCAPES LEAD THIEVES TO $15,000

Enter East Broadway Building After Perilous Crawl in Midair.

LOOT A JEWELER'S SAFE

Grafstein Lived on Same Floor with His Workrooms, but Family Was All Away.

By crawling across fire-escapes and smashing a window, yeggmen broke into the workshop of Joseph Grafstein, a manufacturing jeweler, on the third floor of 220 East Broadway, some time between 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. They cracked open a big safe and carried off diamonds and platinum valued at more than $15,000.

Grafstein and his family have rooms in the building adjoining the workshop. They discovered the theft early yesterday morning when they returned from the home of a relative, where they had been celebrating the Jewish holiday Purim. Deputy Police Commissioner Rubin and Inspector Faurot have interested themselves personally in the case, and a score of detectives from headquarters were out looking for the crooks last night. Inspector Faurot said he had men on the trail of all the old yeggs now in the town and expected to clear up the mystery quickly.

Grafstein, with his wife and two children and his brother-in-law, Michel Greenberg, went to the home of Mrs. Grafstein's aunt, Mrs. Louis Tulsin, at Sixteenth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, Borough Park, at 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon after the jeweler had sent his six workmen home for the day and locked the stones and other valuables in the five-foot safe which stands on the side of the room facing East Broadway. When they returned yesterday morning Greenberg went upstairs first and soon came dashing down, shouting for a policeman.

"The safe's blown all over the floor; you've been robbed," yelled the excited Greenberg.

Greenberg had tried to enter the apartment by the door leading to the workroom at the rear of the hallway and found that the door wouldn't budge an inch. He got in by another door at the front of the hall, and, going to the rear room, found it in a state of great disorder. The heavy door of the safe had been blown across the room against the door to the hallway. A feather bed, used to muffle the sound of the explosion, was torn to shreds and scattered about on the floor. The other door of the safe was hanging to the damaged framework by one hinge. The diamonds and other jewels and the platinum were gone.

When the police arrived, summoned by the excited cries of the men, they found on the floor an electric drill, a pair of gloves, used by yeggmen to avoid the danger of fingerprints, and a big jimmy. There was nothing which gave any clue to the identity of the thieves.

An inspection showed that they had probably entered a building at 196 Clinton Street and made a perilous journey across fire escapes to reach the Grafstein apartment. The apartment beneath Grafstein's is occupied by Dr. M. Stein, a dentist, who said he had not heard any noise.

DISCUSS WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Mrs. Brown Also Urges State Assistance for Unmarried Mothers.

The commission appointed by William Sulzer when he was Governor to devise a plan for pensioning widowed mothers held another session in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall yesterday. In the absence of Chairman Aaron J. Levy, Sophie Irene Loeb presided. Mrs. William Grant Brown, at one time President of the Federation of Women's Clubs of this city, said that pensions should be granted to unmarried women who were mothers.

"Unmarried mothers should receive pensions as well as those who have been married and whose husbands have died or deserted them," said Mrs. Brown. "The granting of pensions to such unmarried mothers would be of benefit both to the mothers and the children, for by this means the mothers would be enabled to support their children. There is no doubt that such a system would bring a moral force into the life of mother and child, which is now eliminated by committing such children to institutions.

"The thing to do is to rear the children to become the best citizens possible, and experience has taught that institutions breed criminals. The West has blazed the trail in recognizing the necessity for raising children in their own homes instead of in institutions, and New York has been behind long enough."

Dr. Jane E. Robbins of the Little Italy Neighborhood Association said she was in favor of having the State pension widows who had children. V. Everett Macy, Supervisor of the Poor of Westchester County, said he was in favor of having the State establish a committee for the relief of the poor in each county. He also believed in the pension plan. Mrs. Alice M. Appo of Missouri said it was much cheaper for the State to maintain children with their mothers than to send them to institutions. She explained the pension system in her State and said:

"Widows receive pensions of from $8 to $25 a month, according to the number of children they have to support, and instead of proving a loss to the State this has meant an actual saving. That is because the mothers keep their children at home, and they do not have to be supported by State institutions. The children are better cared for in their homes and fewer criminals are developed. It is easier to help bring children up properly in their own homes than it is to reform criminals."

Others who favored the pension plan were Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Dr. Robbins Gilman of the University Settlement, Robert W. Bruere, brother of City Chamberlain Henry Bruere; Mrs. Clarence Burns, President of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, and Prof. Sprague of the Law Faculty of Columbia University.

VAN DAMS SEE SURVEYOR.

Diamond Merchant's Family Delayed at the Pier.

When Henri Van Dam, diamond merchant of 437 Fifth Avenue, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania with his wife, two children, their governess, and fifteen pieces of baggage he was met at the pier by Acting Deputy Surveyor Wadsworth, who said he had been instructed to request the Van Dams to accompany him to the Custom House. Taxicabs were taken. After being questioned by Surveyor Henry, Mr. Van Dam and his family were taken up to see Special Deputy Collector H. C. Stuart, and after another conference they were taken back to the Cunard pier, foot of West Fourteenth Street, where their baggage was examined and released.

About four weeks ago Rafael Van Dam arrived on a steamer of the French Line from Havre and was taken with his baggage to the Custom House, where he was detained for examination over four hours. An official at the Custom House said yesterday that he could not give out any information regarding the Van Dam case.

"In justice to the passengers," he added, "we cannot give out any details regarding the deferred examination of baggage."

WILSON WON'T ACT IN GERMAN OIL FIGHT

Sees Only Rivalry Between the Standard and Independent American Companies.

HAS SENT NO PROTEST

State Tobacco Monopolies Pointed to as Proving Germany's Right to Control Oil Industry.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson and his Cabinet had before them to-day the question of whether or not a protest should be made to the German Government on behalf of the Standard Oil Company, which complains that a pending bill in the Reichstag would injure its business in Germany. Indications at the conclusion of the meeting were that such a protest made by the Taft Administration would not be renewed, and that the Wilson Administration would refrain from taking any part in what it considers a fight between American independent oil concerns and the Standard Oil Company.

This subject has been one of diplomatic correspondence since October, 1912, and a protest was made against the proposed legislation which would give the German Government a monopoly in the oil situation. The measure has been variously modified, and at one time appeared to have failed because of internal difficulties among the banks which were to finance the monopoly.

When the subject was revived under the present Administration Secretary Bryan instructed Ambassador Gerard to inquire into the matter. His first telegram was construed in some quarters as in the nature of a protest, but the Administration holds that it was not and has refrained from pressing the question with the German Government.

The situation as presented to the Cabinet to-day is that the United States produces 80 per cent. of the oil consumed in Germany, and that the Standard Oil Company furnishes nearly 65 per cent. of that amount, while the independent companies of the United States send 15 per cent.

Certain members of the Cabinet took the position that the passage of the bill by Germany probably would not decrease the amount of oil imported from the United States, but might possibly decrease the proportion which the Standard Oil Company now furnishes, because it would affect adversely the organization of the Standard for the delivery of oil in Germany.

In discussing the question of whether the American Government had the right to protest against Germany's enactment of a law creating a monopoly, officials pointed to the existence of Government tobacco monopolies in Italy and Austria, and suggested that the question was purely internal, and one in which another Government could not interfere. Should any property be confiscated or condemned as a result of the new law, it is understood an arbitration board to adjust claims has been arranged for by Germany.

FELS MEMORIAL MEETING.

Many Speakers Praise Single Taxer in Cooper Union.

A memorial meeting for Joseph Fels, the wealthy single tax advocate, who died on Feb. 21 in Philadelphia, was held last night in Cooper Union under the auspices of the People's Institute. Several hundred people attended. George Foster Peabody presided. Lincoln Steffens praised Mr. Fels as a man who helped make the single tax idea known all over the world. He said that the owners of land in New York get the interest on values which in most cases they have not created.

Frederic C. Howe, Director of the People's Institute, paid tribute to Mr. Fels's labors on behalf of the single tax movement and told of the many charities in which he was interested while attacking what he believed to be the cause of much poverty—private appropriation of public values.

Josiah C. Wedgewood, a member of the British Parliament, was the last speaker. He said that Mr. Fels had left his thumb mark on England.

"Mr. Fels saw what America does not see," said Mr. Wedgewood. "He saw that laborers are the slaves of capital and are not free. He never entered a railroad train that he did not immediately begin to talk single tax to his fellow-travelers and always traveled third class in England, so that he might meet persons whom he could interest.

"Wage slavery is caused because there are four men after one man's job. It is up to you—the wage slaves—to tear down the fence that keeps you from getting your full share and rush in. The way to stop this dog in the manger attitude of the capitalists is to tax them until they will be glad to unload their land or stop holding it in idleness."

TO OMIT LAWYERS' NAMES.

Motions for Discipline Not to Go On Printed Calendar.

Lawyers brought before the Appellate Division on motions to discipline them will not have their names made public in future. It has been the practice of the court to list these motions in the public calendar, but following a protest made by a committee of the New York County Lawyers' Association, this will not be done any longer. The lawyers concerned will be notified, and the motions will be called by the clerk of the court.

The County Lawyers' Association Committee said that great injustice had been done to innocent lawyers by their names appearing in a list of those slated for discipline. Many such charges, they said, were brought against lawyers for spite, which was amply gratified when the lawyer's name was published in the official calendar.

ROBBED OF $50,000 IN GEMS.

D. Epner, New York Diamond Salesman, Victim of Highwaymen.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICALO, Ill., March 13.—Ten cents' worth of red pepper and four hardened fists wrote a new chapter in Chicago's history of big jewel robberies to-night, when two highwaymen robbed a New York diamond salesman of $50,000 in gems.

The victim of the hold-up was Daniel Epner, a guest at the Brevoort Hotel, a salesman for his brother, S. Epner, 105 Canal Street, New York, a dealer in jewelry and uncut stones.

The robbery occurred at 8 o'clock tonight. Epner had made a business call on a customer, I. Rosenberg of 1,104 Blue Island Avenue, and was returning to the north side, where he had an appointment. By mistake he left the North Halstead Street car upon which he was riding at Milwaukee Avenue, believing that street to be Chicago Avenue.

A man found Epner lying unconscious in the street soon afterward. His suit case, containing $20,000 in jewels, had disappeared. A wallet, containing $30,000 worth of uncut diamonds, which he carried in his pocket, was missing also. Epner said that he had no means of identifying the men who robbed him.

Hospital physicians who attended him said that his eyes had been seared by red pepper, but that his blindness would be temporary only.

Terry McGovern Goes to Asylum.

CENTRAL ISLIP, L. I., March 13.—Fearing that his mind was failing again, Terry McGovern, the former lightweight champion pugilist, came here yesterday voluntarily and asked to be received at the Hospital for the Insane for treatment. Dr. Heyman, the Assistant Superintendent at the asylum, talked with the former pugilist and then turned him over to Dr. J. M. Burdick, a specialist. Dr. Heyman said to-night that he expected that McGovern would have to remain here three weeks.

B. Altman & Co.

have exceptional facilities for making to order

Women's & Misses' Riding Habits

in smart styles, employing superior materials and workmanship. Included in a number of special values are:

An English Riding Habit in a new model; made to order, of fine wool fabrics, at $68.00

Made to order of natural or Jasper linen, at $35.00

Full Dress Riding Habit of black broadcloth, made to order . . . . . at $75.00

Princess Riding Habit of linen, made to order at $50.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

GIMBELS

Telephone Madison Square 8200

An Exhibition and Sale of

Thumb Box Sketches

By Prominent American Artists

Will Be Held, Beginning Today,

In the GIMBEL Picture Salons.

Thumb Box Sketches are the original paintings in miniature—done on small panels in the top of the box in which the artist carries his colors—from which the more pretentious paintings are subsequently developed.

These little pictures are really finished paintings of much charm and artistic merit, and the collection of over six hundred of them is certain to be greatly enjoyed by art lovers.

Sixth Floor

Today Brings Good News

In the Annual Clean-Up of Men's & Boys' Clothing

Spring's opening, by the calendar, is but a week away.

This now famous GIMBEL Clothing event is rich in Spring styles, weights and fabrics.

This year there are larger and better assortments than ever before to pick from.

Everything was set in order last night after the busiest selling one of these sales has ever known, and today finds everything in apple-pie order to take care of the men and boys who will choose their Spring clothing when prices are so low.

Many a prize, too, among the stout Winter Suits and Overcoats that are marked at savings averaging a third.

Fur Overcoats, too, and Men's Dress Clothing, Automobile Dusters, and everything else that goes to make up a well-rounded clothing stock, now at low prices, to clear away the odd lots. These are the important groups:

Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $19.50, reg. $30 to $40.
Men's Silk-Lined Spring Overcoats at $15, reg. $25.
Men's Spring and Winter Suits at $16.75, reg. $28 to $30.
Men's Suits at $14.50, reg. $25 and $28.
Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at $11.75, reg. $20 and $22.
Boys' Overcoats, 10 to 18 yrs., at $3.50 to $6.75, reg. $6.50-$15.
Boys' Norfolk Suits, 8 to 18 yrs., $3.95 to $5.50, reg. $6.50-$10.
Boys' Spring Top Coats, 8 to 18 yrs., $4.75-$6.75, reg. $10-$15.
Boys' Wash Suits, 2½ to 10 yrs., $1.35 & $1.85, reg. $2 to $5.

Fourth Floor

Men's Smart Shirts

In the mushroom pleatings for Spring at $2.50

Fifteen new patterns will await you in this magnificent assemblage of smart shirts in new and most attractive shadings.

Flecked stripes with cross-bars in the new shades of Sherry, Mahogany, Lavender, Smoke, Sage, Cadet and many others—all-over effects and cross-stripes.

All have turned-back (laundried) cuffs—very fine quality of Percale and the best of workmanship. Main Floor

Men's $5 Shoes at $3.95

It was sheer good luck these came in time for today—Men's Day. Tan Russia Calf, Gun-metal Calf and many other leathers, English style—all sizes.

Second Floor

Books for Half

and less than half—started the sale with 10,000 Wednesday. Too busy to count; but there are plenty of first-rate bargains left.

Subjects covered are

Art, History, Fiction, Literature, Reference Books, Biography, Travel, Poetry, Horticulture, Children's Books

We could not tell you all the news at once—too much of it. One of the new items is the

ATLANTIC LIBRARY 25c

published at 50c. These are a popular edition of the most popular books of all kinds—Aesop's Fables, novels, fairy tales, poems and essays.

Still some STANDARD SETS left at very low prices. Main Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS
BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST.

Always First— Always Right!

At the great society event, the "Paquin" Paris model exhibition, held recently at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City, the one great fashion novelty shown on almost every dress and blouse was the JAPANESE COLLAR.

This dainty and delightful design was first described and illustrated by Pictorial Review for March, issued February 15th, more than two months ago, and is again presented in a number of novel ways in the April number of Pictorial Review.

Once again, as usual, Pictorial Review was the first American publication to show the latest style.

Pictorial Review is always first and always right in presenting the newest and smartest styles. That fact has made Pictorial Review the Fashion Authority in over a million American homes.

Be sure and see the

Easter Fashion Number

before selecting your garments for Spring.

You must have one of these Japanese Collar styles in your Spring outfit, if you wish to be in style.

PICTORIAL REVIEW

For April OUT TODAY 15 cents

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square. Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Men's Spring Overcoats, Silk Lined, Silk-bound Edges $24.75

Elsewhere $30.00

The newest Overcoats for spring wear are dark-gray Oxfords, medium weight, long soft-roll collar, two buttons, edges finished with flat silk braid, cuffs on sleeves; the latter an added touch which will be appreciated by careful dressers. The workmanship in these garments is of extremely high class.

Men's and Young Men's New Spring Suits with Bound Edges $19.75

Elsewhere $25.00

A leading style this spring is a 3-button Sack (with 2 to button), cuffs on sleeves, in dark-gray Oxford, soft English roll collar, with narrow silk-bound edge. The vest is braided, has a notch collar, six buttons. The trousers are semi-form, tapering down the leg from waist-line to bottom.

Balmacaan Spring Overcoats $19.75

Knitted cloth in tan, gray and heather mixtures, and fancy Scotch Cheviots in different shades.

Balance of Winter Suits $12.50

Were $18.50, $19.75, $22.50 and $24.75.

One or two of a kind in the leading models. Sizes 33 to 44.

Balance of Better Grade Winter Suits, $15.50

Were $24.75, $29.75 and $34.75.

There are 155 Suits in this lot, not more than one or two of a kind. Sizes 33 to 44.

Fifth Floor, Broadway.

Sale of Shirts at 64c

Woven Madras and highly mercerized fabrics. Soft or laundered cuffs. New, fresh and crisp in the boxes just as they came from the maker.

All sizes, 14 to 18.
All sleeve lengths up to 36.

Here is a very remarkable movement in seasonable, thoroughly desirable, staple merchandise. We have specially prepared for a very big business.

Main Floor, 35th Street.

DE PINNA

FIFTH AVENUE
AT THIRTY-SIXTH ST.
NEW YORK

Young Folks' Day

Saturday has been the bright, particular day for youthful shoppers ever since the first automobile rolled down Fifth Avenue.

De Pinna is prepared today with complete Spring assortments, to show the youths and the maids of New York what the world of fashion on both sides of the ocean has in store for them.

Spring Overcoats for Boys

The new English model double-breasted coats of blue serge and Spring mixtures, for the lad of 3 to 8 years; at $9, $12.50 and $14.

Some with belted backs—all manly in appearance.

For the larger boys—8 to 15 years—single-breasted coats in English fancy mixtures; exclusive De Pinna models; $16 and $18.

Boys' Swiss Cape—a De Pinna Special

A most distinguished and fashionable garment for boys of 6 to 14 years.

Made of imported Tyrol cloth—designed exactly as these capes are worn in Switzerland, with the crossed ruck straps in front.

Used for motoring, travel and school. Price, $15 to $18, in navy, heather green and soft brown mixtures.

Young Men's English Model Suits

The kind of thing young men have not been able to find ready-to-wear heretofore.

Look as if they had just arrived from the other side.

Very manly in appearance and youthful in line; in plain Oxford grey and English pencil stripes, with patch pockets.

Sizes 32 to 37 in.; price, $18.

Spring Styles in De Pinna Imported Haberdashery

A store within a store—and an institution well known to the younger generation.

The newest English scarfs for Spring, regimental stripes, English foulards and crepes.

Boys' Neckwear, 50 cents up; young men's, $1 to $3.50.

Young men's Shirts which are really made for young men—in silks, silk-and-madras and imported plain and fancy madras.

Silk hosiery, the latest athletic underwear, and young men's bath robes.

"Anniped" Shoes in Spring Styles

The boys', girls' and young men's shoe that we designed exclusively for them—knowing their needs and preferences.

In all the used lasts, in tan and black leathers and white buckskin.

The most complete young people's shoe store in the country.

Girls' First Suits

Another De Pinna special—entirely new in models and materials—for growing girls, ages 10 to 14.

In men's wear serges and shepherd checks, ready-to-wear, $22.50 to $48.

Special flowered and plain silk waists for these suits.

DE PINNA
Exclusive Outfitters
for Young Americans
Fifth Ave. at Thirty-Sixth St., New York

DR. BRYANT IS ILL IN HOSPITAL HERE

Noted Surgeon and Cleveland's Friend Taken to St. Vincent's Suffering from Diabetes.

LONG A MEDICAL TEACHER

Late President's Companion on His Hunting Trips Winner of High Honors in His Profession.

Dr. Joseph Decatur Bryant, one of the best-known medical men in the United States, who was the family physician and friend of the late President Grover Cleveland, and who for years has been prominent in the directorates of many of New York's leading hospitals, is ill in St. Vincent's Hospital of diabetes. Dr. Bryant, it became known last night, was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital on last Wednesday, and he is now under the care of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs. It was said at the hospital last night that Dr. Bryant was comfortable, but beyond that no information was given out as to his illness.

Dr. Bryant celebrated his sixty-ninth birthday last Thursday, the day after his removal to the hospital. He was born in Troy, Wis., and is the son of Alonzo and Harriet Adkins Bryant. He was educated at the Norwich (N. Y.) Academy, the University of New York, and Bellevue Medical College. He has been the Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery and of Operative and Clinical Surgery in Bellevue Medical College since 1898, and prior to that and for more than a score of years he held other important chairs having to do with surgical instruction in the same institution. He is a visiting surgeon of St. Vincent's, a consulting surgeon of the New York City Insane Asylum, visiting surgeon of Bellevue Hospital, and many other hospitals.

Dr. Bryant has been Surgeon General of the State, Medical Health Commissioner of New York, and Commissioner of the State Board of Health for five years, President in succession of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York State Medical Association, and the New York State Medical Society, and the President of the American Medical Association. The last is the highest position in the gift of the medical profession of the United States. He is a member of the International Society of Surgeons and the author of many standard works on surgery. He is also a veteran of the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard, and was at one time the Surgeon Major of that command.

The friendship felt for Dr. Bryant by Mr. Cleveland made Dr. Bryant a national figure while Mr. Cleveland was President. He was invariably Mr. Cleveland's companion on the President's hunting and fishing trips. Whenever Dr. Bryant returned from one of these trips he was besieged by reporters for incidents and information concerning every act and word of the President. The reporters invariably found the doctor smiling and courteous, but silent. Early in June, 1893, he returned from Hog Island and, as usual, a lot of questions were asked. He smiled and said:

"The President and I are both very badly burned by the sun, but we had a jolly good time. In fact, I never had more fun in any four days in my life. We dressed as we pleased and devoted ourselves to rest, recreation, and fishing."

Then he added:

"Having been a guest of the President, of course I cannot go into details. We caught a lot of drumfush, and those we didn't eat we gave to the natives."

Dr. Bryant married in 1874 Miss Annette Crum of Bath, N. Y., a sister of Mrs. Daniel Lamont, wife of the late Secretary of the Treasury in the second Cleveland Cabinet. Dr. Bryant's city home is at 48 Central Park South.

HASSETT MUST GO TO TRIAL

Defense Will Assail the Eligibility of Special Jurors.

Thomas Hassett, at one time confidential office employe of State Engineer John A. Bensel, must go to trial next Wednesday on the charge of attempted grand larceny. The jury will be selected from a special panel of 100 men. It was the drawing of this special panel which gave Hassett a last opportunity to block the trial.

Hassett's attorneys found that, according to a law passed in 1896, a special panel must be drawn from a list of at least 3,100 names. Justice Davis was asked to dismiss the panel because this technicality had not been complied with. It was agreed yesterday, however, that counsel for Hassett might make this formal objection when Hassett was placed on trial. It is believed that objection will be raised to every talesman who presents himself.

The District Attorney holds that the law of 1896 was repealed in a later statute. It has been the custom to draw special panels in the Commissioner of Juror's office without reference to it.

Much importance attaches to the Hassett trial because it is the first due to the Whitman graft hunt. Hassett was Secretary of the Board of Water Supply up to 1910. He is accused of attempting to get $50,000 from a prospective contractor who was the lowest bidder for the contract for the Hudson River siphon.

CAHALANE TO CLEAN UP.

A Third Avenue Raid Appears to Indicate His Policy.

A general clean-up of disorderly resorts in the old Tenderloin appears to be the programme of Inspector Cahalane, who took charge of this district a few days ago when Inspector Gillen was removed on charges. Cahalane made his first raid on a house on Third Avenue near Forty-second Street early yesterday morning and succeeded in getting the evidence he wanted.

Evidence obtained in this raid, it was said yesterday, would be incorporated in the charges against Gillen. This means that Gillen will have to explain why he allowed six alleged disorderly resorts to run undisturbed in his district.

The formal charges against Gillen have not yet been drawn up. Police Commissioner McKay expected to make them public yesterday, but found that Josiah Stover, special counsel engaged to prosecute them, was not ready.

Mrs. French-Vanderbilt Arrives.

Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt returned yesterday on the Mauretania for the season and said she expected to spend a good deal of her time at Newport. She was down on the passenger list as Mrs. French and her identity was not generally known to the passengers. Earl de la Warr, whose ancestors named the State of Delaware, was on the Mauretania with Mrs. Vanderbilt's party and escorted her to the place on the pier where her baggage was placed for examination.

CONDUCTOR ASSAILS CENTURY'S METHODS

Orchestra and Opera Chorus Inadequate, Says Szendrei—Not Enough Rehearsals.

AROUSED BY CRITICISM

Management Denies 'Each and Every Allegation'—Attributes Attack to Pique on Conductor's Part.

Alfred Szendrei, chief conductor at the Century Opera House, addressed a letter to the newspapers yesterday in which he harshly criticised the method of producing operas at the institution. His action was prompted by the fact that he had been criticised adversely in a newspaper last Sunday. The management of the opera house issued a counter statement yesterday afternoon. In spite of the small storm aroused, Mr. Szendrei was in his place at the conductor's stand last night for the performance of "Aida," and everything went off smoothly. It was said by the management that the conductor had given no hint of resigning before the end of his present year, when his contract terminates, and apparently the company contemplates no action over the letter. Mr. Szendrei said in the second sentence of his letter:

"When a critic questions my competence openly it is high time I should reveal to the public a few facts which an exaggerated sense of loyalty has thus far caused me to keep to myself."

Then he takes up most of the departments at the opera house and discusses them. The orchestra, he says, is not competent because the fee of $4 a performance is not an inducement for competent players. He adds that with a few exceptions the men have had absolutely no training for operatic work and are totally unfamiliar with the scores of even the best-known operas. In his opnion the chorus is even less satisfactory than the orchestra, for very few of its members have had stage experience, and every opera is to them a novelty. Many of them, he says, were discouraged by the work expected of them, and some twenty-five dropped out and have never been replaced.

His letter alleges that the first cast of any opera for the week is generally the only one which has a stage rehearsal and the other singers have to get along with watching them and then doing their best.

"If there were only enough of these desultory rehearsals," his letter continues, "something might be achieved. I remember with horror, however, that we gave 'Aida' last September after one private rehearsal of three hours and one public rehearsal. We rehearsed 'Lohengrin' eight hours all told. Some of the chorus passages until the very were never rehearsed until the very day of the performance.

"A prompter might save us from catastrophe, but when the conductor himself is compelled to offer first help to a principal with an unreliable memory, to slow down unsconscionably when a singer repeats the same phrase twice, to to speed up in order to overtake one who has omitted a few words, very artistic results cannot be achieved. Now and then critics have caught me 'slipping up that way.'

"Such are some of the conditions under which I have labored to this day. I fully realize that to a man unacquainted with them the net results of my exertions should have been a reflection on my competence. This is not written in anger nor out of spite. I simply refuse to play any longer the part of a scapegoat."

In reply to the conductor's strictures Milton Aborn issued a statement yesterday afternoon in which the management denied "each and every allegation" made, and said that the letter was doubtless inspired by the fact that its writer had not been engaged for next season at the Century. Aside Jacchia would be the principal conductor next season, Mr. Aborn said. Mr. Jacchia has been connected with the Montreal Opera Company. The Aborn statement concludes as follows:

"Since the Century Opera Company started its career last September we have watched for opportunities for its improvement, and any changes necessary and possible for its betterment have been and are being made. We have recognized faults from time to time, and they have been remedied as soon as possible. These defects were all such as might be expected of a new institution beginning its efforts in one of the most difficult arts, and are such as can be eliminated as the organization grows older and more perfect. It is the intention of the sponsors and the management of the Century Opera Company to continue striving to make it more efficient as long as the organization exists."

GRIFENHAGEN WILL FILED.

Sheriff Inherits Bulk of His Brother's Property.

Sheriff Max S. Grifenhagen was named as chief beneficiary in the will of his brother, Jacob B. Grifenhagen, which was filed for probate yesterday. Mr. Grifenhagen died on March 6. After making bequests of $25,000 each to his sisters, Bertha J. Klous and Florence Rosenblum, Mr. Grifenhagen directs that $5,000 shall be set aside for another brother, Edward E. Grifenhagen, the income from this money to be paid to his brother in his lifetime. In explaining this bequest, Mr. Grifenhagen says:

"I make this smaller provision for my brother, Edward, because from time to time I have given him various sums of money, and for the further reason that his judgment as to investments and the use of money is such that I consider the amount and method of provision will be most conducive to his welfare."

Mr. Grifenhagen left his entire residuary estate to his brother, Sheriff Grifenhagen, and explains his bequest in this way: "I have made a larger provision for my brother, Max, than for my other brothers and sisters because my said brother and I have been together in business for many years, and by our united efforts I have been enabled to acquire such property as I now own, and I therefore, consider that he is entitled to more substantial recognition in the apportionment of my estate."

CHALONER LAWYER LOSES.

Appellate Division Refuses to Order $3,000 Fee Paid by Sherman.

Hugh Gordon Miller, the lawyer, who represented John Armstrong Chaloner in suits to have Chaloner declared sane in this State and to recover for him his New York property held by Thomas T. Sherman as committee, will have to look to Mr. Chaloner personally for his $3,000 fee. The Appellate Divisions declined yesterday to order Mr. Sherman to pay the fee out of the income of Chaloner's New York estate.

Mr. Chaloner escaped from the Bloomingdale State Hospital, and was declared sane in Virginia. Mr. Miller represented him not only in suits to recover the property held by his committee, but also to have his income from the property increased from $17,500 a year to $33,000 a year, which latter amount he said more nearly represented what the property earned.

After losing the suits, Miller sought payment of his fee from Mr. Sherman, and when his application was denied by Supreme Court Justice Gavegan, appealed to the Appellate Division.

DOUBLE RETAINER DENIED.

Lawyer Can't Collect from Bankrupt and Creditors.

Frederick F. Eisemann, a lawyer who won a $3,500 verdict in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Florence A. Hazard of the firm of E. C. Hazard & Co., had the judgment in his favor reversed yesterday by the Appellate Division. In 1907 the firm of which Mrs. Hazard was a member went into bankruptcy. Eisemann, who was her lawyer, took retainers also from some of the creditors and reorganized the company. The creditors paid him $3,500 and he sought to recover $3,500 from Mrs. Hazard.

The Appellate Division held that the interests of creditors and firm members were scarcely identical in a bankruptcy matter, even where reorganization was involved, and said Eisemann was not entitled to recover, as he had in the lower court, on the theory that the two retainers were consistent.

Building Inspector Guilty.

Michael J. Whelan, a building Inspector, who was formerly employed by the Bureau of Buildings, was convicted yesterday before Judge Swann in General Sessions for demanding a bribe from the New York Mail Company for allowing alterations in their garage at 530 East Twentieth Street without a permit. Sentence will be imposed on March 19. Whelan's defense to the charge that a sum of money was passed to him in marked bills on Dec. 24 was that he thought it was a Christmas present.

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO.

34th Street—New York

Young Men's and Boys' Apparel

Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 42.

English hand-tailored models, patch or welt pockets, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Flannels, Tartan Checks, and hairline stripes,

16.50 18.50 25.00

Young Men's Suits

Sizes 32 to 42.

Latest weaves, including pin stripes, checks, new Tartan plaids, navy serge; coats silk or mohair lined.
Extraordinary value. 15.00

Braid Bound Suits

New English model, Oxford, Vicunas; also unfinished Worsteds, in Navy and Black Pin Stripes.
Regular 25.00 value. 18.50

Young Men's Balmacaans

Sizes 34 to 40.

Swagger Overcoats of Shower-proof Tweeds, newest colors. Yoke and sleeves silk lined.
Regular 18.50 value. } 13.50

Boys' Norfolk Suits

English Norfolk and patch pocket models, strictly all wool serge, mohair lined, superior tailored. 7 to 17 years. Special value. } 5.75

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Last day of this sale

Saks Norfolk Suits

for Men & Young Men

Reduced from $17.50, $20, $23 and $25 } $14

Reduced from $30, $33 and $35 } $22

Two garment suits, consisting of coat and long or knicker trousers. Both imported and Saks-made, and a number of fine knitted suits in the assortment.

Today—10,867 Pairs

Men's Silk & Artificial Silk Hose at 22c

These are called "seconds," but the only visible variation from "firsts" is in the price.

The all-silks come in black and a fine lot of two tones. The artificial silks are in black, white, navy and gray.

Six pairs for $1.30.

Men's Pure Silk Shirts $5, $6 & $6.50 varieties today $3.85

Shirts made of the finest heavy tub silks, rich and lustreful; and of fine soft crepes that are exquisitely soft and degagee in appearance. The new Spring patterns in stripes and figures, and handsome Russian cords so much in demand by men who like distinctive shirts.

Sweater Coats for $1.50

We are closing out at this low price a fine lot of sweater coats that formerly were sold at $3.50, $4, and $4.50.

750 Pure Silk Knit Scarfs, today 85c—six for $5

usually $2, $2.50 & $3 apiece.

Not only solid colors, but stripes and variegated color combinations of a distinctive sort. The assortment also includes about 200 of the well known "Fashionknit" cravats.

Men's Chamois Gloves at 89c

300 pairs $1 & $1.50 grades

Men's Mocha Gloves, in the popular butternut colorings. A new shipment just to hand. } $2.00

Perrin's and Meyers' Washable Gloves, made of a fine quality capeskin, in tan shades. } $1.50

Overland Red

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			35.	Villette	Bronte
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			38.	Kenilworth	Scott
			40.	The Pathfinder	Cooper
			41.	The Talisman	Scott
			42.	Tales from Shakespeare	Lamb
			43.	Tom Cringle's Log	M. Scott
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SAVINGS BANKS' NEW RECORD

Their Total Resources on Jan. 1 Were $1,926,334,331—Condition of Trust Companies Good.

ALBANY, March 13.—Supt. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of the State Banking Department, in his annual report transmitted to the Legislature to-day, shows that the national banks are of secondary importance in New York State. Says the report:

Aggregate resources of New York State banks, trust companies, and savings banks are equal to nearly 6½ per cent. of the combined resources of these institutions and of the national banks of this State. It thus appears that the aggregate figures for the New York State institutions represent almost twice the aggregate resources of the New York State national banks.

In addition to the aggregate resources of the banks, trust companies, and savings banks, there are other institutions under the supervision of the Superintendent of Banks with combined resources of nearly $95,000,000. A list of these includes savings and loan associations, mortgage loan and investment companies, safe deposit companies, and personal loan associations. The savings and loan associations occupy the field in many of the villages of the State which is given over to the savings banks in the larger communities. The savings and loan associations, according to their last reports, have aggregate resources of nearly $65,000,000.

The banking power of the United States, including capital, surplus, undivided profits, deposits, exclusive of bank deposits and national bank-notes issued as circulation, as computed by the Controller of the Currency, aggregate $23,181,000,000. The banking power of New York State banks and trust companies aggregate $2,035,000,000, and the savings banks of the State contribute an additional $1,926,000,000, making New York State's percentage 17 per cent. of the total for all banks in the United States. The banking power of our State banks and trust companies alone is 8¾ per cent. of the total for the United States.

Reports of the savings banks to the Superintendent of Banks, showing their condition on Jan. 1, 1914, indicates that the continued growth in aggregate resources which has been in progress for some years is still uninterrupted. The aggregate resources of the savings banks on that date were $1,926,334,331, which is a new high record for these institutions. The increase in resources during the year was $64,550,578.

The amount due depositors at the close of 1913 was $1,741,697,468. This was an increase of $52,244,297. The aggregate amount deposited during the year was $439,923,632, and the aggregate withdrawals for the same period were $448,273,000. From these figures it appears that there was an apparent increase in the amount deposited of $4,908,512 during 1913 over 1912, but analysis would probably prove that the gain was the result of the amount of dividends declared and credited during the year. The aggregate of withdrawals during the twelve months was $8,350,268 in excess of the aggregate deposits, and the aggregate withdrawals during 1913 exceeded those for 1912 by $24,998,250. In 1912 aggregate deposits exceeded the total withdrawals by $11,739,470, and in 1911 aggregate deposits were $19,000,000 in excess of withdrawals.

Aggregate surplus of the savings banks figured on the cost of their securities as determined by amortization on Dec. 31, 1913, was $183,945,047, and shows an increase for the year of $12,-270,993. Aggregate surplus on market value decreased during the year by $1,615,981.

The number of open accounts on Jan. 1, 1914, was 3,143,444, which shows an increase for all the savings banks of the State of 78,539. Dividends paid to depositors for the year aggregated $80,611,029, an increase over 1912 of $1,997,697.

The average amount of each account in the savings banks at the close of 1913 was $554.07, an increase over the previous year of $2.85. During the year 1912 there was a gain in the average of each account of $9.27 over the average of 1911.

There are 140 savings banks in the State, and this number has remained unchanged for several years past.

There were eighty-one trust companies operating in this State on Dec. 9, 1913, the date of the last call made by the Superintendent of Banks for reports showing the condition of these institutions. On that date the trust companies had aggregate resources of $1,574,656,207. There was a decrease in aggregate resources during the twelve months of $28,899,616. Aggregate deposits decreased by $12,639,708, while the aggregate loans of the institutions showed an increase of $3,683,566.

Aggregate surplus, including all undivided profits on market value of stocks and bonds held, on Dec. 9, 1913, was $174,941,802, a decrease during the year of $10,345,186. The ratio of surplus and undivided profits to aggregate deposits stood at 14½ per cent. at the close of 1912, and was slightly less at 16.8 per cent. in December, 1913. The cause of the decrease was the marked depreciation in the market value of investment securities.

It is a noteworthy fact that, with aggregate resources of $1,574,656,207, there was during the year very little rediscounting or borrowing of funds on the part of the trust companies of the State. At the date of the report rendered Dec. 9, 1913, bills payable of trust companies aggregated only $50,000. This is an indication of the care exercised by the officials of trust companies in this State in keeping the assets of their institutions in liquid condition, readily convertible into cash, so as the better to provide speedily for the legitimate needs of customers. It is also evidence of the apparent reluctance of trust companies to borrow funds or to rediscount their paper.

HINT AT STATE POLICE RULE.

Republican Leaders at Albany Suggest Sweeping Reform.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—With the Mitchel police bill held in committee in both the Senate and Assembly, some of the Republican leaders here to-day hinted that perhaps the proper solution of the police problem in New York City would be reached by placing the Police Department under State control. Both Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Senator Elon R. Brown, leader of the Republican Senate minority, have leanings that way.

"I firmly believe that such a plan would prove a solution for which in due time the people of New York City would be grateful," said Speaker Sweet. "But with a divided Legislature I realize that it would be entirely out of the question to pass any such legislation now."

The Speaker said that personally he did not feel at all satisfied that reform of the New York Police Department lay in the direction suggested by Mayor Mitchel.

"We all feel that something should be done," said the Speaker. "But it is a very complicated matter and exceedingly difficult to deal with in the limited time that remains before final adjournment."

Speaker Sweet does not venture any prediction as to what will be done with the police bill when the Legislature meets again next week, but he expresses the belief that some definite action will be taken before the week is over. It is understood that there will be conferences on the situation between Republican legislators representing districts in New York City and representatives of Mayor Mitchel either to-morrow or Monday.

The latest suggestion made by advocates of the proposed police reforms contemplates the introduction of an entirely new bill after the Rules Committee has taken charge next week. This plan would take the bill away from the Assembly Cities Committee, which at last accounts stood 8 to 5 against reporting it. The Rules Committee is composed of Speaker Sweet, Majority Leader Hinman, Minority Leader A. E. Smith, Progressive Leader Schaap, Thorn of Erie, Brereton of Warren, and Caughlan of New York. Mr. Caughlan, who is one of the two Tammany members on the committee, is ill. The probability is that there will be less hostility to the measure in the Rules Committee than in the Assembly Committee on Cities.

"I should certainly be opposed to the Rules Committee assuming the responsibility of reversing the action of standing committees of this House on such a bill," said Speaker Sweet to-day, "unless some very pressing reason for such action was made apparent. I sincerely hope that some conclusion will be reached at the conferences I understand will be held in New York City before the Legislature gets to work again."

SETBACK FOR SULZER.

Appellate Division Sustains Lower Court on Salary Question.

ALBANY, March 13.—Without passing upon the merits of the case, the Appellate Division, Third Department, to-day sustained Supreme Court Justice Chester in his denial of the application of William Sulzer for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Sohmer to pay the salary of the former Governor from the time of his impeachment.

Preparations were begun immediately to have the case reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Sulzer hopes to have the United States Supreme Court pass upon the validity of his impeachment.

ASKS STATE TO RUN PRODUCE MARKETS

Gov. Glynn Suggests Chain of Co-operative Depots for the Sale of Farm Products.

SENDS BILL WITH MESSAGE

Measure, Intended to End Evils of Present System, Provides for Food and Market Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—In a special message read in both branches of the Legislature to-day Gov. Glynn urged an appropriation of $35,000 to cover the initial expense in establishing co-operative and auction markets for farm products in large centres of population throughout the State. Within a comparatively short time, the Governor believes, the system advocated by him can be made self-supporting through the proceeds from reasonable charges levied against the shippers for the marketing of their products under State auspices.

In his message Gov. Glynn expressed the opinion that with this plan in operation prices of farm products would adjust themselves automatically in proportion to the supply and demand, with mutual benefit to producer and consumer. He denounces the present system where farm products are handled by commission houses, which take advantage of any shortage of supply to advance prices to the consumer, without responding in a similar prompt manner when an abundance of products should lower prices.

The Governor said he had received many complaints from farmers who asserted that, under the present system, consignees of farm products frequently speculated in their wares to the disadvantage of both producer and consumer, and that they practiced fraud on farmers with whom they dealt "by misstating the condition of the goods when received by them."

"The fact that this method of dealing is open to all producers," the Governor says, "and is comparatively free from abuses and establishes prices and definite measures, compels all produce dealers to treat their shippers with fairness. The system also eliminates the abuses of the present system where dishonest and unscrupulous dealers practice methods detrimental to the honest dealers.

"What New York needs is a reliable meeting ground for the man who has produce to sell and the one who wants to buy, a place where they can make their exchanges through a reliable intermediary with a fair charge for services, and a place where prices must follow the natural law of supply and demand. Such a market can be provided by the measure I suggest, and I urge it upon the earnest consideration of the Legislature."

In a bill accompanying the Governor's message, and which was introduced by Senator Wheeler and Assemblyman A. E. Smith, provision is made for the administration of the proposed plan by a Food and Market Commissioner, with a salary of $6,000, who is to aid and encourage the establishment of food markets under the control of local co-operative associations of producers and consumers in convenient localities and to devise a system for grading and standardizing farm products. Market sites may be obtained by condemnation if necessary.

The Commissioner would be authorized also to establish an auction market for farm products, the auctioneers in each locality to be selected by the Commissioner. The bill provides for the establishment of schedules of commissions to be charged by the auctioneers, who are to be placed under bond. In each market established under such co-operative auspices a rigid inspection by State officials of the farm products received and distributed is provided for in the bill.

The Governor pointed out that the plan had been in effect in France for some twenty years and had worked well there.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT PLAN.

Albany Senate Bill to Regulate Use of Motor Vehicles.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—A State Traffic Department is created by a bill introduced to-day by Senator Griffin. The department, which is to regulate the use of motor vehicles, is to be headed by a commission of three to be appointed by the Governor for a term of six years and with a salary of $5,000 a year each.

The bill repeals the Callan law and establishes registration fees at $5 for vehicles weighing 1,000 pounds or less, with $5 for each additional 1,000 pounds. The license fee for chauffeurs is $2.

Provision is made in cities of the first class for the appointment by the Mayor of a traffic commissioner, with an annual salary of $5,000. When authorized by the State Traffic Commission cities of the second and third class may also have traffic commissioners.

REAL ESTATE TAX BILL DEAD

Only One Member of Assembly Committee for Herrick-Schaap Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly Cities Committee, at its executive meeting to-day, killed the Herrick-Schaap bill, which provides for a gradual reduction in the tax on buildings, shifting the burden to unimproved real estate. The bill has been denounced as a single tax measure by the real estate interests in New York City and elsewhere.

The promoters of the measure urged in its behalf that it would aid owners of small homes, promote an exodus to the suburbs, and thus furnish a solution of the problem of congested population in New York City. The particular plan provided for in the bill was the gradual reduction of 10 per cent. annually in the tax on dwellings for five years, until the tax rate had been cut in two, with the inevitable result that the tax rate on unimproved property would soar in proportion.

The only member of the committee against killing the measure was Assemblyman Wallace Thayer of Erie, Progressive.

W. L. Goodnow, Merchant, Killed.

SOUTH PASADENA, Cal., March 13.—Walter L. Goodnow, 63 years old, owner of several department stores in New Hampshire, was killed here to-day when his automobile was struck by an electric train.

EXTRA SESSION TALK AT ALBANY

Senate and Assembly May Lock Horns Over Graft Inquiry Appropriation Increase.

CARMODY NOT OBSTRUCTING

In Open Letter Tells Sullivan He Will Be Glad to Assist His Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—With a bill calling for the appropriation of $25,000 to finance the Assembly graft investigation pending before the Legislature, Assemblyman Franklin W. Cristman of Herkimer, who introduced it, prepared to-day to have the amount of the appropriation doubled. The Cristman bill has already passed the Assembly and is being held in the Senate Finance Committee, as a result of caucus action pledging the Democratic majority in the upper house to oppose the bill unless representation on the committee is given to the Senate.

When the Assembly met to-day Mr. Cristman introduced a resolution calling upon the Senate to send the bill back to the Assembly for purposes of amendment. When asked for an explanation, he said that the investigators felt that more money was necessary to enable them properly to conduct their investigation which it is expected will stretch over several months.

The proposed increase is certain to provide another serious ground for contention between the Senate and Assembly, and there are those at the Capitol who look for a deadlock over the appropriation bills, and an extra session. Senator Frawley, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, however, said to-day that he felt confident some compromise would be reached when the conference committee representing both houses got to work next week.

"The Republicans have made their political capital in attempting to abolish certain Democratic departments in the name of economy," said Senator Frawley. "We do not purpose to stand for all their unkind cuts in appropriations, and I do not think the Republicans expect us to. I will say positively that some of the items they have cut out must be replaced next week if they expect the Legislature to adjourn, as scheduled, on March 27."

Attorney General Carmody to-day sent an open letter to Assemblyman John Lee Sullivan, Chairman of the Assembly Investigating Committee, in which he declares that the work of Peter B. Smith, a special Deputy Attorney General, in the prosecution of highway irregularities, is not in any way influenced by the work of the Sullivan committee. Mr. Smith was designated by the Attorney General at the request of former Gov. Sulzer to prosecute charges which resulted from an investigation made in Rockland County by John A. Hennessy.

Mr. Carmody's letter is an answer to an interview with Mr. Sullivan, who criticises the Attorney General's activity in presenting the highway charges. Mr. Carmody says that Mr. Smith was appointed in June, 1913.

"Permit me to inform you," Mr. Carmody says, "that the only prosecutions that have been successfully made were those in which he has been engaged and in which the local District Attorneys entered into the work with commendable zeal and ability, proving that this is the only proper way to carry on investigations."

Mr. Carmody says that Mr. Smith will also take up the charges made by James W. Osborne, Gov. Glynn's investigator.

"You will see, therefore," Mr. Carmody concludes, "that the investigations conducted by me had nothing to do with the appointment of your committee, nor is it intended in any way to obstruct your work. I shall be very glad indeed to furnish any testimony that we have obtained in these investigations to your committee."

HOLD UP ROAD EVIDENCE.

Broome and Rensselaer County Grand Juries to Hear It Later.

BINGHAMTON, March 13.—District Attorney Meagher of Broome County to-day took up the consideration of evidence relative to the State Highway investigation in Broome County submitted to him by Deputy Attorney General Smith yesterday. Mr. Meagher said:

"It is an intricate and weighty problem. It involves many figures and will bear considerable consideration before making any definite announcement."

It may go over to the April Grand Jury.

TROY, March 13.—Highway investigation material sent the Rensselaer County District Attorney by the Osborne committee was not presented to the March term Grand Jury, which was discharged to-day. The District Attorney said he would wait until the roads complained of as improperly built could be inspected, and that the Osborne proof might be considered by the next Grand Jury.

PRIVATE BANK BILL HELD UP.

Report That Van Tuyl Measure to Revise Banking Laws Will Fail.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator William B. Carswell of Brooklyn prevented to-day the reception of a favorable report in the Senate of Senator Pollock's bill to regulate the business of private bankers. Senator Pollock, Chairman of the Committee on Banks, sent the committee's report to the desk and Senator Carswell objected to it, declaring that he was a member of the Committee on Banks and was not notified of any meeting for the consideration of the banking legislation which the committee was about to report.

Senator Pollock withdrew the report, but later sent it back leaving out the Private Banking bill. He announced a meeting immediately after the Senate's session, but there were not enough members present to report the Private Banking bill. After the session of the committee, Senator Pollock sent out notices to absent members for another meeting Tuesday at 10 A. M., when it is expected the bill will be reported.

The measure has been amended so as to apply to private banks in cities only. It places the business under the supervision of the State Superintendent of Banks. Another amendment limits the amount of the bond each private banker must file with the State Banking Department to 10 per cent. of the deposits.

The Senate Committee on Banks reported favorably the two Pollock bills providing two methods for establishing land banks and an agricultural credit system in this State.

It was rumored to-day that the Legislature would not pass the Van Tuyl Commission's bill to revise the banking laws. This measure included a provision regulating private banks and the business of small loans. It is opposed by the State banks and savings banks and some of the private bankers. Senator Murtaugh's bill regulating the business of small loans by placing it under the supervision of the State Banking Department was reported favorably to-day to the Senate.

SEPARATION TOO EXPENSIVE

Leonorie Are Reconciled Through the High Cost of Litigation.

The action against Charles L. Leonori, proprietor of the Hotel Leonori, at Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street, to set aside a separation agreement was down for trial yesterday, and so the courtroom was filled with persons who were interested. But instead of the case coming to a trial there came only the announcement that the suit would be withdrawn because of a reconciliation.

Mrs. Leonori said that all of her marital troubles were caused by the lawyers who were retained by her and her husband to fight each other. One day Mrs. Leonori decided that it was foolish to waste so much money, and so she told her husband that instead of spending money upon his lawyer he had better use it in supporting her. Mr. Leonori agreed that this would be the better way, and that is how the reconciliation came about.

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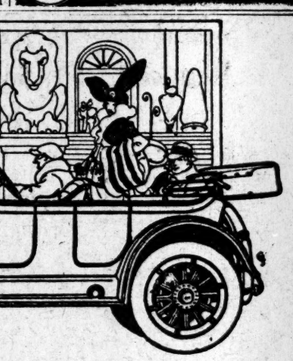

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One of 16 Great Departments

Headings of the 65 Chapters in This Department Taken from the Complete Index.

Food and its uses.
Forest of nerves within us.
Fresh air and healthy lives.
Hearing and speaking.
How and when to eat.
How life began on the earth.
How life came out of the sea.
How the plant lives on air
How to eat and be healthy.
How to remember.
How to think.
How your body is built up.
Jack's fresh air supply.
Jack's wireless telephone.
Jack's wonderful pump.
Life and the lungs.
Living things around us.
Nature's wonderful food.
Our lives and the nation.
Our muscles and their masters.
Our unseen friends and foes.
Plant's wonderful secret.
Seeing colors.
Smell and taste.
Talking and singing.
Tea, coffee and tobacco.
The bread by which we live.
The great corridor.
The hair and the nails.
The head and the limbs.
The heart, the living pump.
The kitchen of Jack's house.
The light in our eyes.
The making of the body.
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The mouth and eating.
The mouth and the teeth.
The mystery of the brain.
The parts of the brain.
The parts of the eye
The real value of foods.
The red cells of the blood.
The simplest kind of life.
The skin and its uses
The story of the eye.
The tiniest living things.
The value of meat as food.
The white cells of the blood.
The wonderful river of air.
What happens when we think.
What life is made of
Where life really is.
Why life needs the land.
Why we do things.
Depends on ferments.
Great heat is fatal to life.
Have we ever lived before.
How long it has existed on earth.
Length of life.
Life began in the sea, picture.
Life exists on other worlds.
What and where it is.
Life cannot exist without liquid water.
The most mysterious thing in the world.

Building For The Future

To build the largest bridge, the highest building, the fastest steamship is a great triumph, but it is a greater triumph to build the noisy boy or the dreamy girl into **a big, brainy, efficient man or woman in whose hands the future of the nation rests.**

Fathers and mothers realize how important and how difficult a task confronts them. They know that it takes time and care and thought—more than they can possibly give—and that they must have help.

And help is at hand; THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE *is the children's greatest helper.* This wonderful work was made to meet every need of growing minds, and busy hands, and eager hearts. It is a great investment of capital for the building of your child's future.

The boy or girl, man or woman, who will read THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and study the striking educational pictures will have a practical education for life. It has a magnetism for growing minds which no other work for the young has ever possessed.

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Mail Coupon for Free Question Booklet

describing the entire plan, and containing many interesting questions answered in THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE. The valuable pamphlet, "THE MIND OF THE CHILD," also free.

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The Grolier Society, 2 W. 45th St., New York:

Please mail me descriptive booklet of THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE and pamphlet "THE MIND OF THE CHILD."

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

Not necessary to cut coupon if you mention The Times.

3-14

SAYS BRANDEIS ERRS IN BANK CRITICISMS

Lawrence Chamberlain Asserts Profits from the Sale of Securities Are Not Excessive.

THE EXPENSES ARE HEAVY

Men of Experience Are Required to Inspire Confidence Among The Investors.

Lawrence Chamberlain, in a letter in the current number of The Outlook, takes issue, on behalf of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, with some of the statements made by Louis D. Brandeis in his articles on "The Money Trust."

"The most misleading statements in Mr. Brandeis's articles," says Mr. Chamberlain, "have relation to the profit made by bankers in the sale of securities, which, he says, is so great that it is a burden to the community. Differences between buying and selling prices are not profits. It costs something to sell securities. They cannot be sold over the counter by six-dollar-a-week girls. It takes a high-grade man a long time to win confidence. Investors base their purchase more on confidence than on their personal judgment.

"The difference between the banker's buying and selling price is a reward for two services that are distinctly different: namely, the risk assumed and the labor performed. Brokers in real estate mortgages receive a minimum charge of 1 per cent. for negotiating the highest grade real estate mortgages on New York City property. These mortgages are a legal investment for New York State savings banks.

"Brokers in bonds that are a legal investment for savings banks often charge as little as one-sixteenth of 1 per cent., and sometimes only one-thirty-second of 1 per cent. One-eighth of 1 per cent., or $1.25 per thousand, is the usual commission for buying and selling securities of this character.

"Dealers in commercial paper which runs from thirty to ninety days receive a regular commission of one-quarter of 1 per cent. for selling it. Dealers in investment securities are charged with making profits of 2½ per cent., and sometimes as much as 5 or 10 per cent. If a mortgage upon improved property in New York City exceeds in the slightest degree three-fifths of the appraised value of that property it is not a legal investment for the savings banks, and in the case of mortgages which do not fall within this classification the broker's commission is immediately advanced to 2 per cent or more.

"His risk is not increased, for he assumes no risk or responsibility, because he does not buy the security, as the investment banker must.

"The credit of corporations varies widely, as does the market for their obligations. Thousands of people know the value of the Pennsylvania Railroad's promise to pay, and need no persuasion to buy its securities. Few people know the value of a similar obligation made by an electric light company in some small city of a remote State. Though the security may seem safe to those who are experts, the larger public has to be convinced of it. Meanwhile the dealer's capital is tied up in the bonds he has bought and his money is being spent to convince the investor.

"The 4,000 offices which the investment bankers of the United States maintain are giving a maximum of service at a minimum of charge to the benefit of both borrowers and lenders of capital. I question whether any other business in this country involving equal risks and performing an equal service to the public is or can be conducted successfully upon a margin of profit so small."

PARADES IN BARE FEET.

"Brewer" Brown Heads Salvation Army Corps in Strange Garb.

Fourteenth Street, accustomed to unusual costumes, stopped to gaze last night at the leader of a small group of members of the Salvation Army. He was a short, stout man, and he walked in bare feet and wore tattered black clothes of ancient pattern, and a faded slouch hat. His arms, too, were half bare, but he didn't seem to mind the cold. It was "Brewer" Brown, a former British prizefighter, who has been associated with the Canadian branch of the Salvation Army for many years. Last night he told of his conversion in the army headquarters in Fourteenth Street, west of Sixth Avenue. The strange garb he wore, Brown said, was the one he had on when he was converted twenty years ago.

The ex-pugilist took off his coat when he ascended the platform, saying he "never could fight in a coat," and revealed a stained flannel undershirt innocent of sleeves. He opened the meeting with a song of his own composition, and then told of his experiences as a fighter in the days before boxing gloves were worn. Frequently in his narrative he assumed the attitude of a boxer and made a "quick jab to the ribs" to illustrate a point.

Brown said that his father had been a prize fighter and drunkard, but that as a boy he had wanted to go to church. The ushers always led him out by the ear, he said, because of his torn clothes.

"There are thousands in New York to-day," he said, "who are cursed by the same kind of hypocritical religion which made them lead me out."

WESTINGHOUSE FUNERAL.

Many Noted Men to be Pall Bearers at Services To-day.

The funeral of George Westinghouse, the famous engineer and inventor, will take place from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The pastor of the church, the Rev. Dr. John H. Jowett, will officiate. The Rev. S. J. Fisher of Pittsburgh will make the address and will also officiate at the interment, which will take place in Woodlawn Cemetery.

The list of honorary pallbearers includes: Charles Francis Adams, Horace F. Andrews, Charles J. Canda, Charles R. Crane, George Gibbs, T. A. Gillespie, J. M. Guffy, J. H. Gantt, W. F. Hawk, E. M. Herr, H. T. Herr, A. L. Humphrey, Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, T. E. Kerr, Walter M. MacFarland, J. R. McGinley, W. H. Newman, Senator George B. Oliver, Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Col. H. Grout, Samuel Rea, Charles A. Terry, E. B. Thomas, G. E. Tripp, W. D. Uptegraff, S. T. Wellman, Daniel Willard, the Rev. Dr. Dennis Wortman, F. D. Underwood, and W. H. Marshall, and forty-seven veteran employes of the Westinghouse Airbrake Company and delegates from the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Electrical Engineers.

FALL KILLS MISS WARREN.

Aged Spinster Had Been in Ill-Health Recently.

Returning to the living room of her apartment, on the fourth floor of the Dunlap Apartment House, 245 West 104th Street, yesterday afternoon, Miss Sarah Warren missed her 72-year-old sister, Mary A. Warren, who had been her life-long companion. She saw an open window looking out on an areaway, and looking below spied her sister's lifeless body on the stone paving. Her screams called Policeman Shea of the West 100th Street Station. Dr. Peterson of the Knickerbocker Hospital, who answered a hurry ambulance call, said Miss Mary Warren had died instantly.

Miss Sarah said that though her dead sister had been in ill-health of late, she had no reason to kill herself, and maintained, despite the police theory to the contrary, that she had opened the window for air and had fallen out accidentally. She said that the accident would cause her own death, since she could not live without her sister.

Western Union Buys Railroad Wires

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., March 13.—The entire telegraph system of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago Railroad Company, extending 400 miles from Mobile, Ala., to Middletown, Tenn., went into the hands of the Western Union Telegraph Company at midnight. The line was formerly under lease to the Postal Telegraph Company.

American Prelates to See the Pope.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is in this city, will sail in May for Italy to make a personal visit to the Pope, according to an announcement here last night. It was explained that 1914 is the year for American prelates to visit the Vatican.

MAYOR ILL AT MEETING.

Board of Estimate Allots Paving Money Without Him.

Soon after he took his seat at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday Mayor Mitchel complained that he had a severe headache and went home, surrendering the chair to George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen. The Mayor said it was only another of the attacks to which he has been subjected for several years. He said he expected to be all right again to-day.

The Board, on the recommendation of the Committee on Corporate Stock, authorized the issuing of $1,910,000 corporate stock as a part allowance to the Borough Presidents for repaving streets during 1914. At last week's meeting trouble developed over appropriating money for this purpose, and a secret meeting was held during the week in the Mayor's office at which the matter was threshed out. The Borough Presidents submitted to the committee a list of streets that would have to be repaved at once, and the committee reported that with the exception of Queens there was immediate need for the money, and it was allotted as follows:

Borough of Manhattan, $1,000,000; Brooklyn, $650,000; the Bronx, $110,000, and Richmond, $150,000. Queens has an unexpended balance from last year which is being held up by court proceedings, and no allotment will be made to that borough until the proceedings are settled. Borough President Connolly of Queens made a vigorous demand for more money for repaving, but it was denied. President Connolly got another setback when his request for an additional $300 for an increase in the salary of the janitor for the Queens Borough Hall was refused. The janitor receives $1,200 a year. The Board, however, established the positions of six new secretaries for six of the eight new committees of the board. Three of the secretaries are to receive $5,000 each and three $4,000 each. The secretaries of the two other committees are to serve without pay. Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston requested the establishment of two more Deputy Commissioners, one in the main office, at $6,000 a year, and a Deputy for the Bronx at $4,000. The matter was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Grades.

MINE PROMOTERS GUILTY.

Meyers and Wisner Sentenced to Six Years in Atlanta.

John J. Meyers and Archie L. Wisner were convicted yesterday in the Federal District Court of having used the mails to defraud and were sentenced by Judge Martin immediately to six years imprisonment in Atlanta. On Meyers also was imposed a fine of $10,000. A stay of execution of ten days was granted to the two men, to enable them to wind up their affairs before they are taken to the penitentiary.

This is the second trial of the cases. The first, which took place last year, occupied the entire time of one Judge for nine weeks, and resulted in a disagreement, one juror standing out for forty hours against all that the other eleven could say. There were rumors at the time of jury-fixing, and in the course of the second trial, which has just ended, Assistant United States Attorney General Arnold, who prosecuted, induced Judge Martin to revoke the bail bonds of the defendants and commit them to the Tombs on the ground that he feared a repetition of the unfortunate occurrence of last year.

This time, however, the jury, which had been sitting since Jan. 30, was out for only two hours, which included an adjournment for luncheon. When the men were arraigned for sentence Mr. Arnold called attention of the court to the false affidavits which they had filed, and pointed out that by their chain of fake mining concerns Wisner and Meyers had fleeced the people of the country, mainly those who could least afford it, out of $3,000,000. Moreover, the two trials, he said, had cost the Government $100,000. He therefore asked that Meyers be fined $50,000. Wisner, it is understood, is without funds.

$6,000,000 FRICK PURCHASE.

Millionaire Acquires Coal Lands—Sells Property for $1,684,800.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., March 13.—For a consideration in the neighborhood of $6,000,000 H. C. Frick bought to-day 10,000 acres of coal lands in Perry Township, Greene County, Penn., from J. V. Thompson of Uniontown. The deal was closed in the office of H. C. McEldowney in the Union Trust Company building after Mr. Frick had completed arrangements for the sale of his property in Sixth Avenue and Cherry Way to the Fort Pitt Hotel Company.

The Sixth Avenue property, 130 feet by 216 feet, was sold for $1,684,800, or $60 per square foot. A splendid hotel of 900 rooms will be built by the Fort Pitt Hotel Company on the site. It is figured that this building, fully equipped, will cost in the neighborhood of $2,500,000.

NEWSPAPER BILL TO PASS.

Senate Codes Committee Reports It Without Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Senate Codes Committee to-day voted unanimously to report favorably and without amendment the newspaper publishers' bill making it a misdemeanor for newsdealers and others to insert for gain or profit in newspapers they distribute advertising matter not authorized by the publishers.

When the Codes Committee reported, Senate Leader John F. Murtaugh moved that the publishers' bill be advanced to the order of third reading without the usual reference to the Committee of the Whole. This was done without objection, and the bill under the circumstances will go on Monday evening's calendar and probably be passed then.

Violation of the provisions of the bill will be punishable by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or a fine not exceeding $250, or both. It will become effective immediately upon receiving the signature of Gov. Glynn, who has declared himself in general sympathy with the purpose of the bill.

The City Club of New York, through William F. Howes, its Secretary, addressed a letter to Anthony J. Griffin, Chairman of the Senate Codes Committee, heartily indorsing the bill.

"The public," wrote Mr. Howes, "is subjected to the annoyance of receiving circular advertisements from which protection has already been sought through the passage of city ordinances; the newspaper proprietors find their publications made the means of distributing competing advertisements, and the legitimate advertisers are subjected to unfair competition."

CITY CLUB FAVORS BILL.

Urges Suppression of Advertising Circulars in Newspapers.

The following letter has been sent by William F. Howes on behalf of the City Club to Senator Anthony J. Griffin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Codes:

Dear Sir: The City Club of New York is heartily in favor of the passage of the bill which aims to prohibit the insertion of unauthorized advertisements in newspapers, magazines, &c. The practice of inserting circulars, handbills, &c., particularly in the Sunday editions of newspapers, has grown to such an extent as to work serious injury to three classes:

The public is subjected to the annoyance of receiving circular advertisements from which protection has already been sought through the passage of city ordinances; the newspaper proprietors find their publications made the means of distributing competing advertisements, and the legitimate advertisers are subjected to unfair competition.

I earnestly hope that your committee will report this bill favorably. Yours very truly,

WILLIAM F. HOWES,
Committee Secretary.

MRS. BRECKENRIDGE IS FREE

Husband Insane Nine Years, She Has Marriage Annulled.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—Having waited nine years for her husband to show some sign of recovery, Mrs. Adelaide Murphy Breckenridge, wife of John C. Breckenridge, now in a Paris sanitarium, obtained annulment of her marriage at Salinas, Cal., last Monday.

Attorneys for Mrs. Breckenridge laid before the court affidavits from French alienists alleging that Mr. Breckenridge's mind was beyond hope of recovery.

Mrs. Breckenridge was the daughter of Samuel C. Murphy, a millionaire banker of this city. Mr. Breckenridge lost his mind during their honeymoon and a trip around the world failed to restore his health. In Paris he was seized with an attack of vertigo and fell from the second story of a hotel. He has been in a hospital ever since.

Shamrock to Wilson from Redmond.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson received to-day a box of Irish moss and shamrocks from John Redmond, Irish leader in the English Parliament. Mr. Redmond has been sending shamrocks to the White House for many years for St. Patrick's Day.

Bay State Saves the Tango.

BOSTON, March 13.—Efforts to legislate against the tango and other new dances failed to meet with the approval of the Legislative Committee on Social Welfare which to-day decided to report adversely on a bill introduced by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan. Mr. Sullivan sought to prohibit dances "not conducive to propriety" under penalty of fine or imprisonment.

DYNAMITERS ASK PARDON.

Counsel to Take Plea of Union Leaders to President Wilson.

CHICAGO, March 13.—An application for pardon for the men convicted in the dynamite conspiracy trials in Indianapolis soon will be presented to President Wilson. Attorney Zolne, counsel for most of the men has prepared an application for pardon and will take it at once to Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 13.—The certified copy of the judgment of the United States Supreme Court, in the dynamite cases decided last Monday was received by Frank C. Dailey, United States District Attorney, here to-day. He forwarded it to the Court of Appeals in Chicago. It is understood that the Court will remand the convicted men to Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Edward Smythe, of Peoria, Ill., one of the men, has gone to Fort Leavenworth to begin serving his sentence.

Bertrand Russell Here to Lecture.

The Hon. Bertrand Russell of Trinity College, Cambridge, one of the foremost lecturers on philosophy, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Mauretania to lecture at Harvard University under the Lowell trust. This work will cover thirteen months, he said. Mr. Russell, who is heir presumptive of Earl Russell, married Alys Smith, the second daughter of R. Pearsall Smith of Philadelphia, in 1894.

Rush for Turkey Island Land.

GUTHRIE, Okla., March 13.—Filings on land on Turkey Island, Dark River, in the Osage Nation of Oklahoma, almost swamped the United States Land Office here to-day. The island contains only sixty acres, but the land is considered valuable because of recent discoveries of oil there. The papers filed were for mineral rights on ten and twenty acre tracts. It is said that drilling rights will be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars for each tract.

41,000 Babies Saved by Pure Milk in N. Y.

The lives of 41,000 babies in New York City have been saved in the seven years of its existence by the welfare work of the New York Milk Committee, in whose beneficent operations Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and many other philanthropic women and men are interested.

The Milk Committee's annual report, published yesterday, shows that 950,000 babies were born in New York in the last seven years. If the infant death rate of the five years previous to the beginning of this work had prevailed, there would have been 150,000 infant deaths instead of the 109,000 which actually occurred.

HOME MILK

Used exclusively for 3 years in the N. Y. Dept. of Health Infant Feeding Stations

The Big Reason Back of This Story of 41,000 Babies Saved Is

GRADE A HOME MILK Raw (Tuberculin Tested) or Pasteurized

10c PER QUART

Mail or Phone your order today for any standard grade of Milk or Cream.

CLOVER FARMS, Inc. 534 WEST 48th STREET Phone—Bryant 1153

For Sale at Our 17 Dairy Stores.

$12.50 Never Bought Higher Values Than These at the Hackett Carhart Stores Now

Clearance Must Be Accomplished and Stocks Are Sacrificed to Raise Cash

Balmacaans
Silk lined, values to $30. Now priced at $12.50.

Winter Overcoats
Last call for these highest grade coats, mostly silk lined, values up to $45. Now priced at $12.50.

$12.50

Top Coats
Spring weight, black, oxford and fancy fabrics, values to $35. Now priced at $12.50.

Spring Weight Suits
All sizes and fabrics, excellent values, at prices up to $30. Now priced at $12.50.

Sweeping Reductions in Furnishings

$5 and $6 heavy tub silk shirtings made up specially for this wind-up sale. All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Tango tuck shirts, plain colors and many with the popular cross stripe on white grounds. Excellent values at $2.50.

$1.69

COLLARS 25c Per Dozen. Standard brands; not all sizes left. Sold in dozen lots only.

SHIRTS All our $1.15, $1.50 and $2 shirts, all sizes and sleeve lengths, now closed out at 79c

NECKWEAR 35c or 3 to $1.00. 50c, 75c, $1.00 cut silk neckwear, wide open ends, novelty patterns.

Only Three Stores Left

Hackett, Carhart & Co. Inc. Retail

265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall
841 Broadway, at 13th Street, Near Union Square
119 West 42d Street, Near Broadway, Open Evenings

St. Paul—Minneapolis Duluth

Picturesque Way by Day
Comfortable Way by Night
Popular Way at All Times

CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN LINE

Lv. new Passenger Terminal Chicago daily

Badger State Express	8:45 a.m.
North Western Special	10:15 a.m.
Duluth-Superior Limited	6:25 p.m.
North Western Limited	6:45 p.m.
North Coast Limited	10:00 p.m.
St. Paul-Minneapolis and Duluth Express	10:10 p.m.
North Western Mail	2:35 a.m.

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28 Huyler's Stores in Greater New York

The $10,000 Prize Novel

Diane of the Green Van

By Leona Dalrymple

At All Book Stores

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England's Most Famous Shaving Soap

The English Idea in Shaving Soap

The Englishman is a comfort-loving chap. He is mighty particular about his morning tub and shave. Though thoroughly masculine, he is as discriminating as a lady in his choice of toilet requisites. Thus there is a world of meaning in his preference for

Shavallo (Registered)

The English Shaving Stick

makes shaving a pleasure. The soft stick can be rubbed on the tenderest face without discomfort—a welcome advantage over the usual hard sticks. The soap lathers quickly, won't dry on the face no matter how deliberately you shave. SHAVALLO lather is so fine-textured that it supports the beard that the razor may "ease" it off with a gentle caressing stroke.

The purity of Shavallo is preserved by a hygienic ivorine tube of cleanliness and convenience. Sold by leading stores. Made by John Knight, Ltd., London—the world's most famous soap maker.

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BLACK & WHITE

Scotch Whisky

Right near you there is a dealer who sells Black and White Scotch.

It will take less than a minute to telephone him and he will be glad to send you a bottle at once.

Telephone him now, so that you can drink tonight what experts claim is the best Scotch Whisky made for this climate.

You should pay $1.20.

ALEX D SHAW & CO NY

Original Paris Fashions

—a magazine of Styles brought direct from Paris by a representative of

The Globe

—will be on sale Monday, March 16th. It shows the very latest creations of Europe's foremost designers of fashions. All the newest conceits in dress accessories are illustrated and described. You can buy

Original Paris Fashions

from your newsdealer for 25c. and a coupon clipped from any current issue of

The Globe

Or it may be obtained from the nearest GLOBE office.

The Globe

73 Dey Street. 12 West 31st Street. New York.

PUTNAM'S NEW BOOKS

Published Today

Initiation into Philosophy

Translated from the French by Sir Home Gordon, Bart.

$1.25 *net.*

This volume is planned for the beginner It is designed to satisfy his initial curiosity and in especial to excite that curiosity. It is written in a very lucid style, giving a rapid sketch of the history of philosophy from the time of Thales down to the last century, avoiding as far as possible technical language. The author brings out in a few sentences the keynote of the teaching of each school and the main lines of each great man's thought.

The True Ophelia

And Other Studies of Shakespeare's Women

By an Actress

$1.25 *net.*

Shakespeare's women characters have often been studied by literary readers; but in this book, the author, modestly concealing her identity under the pseudonym of "An Actress," writes of Ophelia, Lady Macbeth, the Shrew, and others, not from the ordinary standpoint, but as they appear to her in imagination as she acts.

The Shadow of Ætna

By Louis V. Ledoux

Author of "Yzdra," etc.

$1.00 *net.*

A volume of poems flame-like in their soft brilliancy, in the steady purity of their glow, in their intensity, in the mellow warmth they impart. Persephone, the masque that opens the volume, is adaptable for open-air performance and is admirably suited to acting.

New York **G. P. Putnam's Sons** London

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ROBERT DUNN

One of the biggest first novels by an American that has seen the light in many a day.

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The successful novel

JOHN WARD, M. D.

BY CHARLES VALE

"It is a great story . . . In the character of John Ward, it offers us one of the most stimulatingly interesting characters that have appeared in the whole range of fiction."—J. E. Chamberlain in *The Evening Mail.*

"An absorbing human drama. The characters are all rounded out to full value and help to balance the delicate problem that is the climax; but this problem I leave the thankful reader to discover for himself. It is the strongest and most artistic novel on eugenics that I have found."—Edwin Markham in *Hearst's Magazine.*

"What a delight it is to pick up a book which one expects to be commonplace and find it filled with a storehouse of riches. . . . One of the most delightful characters contributed to fiction is that of old Lord Daventry. . . . It is an unusual book, particularly in these days when everyone writes novels."—Pasadena *Star.*

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50c. each additional thousand.
E. Bellak, 170 West 59th St., N. Y. C.

GAS COMPANY CUTS CAPITAL $428,428

Brooklyn Borough Accepts the Suggestion of the Public Service Commission.

$250,000 TO BE AMORTIZED

Five Cents for Every 1,000 Feet Sold to Go to Fund to Extend and Add to Its Plant.

The Brooklyn Gas Company has agreed voluntarily to the suggestion of the Public Service Commission that it should write off $428,428 of its excess capitalization and amortize $250,000 of this by the provision of a special fund. This was hailed yesterday as a great victory by the commission, for, although the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company is a comparatively small concern, its action, it was said, showed how the principles which the commission has been preaching had begun to bear fruit.

The affairs of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company first came before the commission three years ago, when complaints were made that its rate of $1.05 a 1,000 feet for gas was excessive. This complaint was dismissed, but when it was renewed a year later the commission ordered a complete investigation of the company and found that the valuation of its property was $450,000 too high. The commission thereupon reduced the price of gas to 95 cents a 1,000 feet.

Commissioner Maltbie, who was in charge of the case, took the excessive valuation up with the company, and after considerable discussion this arrangement for its reduction was reached. Taking Jan. 1, 1914, as the date, the company was to reduce its fixed capital from $1,773,180 to $1,344,752, the appraised value of its property after the deduction of depreciation. Of this $428,428 reduction the company was to write off absolutely against surplus $178,428. The other $250,000 was to be carried in a suspense account on its balance sheet entitled "Franchise and other intangible assets in process of amortization."

To amortize this item, the company was to undertake to set aside from its earnings 5 cents for every 1,000 feet of gas it sold, and to invest the amount thus accumulated in extensions and additions to its plant and distributing system. In this way, it was reckoned that in the course of eight or ten years there would be created physical property in place of the intangible assets, and a parity would be struck between the structural value and the nominal capitalization of the company.

In his opinion accompanying the order of the commission approving of this method of squeezing out the water, Commissioner Maltbie went on to say that another advantage of the revision from the commission's point of view was the establishment of a permanent record of the retirement value of every unit of the company's property. The commission, he said, has been often confronted with the difficulty of ascertaining the cost of existing property, especially in the case of corporations, which were in existence before the commission.

The system of accounts introduced by the commission has made it possible to trace any modification of the value of the physical property either by additions or reductions, but in the case of the Brooklyn Borough Gas Company there will be a complete inventory agreed upon by the commission and the company as to the value of each item of property, and this appraisal can be kept up to date easily.

In conclusion Commissioner Maltbie called attention to the fact that the appropriation of 5 cents on every 1,000 feet of gas sold by the company to the amortization of part of its capital would not result in keeping the rate charged above a fair price considering the amount of the investment. The commission's order, he says, does not increase directly or indirectly the price which otherwise might be charged for gas. The amortization fund comes from the company's share in the enterprise.

Gilkes Gets Morle's Place.

Percy G. B. Gilkes yesterday was appointed as Chief Clerk of the United States District Court in Brooklyn by Judges Chatfield and Veeder. The place was made vacant by the recent death of Major R. P. Morle. Mr. Gilkes, who is a Republican, has been Deputy Clerk of the court for some years.

Acknowledgment.

THE TIMES has received $2 from "M. C. S." for Daniel Bawle, a Brooklyn newsboy, who, when summoned to court because his black-and-tan terrier did not have a license, pleaded for a month in which to save enough money to pay the license fee. This sum has been sent to him at 161 Johnson Street.

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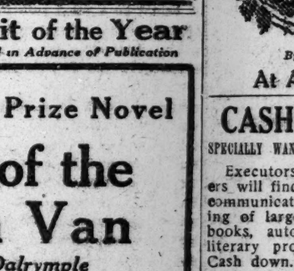

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1914.

PRESERVING COMPETITION.

Under criticism which is destructive rather than suggestive, the Administration is modifying and abandoning its earlier proposals regarding legislation against the trusts, but the President is firm regarding the preservation of competition. It is competition which is wanted, apparently, rather than the results of competition. The reason for saying so is that the trust movement has been a chief factor in both steadying and reducing prices, and yet the Administration is hostile to the methods which have produced that effect. An example, both of the objective and the procedure, is afforded by the recently published report against combinations of water carriers, and of water carriers with railways.

The report remarks upon the profits of the trade, but overlooks the fact that the profits were made on a cheapening of the cost of carriage through many years. Between 1870 and 1890, the latest comparisons in the Statistical Abstract, rates on wheat by rail were reduced by half, to 14 cents, from Chicago to New York. By lake and canal the reduction was from 17 cents to 5. By lake and rail the reduction was from 22 cents to 8. From the head of the lakes to Lake Erie ports the rates on iron ore were $5 a ton forty years ago, $2 thirty years ago, and $1 twenty years ago. Recent rates have been 50 cents. This figures out at mills per mile, and is sometimes mentioned as the world's cheapest freight rate. This is the result of combining the carrying corporations, of granting rebates, and of other acts in restraint of trade which are set forth at length in the report of the House committee, just published. The committee nevertheless does not see its way to condemn the results, and is even cautious in condemning the methods. But the President himself was quoted yesterday as saying that competition must be preserved at every hazard, and general and particular bills are proposed with that intent.

Happily, the attempt to define restraints of trade has been abandoned. But there is to be a trade commission with powers over corporations without franchises similar to those of the Interstate Commerce Commission over railways, except rate making, which would be price-making for industrial corporations. There is to be a limit of gross business below which the trade commission will not "go smelling for rats." Holding companies are to be forbidden for some purposes, and authorized for other purposes. Publicity is to be in the discretion of the President. Co-operation between the Government and business was the word, but there is to be no co-operation between corporations. They must be kept apart, or resolved into their ultimate elements. These are examples of the proposed legislation attributed to the President in the programme outlined in what are said to be his words. It remains to be seen if the programme is made viable by its revision. It certainly is improved by all that has been left out, and by much that has been amended. An example of specific anti-trust legislation is the bill to prevent promotion of the sale of cigarettes by throwing in coupons, certificates, and other things to boot. It may be foolish to pay a price for tobacco which is discredited by the fact that the seller can afford to give other things away with the tobacco, but it is not foolish for those who do it, as is proved by the fact that their knowledge of the psychology of trade has sent their worried competitors to Congress for relief. The question presented is whether or not Congress ought to throw its weight into the scale between the competitors. Why kill this competition? Is some competition to be forbidden, and other competition to be allowed?

Why is it thought necessary to have commissions and statutes to deal with these things, great or small? Why cannot they be dealt with by common law and juries? The Sherman law is successful because it is the declaration of the common law on the subject, and is nothing else in principle, although the procedure and the penalties necessarily are added as matters of detail. State laws against trusts are successful when they declare the common law, and trusts have been "busted" where the books contained no statutes on the subject. The effect of not legislating is not to make it easy for the trusts. On the contrary, the finding of a common-law jury is the one thing against which an astute offender cannot protect himself. If the President and Congress could only take this view they could always legislate, if the impulse became irresistible. But if they should legislate first there is put into permanent form something of doubtful utility, and against which the business world is anxious as a whole, and opposed in large part.

A DUEL FOR THE "MOVIES."

It is reported that the combatants in the latest French affair of honor left the field without being reconciled. This is lamentable, as blood was actually drawn and all the surroundings of the duel were such as to encourage perfect reconciliation. There was a large and interested company of spectators, and the moving picture cameras were placed in the most advantageous points. We have no doubt that the films will turn out to be excellent. If it had been a bad day for moving pictures we could understand that the duelists might be prepared to keep the quarrel open and return to the combat when the light was more satisfactory. Now the outcome is in doubt.

It is a pity, as it seems to have been a very pretty duel in two reels. In the first, with all the requirements of the code faithfully observed, neither swordsman was touched. In the second, the arm of one was pierced, whereupon his wife emerged from her hiding place behind a hedge and helped the surgeon to dress the wound, while the victor embraced his own wife, who also came upon the scene, and retired in glory, but still angered. This seems to indicate that strict observance of the code no longer serves its old purpose, that the alleged insult to the challenger's wife has not been obliterated by the blood of the challenged. It cannot be that the duel is losing its effectiveness just as the movies have taken it up. Honor must be upheld, however, at any cost, and perhaps M. RICHEPIN, fils, and his adversary may yet contribute to the moving pictures an episode more thrilling than a duel with swords.

AMBASSADORS' SPEECHES.

Probably Ambassador PAGE was not more astonished by the Senate's action in regard to his perfectly harmless speech at a London banquet than he will be by the assertion of Senator CHAMBERLAIN that joking is out of place in an after-dinner speech. To be sure, American joking is frequently dangerous in England. Mr. PAGE enlivened serious remarks on a serious subject with a few pleasantries. The brief reports of his speech in the London newspapers, in the traditional English manner of reporting, which with its formal condensation and employment of the third person is frequently misleading, gave Senator CHAMBERLAIN the idea that our Ambassador had been making light of the Monroe Doctrine and our control of the Panama Canal, and he used his influence successfully to induce the Senate to undertake an inquiry. The result, of course, is another tempest in a teapot.

The Ambassador really said nothing to give the Senate offense, but it would be well for all our representatives in foreign lands always to bear in mind the habitual temper of the Senate. Soon after Ambassador BAYARD had made his only bad break, in a speech touching on our tariff laws, Mr. OLNEY, who was then Secretary of State, was asked what kind of man, in his opinion, was best fitted for diplomatic service. "A deaf and dumb man," he replied, with a significant accent on "dumb." Mr. BAYARD was deaf enough to answer every Ambassadorial requirement, and his command of speech got him into trouble only once. No doubt his gifts as a speaker served greatly to increase his usefulness as Ambassador. The efficiency of some of his successors has been largely due to the social influence they have exerted because of their possession of the same gift. But it would be a good rule for our Ambassadors in England to confine their public utterances to eloquent appreciations of the British poets.

Even then an Ambassador's speech might be liable to misinterpretation; what can any man say on any conceivable subject that might not be? But there will be no disturbance of international relations. Doubtless the Page incident in the Senate is now practically closed. Doubtless, also, Mr PAGE will refrain from any allusion in his after-dinner speeches hereafter to matters of international interest which are in dispute. He is quite blameless, in the circumstances, and was only following a long-established precedent in his reference to subjects which his hearers were most anxious to have him talk about. But an Ambassador cannot often afford to consider the desires of his hearers when he is speaking unofficially, and when he speaks officially it is only as a mouthpiece of his Government. The precedent is bad. It should be disregarded by all our representatives abroad in the future. In the long run it does not matter what our foreign Ambassadors say, so long as they are not compelled either to explain it thereafter or take it back. Obviously, nothing an American Ambassador might say in regard to the influence of COLERIDGE on the Post-Victorian poets would lead to a Congressional inquiry and cause disturbance in the State Department. Meanwhile, Senator CHAMBERLAIN's opinion of the inutility of humor in after-dinner speaking is worth considering. We have often thought that if the after-dinner speakers would less obviously strive to be humorous the tone of the speeches would be less oppressive.

UPKEEP OF HIGHWAYS.

The principle of making posterity pay, by means of a fifty-year bond issue, for horse feed currently consumed has been decried by economists as vicious. Fortunately, the plan now proposed at Albany to draw on the new $50,000,000 bond issue dedicated to building the State highways for the four or five millions needed in current repairs runs squarely against the mandatory law of April 2, 1912. This provides that there "shall" be annually appropriated by the Legislature for highway maintenance and repair an amount based on estimates to be submitted by the State Highway Commission.

To be sure, the law authorizing the second bond issue, made valid by referendum in November, 1912, devotes the proceeds to "construction and improvement" of highways. Ordinary repairs are an improvement, it might be argued. But the Constitutional amendment providing the first issue of $50,000,000 for "the improvement of highways" was not thus construed, and the Legislature made separate appropriations for their upkeep. It will be difficult to show that the same men who voted these appropriations meant that the principal of the second bond issue should be used for any other purpose than that of construction.

Gov. GLYNN is specially anxious to keep as low as possible the totals of the State budget. The repair of State highways is a great expense. Hitherto the tax on motor cars, amounting to about $1,000,000 annually, has greatly helped in defraying this charge. The Herrick Motor Car bill, introduced recently after conference with the National Highways Protective Society and several other civic bodies, would grade this tax according to type, weight, and cost of cars in order to make it yield $500,000 more. The total amount of increased tax would not begin to suffice for highway maintenance; the balance needed must be drawn from some other source of taxation if the capital invested in the roads built and building is not to be wasted. But it is a safe principle for the people to pay as they go in matters that are by their nature purely temporary and without benefit to the next generation.

IMMIGRATION BILL CHANGES.

The Immigration Committee of the Senate have been unable to agree to striking out the illiteracy test, and the question will go to the Senate for open discussion. The members of the committee profess to be ignorant of the view taken by the President, from which it is to be inferred that he has not brought any influence definitely against the illiteracy test. He may conclude that he has enough on his hands in the way of Congressional opposition and may not care to "take on" this matter. We should, nevertheless, be somewhat surprised if Mr. WILSON did not see his way to veto the bill if this provision is left in it, and to announce his intention in time to affect the action of the Senate.

The discussion in the House and in the press has certainly left the balance of reasoning strongly inclined against the test. It has pretty well been shown that it would not be efficient in shutting out any considerable number of the undesirable class of immigrants, and it has also been shown that the second generation, born of illiterate immigrants, are as a rule exceedingly eager for schooling, and that the percentage of them who grow up illiterate is smaller than the percentage of like classes of native birth. Much has been made of the degradation of American workmen on account of the low wages and low standard of living prevailing among illiterate immigrants. But the real difference very generally is in industry and thrift. As for competition, the foreign born and the sons of the foreign born are not slow in demanding as high wages as they can get.

As to the question of fitness for citizenship, it must be remembered that our own courts, under the ample authority given to them by the law, are the responsible guardians of citizenship. The standard of admission to naturalization has undoubtedly in the past been disgracefully low, but that has been the fault of the courts, and, logically, of ourselves who have permitted the courts to shirk their duty. By applying the illiteracy test we shall exclude immigrants whom we need, but we shall not secure any better sifting of the applicants for citizenship than we have now. We trust that the test will finally be stricken out in the Senate.

BAD TAXATION.

A bill is pending in the Legislature (Senate 753) making some extremely bad changes in the inheritance tax law. This State now has a law that in its general principle and in its main provisions is excellent, and has been taken as a model by other States. It is now proposed to repeal the exemption in favor of relatives—$5,000 for near and $1,000 for remoter relatives. This of itself is unjust and poor policy. Legacies or inheritances of the moderate amount now exempted are not suitable subjects of taxation, which almost inevitably becomes a hardship imposed on those little able to bear it. Such burdens needlessly thrown on weak shoulders hamper the productive power of the community and tend to discourage thrift on the one hand and mutual helpfulness on the other. No other State indulges in this sort of thing to the extent involved in the bill, and there is no good reason why New York should do so.

A still more important and unjustifiable change is the proposal to tax intangible personal property of non-resident decedents, including stock in New York corporations, though the certificates be not here, and also including all moneys and securities deposited in this State. This is double taxation, for nearly all the other States of the Union having an inheritance tax, tax the personal property of residents when they die, wherever the property may be situated. This is on the general principle that personal property shall be taxed at the domicile of the owner. That was the principle adopted in this State in 1911, and the action was generally approved. To reverse it, to go back to the unfair and oppressive double taxation, is distinctly backsliding.

If these faults in the bill were not enough to condemn it, as they surely are, there is the final consideration that the bill will necessarily inflict great injury by its strong tendency to drive mobile property from the State. This is not a matter of inference. The present bill is in substance the same as the law passed during the term of Gov. HUGHES and replaced in 1911 by the law now in force. Under the operation of the former bill large amounts of capital were removed from this State, the greater part of it to New Jersey, where an equitable and intelligent system prevailed. If the law now proposed were fair in itself, it would still be well to ask whether it would bring in the revenue sought, but when, in addition to its grossly unjust effect, it is clear that it will check the collection of revenue, it ought not to have the support of reasonable men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Surprise for the Uplifters.

That usually submissive worm, "the poor," has turned, for once, and made a vehement, even violent, protest against playing its long familiar rôle as subject for investigation, exhibition, exclamation, exhortation, and reformation by its self-confident betters in the upper circles. This phenomenon, the surprising quality of which, for some of us, is its unfamiliarity, is reported from New Jersey, long famous as the land of strange people and happenings, and the town which it puts on the map is Morristown.

Some of the "best people" there, acting with characteristic excellence of intention—and on the not less characteristic assumption that they alone dislike to have their private affairs, misfortunes, follies, and vices disclosed to the public—have recently made, or procured the making of, a "social survey." As might have been expected, the observations of the surveyors, if not entirely limited to, were only productive in, the least prosperous quarters of the town, which chanced to be the Italian colony, and it was discovered that not a few of the colonists were living in the conditions which penury and ignorance commonly combine to produce.

The next step was to arrange a "social survey exhibit" of photographs and charts, showing just what those conditions were. Such an exhibit is doubtless interesting, and it might serve much better ends than the satisfying of curiosity, either sympathetic or morbid. Unfortunately, some of the people photographed and charted visited the show, and they very strongly objected to the employment of themselves, their children, and their homes as "horrible examples." They did more—they proceeded to destroy the exhibits, then and there, and to threaten more desperate measures if what they chose to think was a holding of themselves up to scorn did not cease.

One cannot commend this form of rebellion against "uplifters," but it is not incomprehensible, and the episode might well serve as a lesson for people who, with the very best of motives, act as if "feelings" ceased to exist below the level of "comfortable circumstances." Perhaps they used to do so, but times are changing.

Drunkards Warmly Defended.

Another town in New Jersey that has earned attention is the one with the name, at once charming and unique, of Tenafly. There, too, the Spirit of Reform has been getting busy, and there, too, the result has been indignation and revolt. What worried Tenafly, however, was not poverty, and its usual concomitants, but drunkenness, and to curb that deplorable vice or malady the local authorities appointed a Board of Protectors.

Apparently the intention was that the members of this body should go very quietly about their task, and confine their labors for the most part, if not wholly, to mitigating the sufferings of families with heads whose indulgence in the occasional glass was not occasional enough. Instead the protectors drew up a roster, which soon became widely known as "the jag list," and all whose names appeared thereon were advertised in the saloons of the place as not to be served with strong drink. Naturally the advertising of the names did not stop there, and life became distinctly miserable for a considerable number of men who considered their inclusion in the list unnecessary, unjust, and terribly injurious to reputation.

A public hearing to consider the grievance of these persons was held Thursday evening. Curiously enough, not one of twenty now on the list was present, but others spoke for them with much warmth and oratory. Their blood simply boiled at these public disclosures of private habits, and the protectors were charged with about everything from malignant fanaticism on the subject of temperance down through lack of consideration for local interests to dense ignorance of who was and wasn't a drunkard and what was and wasn't drunkenness. Indignation seemed to flame highest over the fact that this evil eminence—just think of it!—had been given to a policeman.

Of the three members of the board thus assailed, one is a woman, but she, like her two associates, was apparently more amused than frightened by the attacks, and to the grave charge that they had brought disgrace on fellow-citizens they answered with cynical levity that in their opinion the citizens in question had themselves done the bringing. Viewing the situation from a distance, this reply to the protests has a certain plausibility and effectiveness. Perhaps the protectors are not quite up to date in their judgment of drunkenness as always a vice and never a misfortune, and perhaps their effort should be rather to cure than to punish, it, but otherwise they seem to be in a position to defy their enemies.

DEFENDS TENAFLY JAG LIST.

Pastor Says It Was Adopted After Careful Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When a country town of the size of Tenafly wins its way to the front page of THE NEW YORK TIMES it is that something either very bad or very good has happened there. Your report leaves it rather in doubt as to what is the case here. For this reason I ask the courtesy of your columns to explain some points of public interest regarding which there are misconceptions.

The Board of Protectors consists of a doctor who has as intimate a knowledge of the social conditions of the town as any one can have; of a business man whose books will testify to the economic loss suffered through drink, and a woman, whose work for the Civic Association has taken her into homes where the silent suffering caused by drink can be witnessed. No critic of this board can possibly question either the ability or the integrity of any of the members. The Mayor congratulated himself, and received the congratulations of those interested in the subject, on his wise choice. The board did not act hastily, but allowed two weeks to pass, in which time they were investigating, and in some cases giving warning. Then they met and arranged a list of over twenty names of those who, in their opinion, were eligible for the list, notices were sent to the suppliers of liquor and to the listed men and women, and the act was in force.

Copies of the list had been sent to the Mayor and to the Recorder, both of whom were aghast at the thought that this little town had so many drunkards, and both of whom were incensed at the thought. The Mayor called a conference with the board, and granted me the privilege of attending. I can personally vouch for it that he, at that conference, placed his O. K. after every name with four exceptions.

With the O. K. of the Mayor on these names, all difficulties seemed to be at an end, especially as the Recorder had come to see that the list was, in the main, a reasonable one. But for some reason or other the Mayor decided that he would like to retain in the hands of the Council the right to "edit" any future list. The dangers of this were pointed out to him, for by this the Board of Protectors might become the means of gaining political patronage or punishing political enemies. We do not fear this with the present Mayor, who enjoys the confidence of the community, but no one can say what kind of man his successor will be. The board has fought for the right to make its own lists without interference from any person or persons, and in this stand the citizens of the community are solidly behind them. As to their methods in drawing up the first list, there is room for honest difference of opinion. As to their present methods, after the freedom of last night's meeting, there can be no word but commendation. Given time and freedom from official persecution, the board will prove its worth. Already several homes have reported the early daily return of the breadwinner, with money for food.

As to your report of last night's meeting, it was in the main correct. But your readers must not be led to lay too much stress on the words of the modest man from Wall Street or on the depth to which his feelings have been outraged on behalf of his fellows. He does not side with the drunkards, for he is actively interested in liquor reform; he simply objects to the first methods of the commission, and knows only too well that the greatest disgrace to the families had been brought in each case by the men themselves.

LESLIE VICKERS,
Pastor Tenafly Presbyterian Church.
Tenafly, N. J., March 12, 1914.

A Listed Man's Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In this morning's issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES I see you have published Dr. MacKellar's statement that my name had been removed from Tenafly's jag list, not because of threats, but because I had promised to reform. I also see that you have omitted my contradiction of this statement. My name was removed from the list because I made Dr. MacKellar see clearly what a mistake he had made in putting a business man in such a position, and he agreed with me that the action of the Board of Protectors would injure my business. This is why my name was removed, not because of any promise of reform, which is most unnecessary. I also have a letter from a member of the board saying my failing is slight and could easily be corrected. We had a Council meeting on the 4th of March, at which one of our Councilmen stated that he knew for a fact that there had been four men's names placed on that jag list by request of certain men of Tenafly and not through the Board of Protector's investigations.

WILLIAM R. SCHEFFLER.
Tenafly, N. J., March 13, 1914.

Soldiers and Texas Rangers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You print a dispatch from Washington, quoting William H. Murray, M. C., more widely known as "Alfalfa Bill," as saying to the House of Representatives, in connection with an "unpleasantness" at one time between Texas Rangers and Comanche Indians, as follows:

"After peace was restored an Indian went to the Indian Agent and said: 'I want a rifle.' The Agent said to him: 'You can't have it. You might shoot a soldier with it.' The Indian replied: 'No, I do not want it for shoot a soldier; we kill soldier with a stick. I want rifle to shoot a Texas Ranger with.'"

I hope the press will choke off such stuff. The true story is as follows: An Indian, when Gen. Sherman was making one of his visits to our frontier military forts, asked the General for the loan of a mountain howitzer. I quote the General: "What do you want it for? To kill buffalo? I am afraid you will kill my soldiers." "No, kill soldier with club," was the chief's quick response. Fancy such a perversion of a classic as the Congressman's story. Besides, no Indian would know what "stick" was unless you left it in his back yard for study.

H. A.
New York, March 13, 1914.

"MAKING POETRY PAY."

Alfred Noyes Vigorously Disclaims Fathering the Phrase.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I hope you will allow me—for I know I can trust your sense of "fair play"—to make the strongest protest in my power against the statement in last Sunday's BOOK REVIEW, and in many of your columns during the past year, that I have been "insistent" on making literature and poetry "pay." "Insistent," when only a few days earlier my representative had called at another department of your office to protest on my behalf against the last repetition but one of that phrase—a phrase which has nauseated me almost beyond endurance, and is as untrue as it is foolish.

No such phrase has ever, at any time, passed my lips; and I have a hundred friends, a hundred witnesses, including my publishers, who will testify to the persistent efforts I have made to put an end to this parrotlike repetition of a catch word that has been the only unpleasant memory of my visit to America. The New York Evening Post exaggerated nothing when it said last week, in a very generous leading article, that it was the sort of thing that would make a man lie awake in the night and wonder whether it had been worth while to write his books at all. For nothing could be quite so abhorrent, or seem quite so vulgar, so cheap, to any artist who stands in any sensitive relation to his art, as the parading of such an aspect of his work before the world. It is like accusing a man of marrying for money. The thing is so crude that it is with the greatest difficulty that I can bring myself to write even this disclaimer.

Therefore, I venture to appeal to the generosity of THE NEW YORK TIMES, in whose columns the statement has appeared so often, and from whose columns the statement has been copied throughout the length and breadth of the United States. I am sure that the injustice is an unintentional one. I have been treated far too generously in other ways to have any doubts on that score. I appeal, therefore, to that good feeling which I know exists behind any such unintentional injustice. Is it FAIR, no matter what other people may have said about my work, to set down in black and white that I personally have been "insistent" about the financial rewards of literature, and "making poetry pay"?

I hope there will be no mistake about this. The injustice—no matter how good a headline it may make—is a great one, a cruel one, and an increasing one. It has caused me more real pain than anything I can remember connected with my work during the twelve years in which I have been writing. It has gone far to embitter the generous wine of hospitality that has been poured for me in this country; and it has been seized upon with malicious glee by the kind of enemies that one is always bound to have at home, if one has devoted any length of time to the toils of literature or any disinterested art. And from beginning to end the statement is absolutely untrue. It can only be set right by drawing a sharp distinction between what other people have said and what I have said.

I appeal, therefore, to the sense of fair play and good fellowship which I know exists in the press of this country to set this matter right for the future. For it is not a good thing, or a right thing, to destroy the happiness of any man in his work. I am quite sure that it is not the intention of a great newspaper like THE NEW YORK TIMES. ALFRED NOYES.
New York, March 9, 1914.

AS TO HOME COOKING.

Mr. Finck Takes Mrs. Gilman to Task for Her Aspersions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As reported in your columns, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman referred in a recent lecture to "the tender mass of sentiment" about "home cooking" as the worst kind of "tommyrot." In advising that we should abolish the individual kitchen she fancies that she is progressive. As a matter of fact she is not. "It was the fashion of forty years ago," wrote E. P. Powell in 1904, "for progressive economists to discuss a reform village, built in squares, one house on each corner, and a community boarding hall and kitchen in the centre of each square. Some experiments were made along such lines, but they fell to pieces over the table question. It is not easy for four families to agree to a menu three times a day, and on the qualities of cooking. As a rule every woman must be 'mistress of her own kitchen.'"

As for eating in hotels, that is all very well if you have an income of $10,000, so you can go to the best and order the best. In ordinary hotels and restaurants the food is much worse than in most homes.

Men will not much longer listen patiently to the brutal attacks on the home by the absurdly so-called "feminists," whose aim is to eliminate femininity, or what men chiefly adore in this world.

Surely, it is infinitely more intellectual and enjoyable to practice the noble arts of housekeeping, including cooking, than to be merely one cog in a huge machine for making shoes or garments or cigarettes.

HENRY T. FINCK.
New York, March 12, 1914.

OLD-FASHIONED MOTHERS

Bore Many Children, Lost Many, and Died of Overwork.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You report that Mrs. John Jerome Rooney has administered a scolding to "advanced" women gathered at the Church of the Messiah. I wonder how many of the men and women who applauded Mrs. Rooney stopped to think just what "the old-fashioned home" was, and the "old-fashioned mother." I should like to tell of mine, and I dare say the description fits thousands of others. I was born more than forty years ago in an "old-fashioned home." My mother had ten children. She made carpets, bedquilts, soap, and butter; knit our stockings and mittens, and made all our clothes.

Poor mother, what of her?

Just an endless round of drudgery and suffering that made her irritable and peevish. She could not give proper care and attention to so many children. Whooping cough, croup, and diphtheria carried off six in early childhood. Consumption carried off the seventh in early manhood. At 40 years my poor mother was a widow, white-haired, bent, and toothless. What thoughtful, intelligent person could wish for a return or continuance of such a condition for woman? Those who cry for it should give up their telephones, electric lights, gas ranges, and tiled baths, and go back to the woods.

EMMA J. ROGERS.
New York, March 11, 1914.

Washington's Mother.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just seen the reproduction of the portrait of the mother of Washington which THE TIMES reproduced so beautifully and faithfully on Feb. 22. THE TIMES has given to the world a picture worth while and one that every patriotic man, woman, and child in the United States should possess. What a wonderful resemblance existed between Washington and his mother, and this portrait is conclusive evidence that Washington inherited his strong facial characteristics from the mother who also moulded his sublime character.

The owner of this invaluable portrait must also be thanked for his generous patriotism in permitting its publication in THE TIMES.

A. ESKRIDGE.
Chicago, March 8, 1914.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Synchronists Still at Carroll's—Linde's Paintings at Herter's.

The Synchronists are still at the Carroll Galleries. They are clever students and Mr. Wright's explanation of those qualities in colors that enable them to express solid form or open space are perfectly intelligible to a painter if not to the general public, which has to do only with results. The results of these studies and experiments are not yet satisfactory under the present conditions of exhibition. Probably the trouble lies with a disregard of scale on the part of the painters. Certainly the smaller compositions shown do their work much more effectively than the larger ones, which would have to be seen in such galleries as those of the Salon to get within the vision at all. The introductions will do some good because they familiarize people with a painter's way of thinking, but, of course, the pictures are the true language of the painter. These pictures are grammatically correct, no doubt, but the painters are still too much interested in their theory freely to express themselves as human beings. They give us the key to the whole matter when after a discussion of the relation of various colors to each other, they say, "Viewed in this light, our art is closely allied to the mechanism of the human vision." So it is. And until it is a great deal more than that it will be futile art.

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In the Herter Galleries are paintings by Ossip Linde; views of Venice and Bruges which quite insistently proclaim that they are not views of America. The large painting of Venice, with its wide, placid horizon, its distant city forming a beautiful background for the still waters, is offset by gay little sketches, bright in color, that call themselves "Afternoon in Venice" and "Corner in Venice."

The curving walled road of Bruges has an even greater gayety of color and sturdiness of structure. The slow dark stream against the embankment and the high red-roofed house, with its fresh lightness, compose sympathetically with the bright trees.

Mr. Linde knows his trees and paints them with a due regard to their individuality. How entertaining is the attenuated dignity of the tall poplars whose lady-like silhouette is undeniably of the mode of 1914! In all the pictures the pigment is applied with a generous measure, but the lightness of the artist's touch and the brilliancy of the surface lend vivacity to the darker paintings and richness to those in a higher key.

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Max Kuehne, who is showing his manly and attractive work at the Daniel Gallery, is at his best in his "Old Houses: St. Ives." Perhaps his natural sympathy with mass and substance makes it easier for him to realize the substantial beauties of these stocky English dwellings than the lighter and aspiring line of our Gothic New York. At all events these old houses seem rooted in the earth as they are, and they are beautiful and blithe and clean in color as well, ruddy and wholesome in outward aspect, and brought together in a quiet, well-considered composition.

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C. de Fornaro's exhibition at the Italian National Club is extended until March 21 by courtesy of the Board of Directors.

MAKE FRESHMEN ATTEND.

N. Y. U. 1917 Driven to Meeting by Strong-Arm Squad.

Resenting the attitude of a large number of freshmen who preferred to eat their dinners rather than attend the meetings of the student organization, a large strong-arm squad of sophomores descended on the recalcitrants yesterday and herded them to the meeting. The freshmen had a full hour for dinner after the meeting, and the fact that they could not wait twenty minutes to eat incensed the upper classmen.

The freshmen's protests availed nothing. Seized bodily in case of resistance, they were handed along from man to man by the sophs and upper classmen and finally driven to the meeting, where they were greeted by sarcastic cheers. The first place the strong-arm squad appeared was the gymnasium, and here and in the lunch room close at hand were found many freshmen. Some tried argument and even threatened violence, but they received short shrift, being pushed out of the building to the outer air, where they were assisted to the college auditorium. In the lunch room the raiders found a lone upper classman, and just to show that they didn't believe in his favoritism they took his dinner from him and hustled him along, too. Laboratories and drawing rooms were visited in their turn, and each gave up its quota of first year men. The freshman section in the meeting was filled as it has not been for months.

In the future strong-arm squads promise to be permanent, and those freshmen who do not show loyalty had better beware, for the era of tolerance is over.

WILD-BIRD MILLINERY.

British Royal Society Would Forbid Its Ownership.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At this moment a tremendous onslaught on the chief citadel of the feather trade is being made in London and all over England by the defenders of the birds of the world. The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds is making an admirably aggressive campaign for the Hobhouse bill to prohibit the importation of wild birds' plumage into England for commercial purposes. Incidentally, 5,000 copies of the cabled appeal, (Jan. 13,) of the New York Zoological Society to the Zoological Society of London, which nobly responded, have been printed and circulated in England by the Royal Society. With the growing strength of the army of defense the bill has been amended to make it more drastic than it originally was. As it now stands, even the ownership in England of wild-bird millinery is forbidden.

It is very significant that many of the most distinguished men of England have come out strongly in a printed document for general circulation against the feather trade. The list includes such names as Rutland, Leicester, Galway, Lilford, Baring, Conan Doyle, Shackleton, H. H. Johnston, Hesketh-Prichard, Ogilvie Grant, and Maxwell. Of course, James Buckland has always been on the firing line. The editor of Pearson's Magazine has set forth in his March issue in most dramatic fashion a thundering broadside from Mr. Hesketh-Prichard which alone is enough to arouse all England.

Already THE TIMES has published, (March 10,) a long dispatch from London giving the news of the success of the Hobhouse bill in its second reading in the House of Commons. A sweeping British victory for the birds seems to be assured. After that—Holland, Germany, and France!

W. T. HORNADAY.
New York, March 12, 1914.

INTERVENTION!

Into the bottomless swamps
Where the deadly serpents writhe—
Into the dark defiles
Where tarantulas watch and wait,
"Into the gates of Hell,"
Rides our "Six Hundred"?

Into the noisesome depths
Where a million scorpions lurk—
On through the cactus spears,
Where the men and horses die—
"Into the Valley of Death"
Rides our "Six Hundred"?

Climbing the slippery rocks
That shelter the skulking foe—
Facing the coward's blow
Or death by a knife or rope—
"Into that Valley of Death"
Rides our "Six Hundred"?

Into a devil's land,
Driven by greed and cant!
Nothing to gain for Flag or Home,
Answering no "country's call"—
"There but to do or die."
Rides our "Six Hundred"?

LOYALTY.

BILL TO REORGANIZE MAGISTRATE COURTS

Charity Organization Society Urges Changes in the System.

ISSUES LONG ARGUMENT

Wants Special Sessions Merged and Children's Courts Made More Independent.

The grievances of a poor Italian who stole a bottle of milk so that his children might live and who subsequently spent a month in jail awaiting trial, thereby failing to be present at the funerals of two of his children, have become incorporated in a bill which is now before the State Senate. The bill aims to reorganize the Magistrates' Courts and was introduced by Senator Bernard M. Patten. It is backed by the Charity Organization Society's Committee on Criminal Courts, and this committee yesterday sent out a pamphlet describing the bill and urging its passage. Persons interested in the bill are requested to write to Lieut. Gov. Wagner or to Senators Cullen, Murtaugh, Brown, Frawley, and Patten.

It was all due to the law's delay that the poor Italian referred to in the Charity Organization Society's bulletin had such bitter experiences. The Italian is not named, but these circumstances are cited: He had been in this city only a short time and had no work. He was starving and so were his children when he stole a bottle of milk. Before the Magistrate he pleaded guilty. The Magistrate under the law could do nothing but hold the man for trial by the Court of Special Sessions. So he was sent to the Tombs to await his turn on the crowded calendar. And while he waited in a cell his children died.

If the Magistrate had had power to dispose of this case of petty larceny, the poor Italian would not have been thrown into prison, it is contended in the bulletin of the Charity Organization Society.

"There are hundreds of cases like this, not all perhaps so pathetic, occurring in the Magistrates' Courts of this great city," says the bulletin. "How many citizens of New York are aware of the fact that in all these cases like this, that is, cases involving a misdemeanor, there has to be, under the present system, what amounts practically to a double trial in every case; first a trial before a Magistrate, when all the facts are gone into, witnesses examined, etc., and then, if the Magistrate does not discharge the prisoner, a second trial before the Court of Special Sessions. Is this duplication of the work of arraignment, examination, and trial in repressing and punishing crime in New York necessary? Is there not a glaring and economic waste in the enforcement of the criminal law? Are not the citizens being unduly taxed because of these lost motions?"

The remedy proposed in the bill is to merge the Court of Special Sessions with the Magistrates' Courts into one City Magistrates' Court with full powers of a Court of Special Sessions and presided over by a Chief Magistrate appointed by the Mayor. The bill provides that all Magistrates and Justices of the Court of Special Sessions and all employes of such courts be continued in office for the remainder of their unexpired terms at the prevailing salaries. Under such an arrangement a Magistrate would have the power of a Justice of Special Sessions and a Justice of Special Sessions would have the power of a Magistrate. The prisoner, according to the bill, may in every case request to be tried by three judges, and the District Attorney may make a similar request.

Other examples of delay in the law's course are taken up in the Charity Organization Society's bulletin and these are to be remedied by other changes which are incorporated in the bill. The bill calls for a separate Children's Court and the establishment of a Municipal Division in the City Magistrates' Court for the trials of criminal cases in which the city departments are complainants and with power to inflict civil penalties and to sit as a Court of Special Sessions with criminal jurisdiction.

Regarding the establishment of a separate Children's Court the society's committee says:

"For a long time there has been a very widespread feeling in the community that the Children's Court should be entirely distinct in its management from any other court. Under the plan developed by this committee that is contemplated. The Mayor is to select four Judges out of the present Justices (and it is hoped that he will select the present Judges assigned to the Children's Court) and appoint them as Children's Court Judges for a definite term. These Judges will then select a City Justice, and the Board of Justices thus constituted will control all affairs of the court."

"The need of a new functional court where the various city departments can bring actions for the enforcement of the various ordinances pertaining to the Health Department, Street Cleaning Department, Police Department, Building Department, &c., it is contended, is obvious. The result of the enactment into law of the Patten bill, the committee says, would be the saving of time to litigants, attorneys, and city employes, relief from overcrowding in prisons, and the speedy attainment of justice.

FOR MAGISTRATES' BILL.

Herbert Urges Passage of Measure for Increasing Powers.

Magistrate Henry W. Herbert, talking under the auspices of the National Florence Crittenton Mission, in the rooms of the Woman's Municipal League, 46 East Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday afternoon, assailed the present system under which a Magistrate may not sentence misdemeanants, but is obliged to send them to

MISS BATES TELLS HOW TO BEAT MOVIES

Show Your Voice Is Worth $2 More, She Advises Dramatic Arts Graduates.

CYRIL MAUDE SURPRISES

His Advice to Young Actors Is to Marry Out of Their Profession, as Interests May Clash.

Twenty-six students of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts were graduated from that institution and received their diplomas at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon. The graduating class also listened to addresses by Blanche Bates and Cyril Maude.

Miss Bates gave the graduates a little advice about how to get along on the stage. "First and foremost," said she, "make your voice clear and distinct; stand only for the most correct enunciation. It is the only thing that differentiates between us and moving picture actors. If we do not give the difference of that two dollars' worth in our voice, what is to become of us?

"We owe the theatre something, and that is to carry on the ideals of the theatre, to make it decent, better, finer, bigger, and we can all do it; it is in us to do it. Managers have to have their bread, and, unfortunately, they are opening their theatres for social sores—and we don't want them. Stand for decency, truth, fineness and beauty. That is what we stand for. I say the actor's art is the highest art, and if we have that imbedded in our hearts it is going to take place.

"Speaking to a very prominent manager the other day I asked why it was that there were so few American boys on the stage—why so many importations? He did not say 'We are putting on the type of play that requires such an actor,' but the fact of the matter seemed to be that the Englishman always wears his dinner clothes well. All you have to do is to get your dinner clothes and put them on morning, noon, and night, go into the office of the managers, show them you are wearing your dinner coat, and get a job. We women start in with something more. We are more flexible; we are more easily handled; we act from the time our short clothes are put on us, and you know it, every one of you."

Mr. Maude in his talk surprised his hearers by advising young actors to "marry out of the profession" if they must marry at all. "As time goes on," said Mr. Maude, "you may think of marriage, and if you neglect in choosing to follow Punch's advice to those about to marry, which was, if you remember, 'Don't,' well, at any rate, don't marry in your own profession, but marry some one who will sympathize with you in your profession. I say don't marry in your own profession because in your life on the stage you are bound, and rightly so in this country and in my own, I understand, to be separated for great, long times, and then, again, your interests, being in the same profession, may clash, and although I know there are many happy marriages among the stage I feel bound to say marry out of your profession.

"Thy and mix with every possible kind and class of people. Don't only keep among your own professional friends. If you succeed, you will find every kind of society open to you, and you will have the honor of meeting all kinds of wonderfully interesting and famous people, great authors, painters, poets, soldiers, sailors, princes of commerce, players, lawyers, clergy, singers, kings and Queens. Presidents, watch them all, and their characteristics.

"When later on you come as actors or actresses to travel in foreign lands, you will be the wonderful little sense ambassadors for your country, representing a part of the culture of America, showing all the world the true charm of the American lady and gentleman. Edwin Booth was indeed a good ambassador for America when he played in London with Irving, and so was Jefferson, and so were many others, such as Mary Anderson. And then remember, young ladies and gentlemen, you are going to-day entering the brotherhood of kind, warm-hearted, tender, gentle-natured folk, when you enter our beloved profession. As was the Jewish race, so was ours maligned and persecuted at times, treated then as rogues and vagabonds unfit to bury in sacred ground, but all the more have we been bound together by ties of affection. All over the world actors and actresses are known for their kindness of heart, and for their sympathy for one another in distress, and in entering our profession you receive as great a privilege of kind-hearted comradeship."

The members of the graduation class were the Misses Irene Adams, Virginia Cordelle, Faith Cole, Helene Eddy, Phoebe Foster, Hope Loring, Genive Robinson, Ruth Smith, Mabel Sigel, Lelice Sencion, Alma Tell, Olive Tell, Clara Thoman and Louise Gilmour; also Wade Boteler, Leonard Doyle, Alan Foster, Mathan Gary, John Holland, Everard Lee, David Leonard, Aaron Jacob Mottus, Frank Morgan, Douglas MacLean, Harvey Nichols, and Alfred Shirley.

"Goetterdaemmerung" Given Again.

Wagner's "Götterdämmerung" was given again at the Metropolitan Opera House last evening, when there were changes in the cast from the last performance. Mme. Olive Fremstad was the Brünnhilde, Mme. Ober the Waltraute, as they were the first time the work was given this season—impersonations that are deserving of the highest praise. There was a new Hagen in Basil Ruysdael, who appeared in this part for the first time and won high commendation. He sang with power and excellent quality and with good declamation, and made the part vitally interesting and significant. It marked a notable advance in Mr. Ruysdael's artistic career.

Messrs. Berger, Well, and Goritz appeared respectively as Siegfried, Gunther, and Alberich, and Mme. Fornia was the Gutrune.

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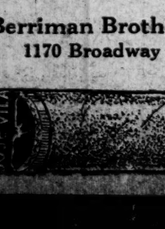

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MR. YSAYE PLAYS AGAIN.

A Recital for the Benefit of the Barnard Endowment Fund.

Eugene Ysaye appeared again in a violin recital at Carnegie Hall last evening for the benefit of the Barnard College Quarter Century Endowment Fund. The entertainment was under the auspices of Wigs and Cues, the dramatic association of the college.

Mr. Ysaye played a programme that contained music he has delivered before in New York, Beethoven's sonata for piano and violin in C minor, in which Mr. Camille Decreux played the piana part; Saint-Saëns's concerto in B minor, the Chaconne by Vitali, with organ accompaniment played by Frank Sealy, and Wilhelmj's arrangement of Walther's "Preislied" from "Die Meistersinger," Kreisler's Caprice Viennois, and Vieuxtemps's "Ballade and Polonaise." Mr. Camille Decreux also played some piano pieces, a theme and variations by Haydn, a Réverie Nocturne by himself, and "Fileuses près de Carantec," by Réne Baton.

MRS. J. E. BULL HOSTESS.

Entertains at Luncheon at Her Home—The Guests.

Mrs. J. Edgar Bull gave a luncheon yesterday of thirty-six covers at her residence, 34 Gramercy Park. The guests, who included matrons and young girls, were seated at five tables gay with tango tulips.

Besides Mrs. Bull and her daughter, Miss Priscilla Mullens Bull, whose engagement to Leonard J. Wyeth was recently announced, there were present Mrs. Lindsley Tappin and her daughter, Miss Elise Francke; Mrs. Howland Russell and Miss Elizabeth Jay Russell, Mrs. Morewood, Mrs. Thomas James, Mrs. Joseph Ferris Simmons, Miss Hopkins, Miss Garretson, Miss Julia Chester Wells, Mrs. Griffin, Mrs. Courtland Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Charles E. Orvis, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. Clough C. Overton.

Mrs. Thomas Bacon, Mrs. John Larkin, Mrs. Walter E. Lambert, Mrs. Henry Brevoort Kane, Miss Marie Lemoyne, Mrs. Eustis Langdon Hopkins, Mrs. William M. Hoffman, Mrs. William G. Bates, Mrs. Robert Olyphant, Mrs. von Luck Wellman, Mrs. Charles B. Tooker, Mrs. Herbert Parsons, Miss Parkin, Mrs. James R. Townsend, Mrs. John Burling Lawrence, Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, and Miss Edith Van Courtlandt Jay.

PARTY FOR MISS WATSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson Entertain at Dinner and Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson gave last night a dinner, followed by a theatre party, for their débutante daughter, Miss Mai Duncan Watson, who has just returned from Palm Beach. The dinner was at Mrs. Watson's residence, 32 West Fifty-second Street, and the decorations were pink tulips and maidenhair ferns.

Those at the dinner included, besides Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Watson and Whitewright Weson, Mr. and Mrs. David Wagstaff, the Misses Marie Tailer, Alexandra Emery, Katharine Porter, Elise Ladew, Carol Kobbe, Mary Cutting Cumnock, and also David Barnes, Harvey S. Ladew, Bryce and Stuart Winn, George Wagstaff, Russell Grace, Frederick Frelinghuysen, J. Stewart Pettit, and W. Bruce Brown.

Fourteen extra guests came in for the play, and after the theatre Mr. and Mrs. Watson took their guests to the Friday Evening Dance at the Vanderbilt, where they had supper and afterward danced.

Sans Egal Club's First Dance.

A new dancing club, called The Sans Egal, under fashionable patronage, will have its initial dance on Thursday, March 19, in the Gotham ballroom. The patronesses are Mrs. Donn Barber, Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. W. W. Hoppin, Jr., Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d, Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, Mrs. John Russell Pope, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. Lindsley Tappin, Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor, and Mrs. Percy Turnure.

The affair is an invitation affair, and no one will be admitted who has not been invited by a patroness. There will be dancing on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoons from 4 until 7 o'clock, and Tuesday and Friday evenings from 10 until 2 o'clock.

Luncheon for Miss Bloodgood.

Mrs. Wilber A. Bloodgood gave a luncheon followed by dancing yesterday afternoon for her young daughter, Miss Rosalie Bloodgood, who is not yet out. The guests were young girls who have not yet made their début. It was a St. Patrick's luncheon, the decorations and favors being in green and white. The favors were amusing. Mrs. Bloodgood will entertain during the Easter holidays with a tea dance for her daughter, the guests to be chiefly of the younger set in society.

New Tuesday Evening Dances.

A new series of five dances on Tuesday evenings, beginning on Tuesday, March 17, will be held under fashionable patronage at the residence of Joseph B. Thomas, 135 East Nineteenth Street. The patronesses are Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. Frederick Y. Dalziel, Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman. There is to be a special entertainment feature at every dance during the supper hour, and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra will play on Monday morning during supper. A buffet supper will be served from 11:30 until 12:30 o'clock. The subscriptions are taken through invitation only, and skilled teachers will be present to instruct the members in the new steps.

Christensen-Hoegsbro Wedding.

The wedding of Miss Inga Hoegsbro, pianiste and composer, and director of the Conservatory of Northern Music, and J. P. Christensen of 320 Fifth Avenue, of the Farm Efficiency Bureau, will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Nelson, 5 East Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Mr. Miller of Philadelphia will officiate. Miss Hoegsbro will have no attendants. Mr. Markoe of England will give her in marriage, and Mr. Goodwin is to be Mr. Christensen's best man.

Miss Dressler to Wed Dr. Wiedel.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Dressler of 29 West Sixty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Dressler, to Dr. Hans Wiedel of Pyrmont, Hanover, Germany. Miss Dressler met Dr. Wiedel, who is a surgeon in Berlin, while traveling last Summer in Europe. The wedding will take place next Autumn.

Miss Dorothea A. Hill Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Griswold Hill of Grymes Hill, Staten Island, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Dorothea Alice Hill, to Jules L. Richon. No date has been set for the wedding.

BRANDUS PAINTINGS SOLD FOR $79,320

Drouais's "Portrait of Madam Sophie" Brings $8,100, Top Price of Concluding Sale.

AN OLD CROME FOR $5,000

Sarah Bernhardt's Painting, "Her Pet Dog," Fetches $110—Corot's "Villa d'Auray," $3,100.

The second and concluding sale of the collection of old and modern masters of Edward Brandus at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries last evening brought $53,615, making a total of $79,320. The highest price of the evening, $8,100, was given by R. Kramer for a "Portrait of Madam Sophie," daughter of Louis XV, by Drouais, from the collection of Baron de Bully. It was a half-length portrait of a woman wearing an elaborate, flower-trimmed robe, with flowers in her hair. She is partially turned to the spectator, with her eyes looking directly ahead. There are full lace ruffles in the sleeves and in the left hand is an open book.

A "Landscape in Norfolk," by Old Crome, from the collection of Mrs. Fitz Roy Mundy, England, went to a buyer whose name was not given, for $5,000. "Ville d'Avray," Corot, collection of Philippe George d'Ay, went to Lawton Crandall for $3,100. The last picture sold and one of the most interesting, if not representing the highest art, was Sarah Bernhardt's "Her Pet Dog."

Following is a list of the pictures bringing the higher prices, names of purchasers, where given, and artists:

Blind Man's Buff—Boucher; O'Reilly agent	$360
Sir Thomas Knyvett—Sir Godfrey Kneller; G. M. Collins	750
Still Life—Alexandre F. Desportes; T. W. Wells	375
Deer in the Forest—Rosa Bonheur; S. Tracy	800
In the Fields of Barbazon—Aime Perret; Countess of Shrewsbury—Sir Peter Lely; R. Kramer	1,400 900
Portrait of Cornelie Lantshot—de Vos; Dr. Paul Marsh	1,400
Portrait of Lady Herbert—Sir William Beechey	720
Countess of Erroll—Sir Martin Shee—E. H. Rathbun, agent	660
Portrait of Prince de Conti—Hyacinth Rigaud; R. Kramer	1,000
Princess de Carignan—Van Loo; W. T. Drew	1,000
Venice—Guardi; D. Levissy	500
Daughter of C. Troot—Cuyp; R. Kramer	2,400
Arab Chief—Adolph Schreyer	950
River Landscape, Brittany—Fritz Thaulow; Wallace Ettinger	400
Ideal Head—Henner; Mrs. G. H. Fearon	360
Portrait of Mme. Recamier—Baron Francois Gerard	1,900
Lady Gordon—John Hoppner; F. F. Kennedy	2,000
Marguerite de Parme—Coello; Mrs. Wells	2,400
Adoration of the Magi—Hans Memling; John J. Burchenal, Cincinnati	375
Grand Canal of Venice—Canaletto; Rathbun, agent	2,000
Queen Marie Therese—Pierre Mignard; carved wood frame	950
Madam de Chateaurioux—Tournieres	550
Portrait of Miss Emily Wynyard—Hoppner	610
Sheep in the Forest—Charles Jacque; Mrs. J. H. Fearon	460
Landscape and Cattle—Jules Dupre; Dr. Leo Speigle	600
Catherine de Soudeille—Jean Raoux	675
Portrait of Melesina Chenevix. Mrs. Trench—Romney	2,400
Lady Lyndhurst—Sir Thomas Lawrence; Edson Bradley	3,200
Landscape—Daubigny; John J. Burchenal	300
The Valley de la Toucque—Troyon	1,000
Gypsies—William Shayer; Edson, Bradley	525
Portrait of Marquise de Villeroy—Drouais; A. Larrells	400

The picture by Sarah Benhardt showed her pet dog, a large black animal, with his back to the spectator as he sits on the sands looking out over the water. The dog somewhat fills the picture that his tail is painted out over the frame. The actress never sells her pictures, but presents them to her friends. This was dated 1887. There was some hesitation in the opening bid, which was $10, and from that the price went up by alternate fives and tens to $110, for which it went to C. R. Hopkins.

THACHER SALE, $9,008.

Letters of Edgar Allan Poe and Martha Washington Go at Auction.

The third part of the library of the late John Boyd Thacher of Albany was disposed of in two sessions yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company. The total amount received was $9,008.

A letter of Edgar Allan Poe, dated New York, Dec. 15, 1846, brought the highest price of the day, going to George D. Smith for $700. It contains Poe's own analysis of "The Raven." "The Raven," he says, "of course is far the better as a work of art—but in the true basis of all art 'The Sleeper' is the superior. I wrote the latter when quite a boy."

The same bidder obtained for $550 a three-page quarto holograph letter of John Paul Jones, dated Portsmouth, N. H., July 7, 1782, and referring to the launching of the America. James F. Drake paid $265 for a holograph letter by George Washington, Philadelphia, March 30, 1796, to his adopted daughter, Mrs. Eliza Parke Custis Law.

Mr. Smith gave $660 for a long military letter by Major John André to William Eden, Lord Auckland, who was one of the three Commissioners sent by Lord North in 1788 to treat with the Americans. A two-page quarto letter by Benedict Arnold, dated Holland House, March 26, 1776, and addressed to Col. Clinton, "commanding at Point Levi," went for $110.

A letter written by Gen. John Burgoyne, the British commander, and dated Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 27, 1778, brought $200. It is addressed to Gen. Heath, who was in charge of Gen. Burgoyne and his army that surrendered at Saratoga, Oct. 17, 1777. Walter M. Hill of Chicago paid $57.50 for the original manuscript of an essay "On Honour," written by Aaron Burr while he was at school. A fine historical document signed by Nicholas Cooke, Governor of Rhode Island, dated Providence, March 14, 1776, was knocked down to W. R. Benjamin for $85. This document was in response to Gen. Washington's warning that the British could no longer hold Boston, and would probably retreat to Rhode Island, and

A holograph letter of the British General, Simon Fraser, who was killed in the battle of Saratoga, sold for $115, and Mr. Hill gave $135 for a letter by Robert Fulton to Benjamin West, congratulating him on his paintings. A letter by Gen. Thomas Gage, New York, Nov. 9, 1767, to Sir William Johnson brought $95.

Mr. Smith gave $355 for the original manuscript of a poem by Nathan Hale, who was executed as a spy in 1776, and $110 for a long letter by Abraham Clark of New Jersey, one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence,

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Chiddingfold, Surrey, England.
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ACADEMY'S PRIZE AWARDS.

Robert Spencer Wins Inness Medal at the Annual Exhibition.

These prize awards for the eighty-ninth annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design were announced last night:

The Thomas B. Clarke prize of $300 for the best American figure composition painted in the United States by an American citizen without limitation of age, to Ivan Olinsky.

The Julius Hallgarten prizes for the three best pictures in oil colors painted in the United States by American citizens under thirty-five years of age, to Jonas Lie, $300; R. Sloan Bredin, $200, and Eugene Speicher, $100.

The Inness Gold Medal, presented by George Inness, Jr., in memory of his father, for the best landscape in the exhibition, to Robert Spencer.

The Isaac N. Maynard Prize of $100, for the best portrait in the exhibition, to George Bellows.

The Saltus Medal for Merit, presented by A. Sanford Saltus, awarded for a work of art, either in sculpture or painting, eligibility for the award not to be affected by the nationality, age, or sex of the artist, membership in any art society, or any other condition other than the merit of the work of art, to Miss Cecilia Beaux.

The Julia Shaw Memorial of $300, for the most meritorious work of art in the exhibition produced by an American woman who has not previously received the prize, to Beatrice Whitney.

JAMES J. SHEPPARD DIES.

Principal of High School of Commerce Since 1902.

James J. Sheppard, Principal of the High School of Commerce, died on Thursday night at his home in Morsemere, N. J., after more than two months of illness. He was born in Panola, Ill., on Jan. 1, 1868, and educated at the University High School and State Normal School of Illinois. He was graduated from Harvard and took post-graduate courses at Columbia. From 1884 to 1890 Mr. Sheppard was a teacher in schools in Minnesota, Iowa, and Illinois. He was appointed First Assistant Principal in De Witt Clinton High School in 1897 and in 1902 became Principal of the High School of Commerce, the first high school in America exclusively devoted to commercial education.

Mr. Sheppard was for several years President of the New York High School Teachers' Association, the High School Principals' Association, and member of the Schoolmasters' Club and the Harvard Club. He made several trips abroad to study schools as the delegate of the National Civic Federation. He was a Fellow of the American Geographical Society and a member of the Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George Jay Gould and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton have gone to Miami, Fla., to spend about a fortnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills of 9 East Eighty-fourth Street left yesterday for Aiken, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Seymour J. Hyde of Greenwich, Conn., will give a dance at Sherry's on April 23.

The Fin de Semaine Club will hold its seventh Friday session to-night atop the Astor. Mrs. John H. Hanan is to present prizes in a tango and maxixe contest. The club is to give a Mi-Carême costume dance on March 21.

Mrs. L. C. Benedict of 310 West Ninety-fourth Street is giving a dance at Sherry's on Friday, March 20.

Mrs. Paul Wadsworth and Mrs. William M. Groff of Albany are at the Manhattan for the week-end.

Mrs. A. J. Johnson of 515 Park Avenue will give a theatre party on April 13, with a supper and dance afterward at Sherry's.

Mrs. Osgood Mason and Miss Katherine Chapin are at the Hotel Gotham for a brief visit. Mrs. W. Henry Motley and her daughter, Mrs. C. Morton Whitman, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kling, who will sail for Europe shortly.

The Friday Evening Club held its weekly session last night in the Della Robbia Room at the Vanderbilt Hotel, many coming in from the opera. The club is to give a masked ball on next Friday night.

The wedding of Miss Emily Rogers, a daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers, and Henry Kelly Grent, formerly of Louisville, Ky., will take place at 3:30 this afternoon in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church, and will be followed by a large reception at the Rogers residence, 35 West Forty-ninth Street.

Mrs. C. Monteith Gilpin gave a small dinner last night at her home, 2,030 Broadway. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. A. Parker Nevin, Mrs. Frank M. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. William Haskell, Frank Merrall, John Cockburn, and C. S. Thorne.

Miss Maria de Barril, who has been spending several weeks in the South, will leave St. Augustine to-night for New York.

A tea dance for the benefit of the Bethany Day Nursery will be given this afternoon at the Gotham.

Mrs. J. Edgar Bull of 34 Gramercy Park will give a dinner on March 19 for Miss Priscilla Bull and will afterward take her guests to the Mi-Carême dance of the West Side Juvenile Club at Sherry's. On March 25 she will give a dinner for married people.

Mme. Culp's Recital.

Mme. Julia Culp gave the second of her "intimate" song recitals yesterday afternoon, with as much artistic success as her first, last week, and that is saying much. The surroundings in the Little Theatre are very favorable to the most enjoyable results from one who sings with such exquisite art as Mme. Culp, and her singing gave great pleasure. Her songs fell into three groups, the first and last being by Brahms, the second by Wolf. Some of these new songs are not often publicly sung. There is a wide range in Mme. Culp's expressive powers, and from Brahms's "Feldeinsamkeit" to Wolf's "Mausfallensprüchlein" she attained a true interpretation. Coenraad V. Bos added to the programme a sonata for piano by Mozart, as he did last week.

Stanley H. Lowndes.

Stanley H. Lowndes, one of the wealthiest residents of Northport, L. I., and one of the best-known oyster growers on Long Island, died at the Hotel Wyandank at Greenport, L. I., Thursday night of apoplexy. He was born in South Norwalk, Conn., fifty-seven years ago and was a stockholder and a Director in many corporations. Several years ago he sold a part of his oyster ground holdings for $500,000 and in 1910 he disposed of his interests at Northport Harbor, Huntington Bay, and Huntington Harbor for about $7,500,000. Mr. Lowndes is survived by his widow and two daughters, Mrs. Claude Wolfe and Mrs. Philip Smith of Northport, L. I.

CAPT. E. P. MEEKER DEAD.

30 Years in Navy—Once Court-Martialed, but Order Set Aside.

Capt. Edward Percy Meeker, U. S. N., retired, died yesterday morning at the home of his son, George R. Meeker, 178 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He had lived with his son since the death of his wife, who was buried last Christmas Day.

Capt. Meeker entered the United States Navy as a Captain's clerk in 1859. When the civil war began he was made the flag officer's clerk on the Minnesota of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and from then his rise in the service was rapid. He was Brevetted Captain in 1865 for gallant conduct at the capture of Fort Fisher, and was stationed on the flagship Colorado of the European Squadron.

He was officially commended for bravery several times during the civil war, one instance being when he commanded 150 marines under Gen. Burnside at Newbern, N. C. Capt. Meeker, when attacked by Confederates on this occasion, was ordered to hold his ground at all costs. When Gen. Burnside reached him with reinforcements only he and two others were alive.

In 1892 Capt. Meeker was sent to protect the United States Consular office in La Guayra, Venezuela, during the disturbances there. When he returned he reported that several of the men under him had been drunk and disorderly. He said that liquor had been given the men by consular employes against his orders, but he was reprimanded and later ordered deprived of a year's pay by court-martial. Benjamin F. Tracy, the Secretary of the Navy at the time, set the order of the court aside.

Capt. Meeker was in charge of the receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard from 1888 to 1890, and of the recruiting rendezvous in New York for the two years following 1890. He was on the Chicago, of the North Atlantic Squadron, from 1892 until March 15, 1893, when he retired on his own application after thirty years of continuous service.

MRS. GOUVERNEUR DEAD.

Author of "As I Remember" Knew Celebrities of Four Generations.

Mrs. Marian Campbell Gouverneur, widow of Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., of Washington, D. C., who was a grandson of President Monroe, died Thursday in Washington at the home of her son-in-law, Chaplain R. R. Hoes, U. S. N., retired. Mrs. Gouverneur, whose exact age was never made public, had acquaintances with four generations of persons prominent politically and socially in Washington, New York, and other cities.

In 1911 she wrote a book entitled "As I Remember," in which she gave personal reminiscences of her earlier life and told many anecdotes of her experience. Among those mentioned familiarly in the book were President Van Buren, his son, who was popularly known as "Prince John"; the novelist Thackeray, Ward McAllister, and Gen. Winfield Scott.

Mrs. Gouverneur was born on the old Rockaway Road two miles from Jamaica, L. I. Her father was James Campbell, for twenty years a Surrogate in New York. Her mother was Mary Ann Hazard, daughter of Capt. John Hazard, who commanded a privateersman during the Revolution. He purchased the old Queens farm on which Mrs. Gouverneur was born from "Citizen" Genet, the first French Minister to the United States. Mrs. Gouverneur married in 1855.

Dr. John Laing Leal.

Dr. John Laing Leal, ex-President of the Board of Health of Paterson, N. J., died yesterday in St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. Dr. Leal was born in Andes, N. Y. He was graduated from the academic department of Princeton in 1880 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia in 1884. In 1888 he began the practice of medicine in Paterson, N. J. Dr. Leal became an expert on sanitation in water supply and acted in an advisory capacity for water supply companies in several of the largest cities in the country, New York being among them. He was the sanitary adviser for the East Jersey Water Company for many years. He was also consulting surgeon for the Paterson General Hospital and examiner in the School of Hygiene of Rutgers College, and President of the New Jersey State Sanitary Association.

M. F. Rowe, Retired Editor, Dies.

OSSINING, N. Y., March 13.—Matthew F. Rowe, the oldest editor and publisher in years and service in Westchester County, died here last night in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Rowe founded The Republican in Peekskill in 1854, and sold it in 1858. He then founded The Yonkers Republican, now The Statesman, and sold it, edited and published until 1881. By that time The Peekskill Republican had been moved to Ossining, and Mr. Rowe sold the Yonkers paper and bought it. He retired from the editorship of it five years ago, on account of ill-health.

Dr. George B. Spalding.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 13.—The Rev. George B. Spalding, pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church, died to-day. He was 79 years old. He was for a long time pastor of the Park Congregational Church at Hartford, Conn., and had filled pulpits in Dover and Manchester, N. H., before coming to Syracuse in 1885. Dr. Spalding in early life was connected with The New York World when it was founded by his brother, James Reed Spalding, and later with THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. PATTERSON, for many years connected with the Thomas A. Edison Company, and who installed the first electric lighting plants in Berlin, Germany, and Milan, Italy, dropped dead in Decatur, Ill., last night. He was known among electrical engineers throughout the United States.

Mrs. SUSAN HELEN ELLIS POOR, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Warren Poor, who was pastor of the Newark High Street Presbyterian Church for twenty years, and Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education of Philadelphia for seven years, died yesterday at her home in Orange, N. J. Mrs. Poor had lived in Orange since the death of her husband in 1887.

JAMES W. MUNN, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, died suddenly in Chicago yesterday of heart disease. He had been with the road since 1879.

GILBERT W. WOODWARD, aged 79, one of the most prominent members of the La Crosse County Bar and Democratic politician, died in La Crosse, Wis., yesterday. During the civil war he served three years as a member of the Iron Brigade.

AUGUST DUSENBERRY, who was for many years well known in political life in New Jersey, died yesterday at his home, 40 Park Place, Newark. His death was due to heart disease. In his early life Mr. Dusenberry had served in the Newark Common Council and as Police Commissioner. He also served in the New Jersey Legislature as an Assemblyman. He was 76 years old, and was born in Newark.

Mrs. CATHARINE A. COBURN, who as a teacher in old St. Mark's School in West Orange, N. J., fifty years ago, taught many men who have since become prominent, died Thursday night at the home of her son, Frederick Coburn on 17 Bell Street, Orange. Mrs. Coburn was born in Newton, Mass., seventy-five years ago.

Mrs. ARABELLA McKISSACK, mother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning, died yesterday at her home in Plainfield, N. J., aged 78 years.

The $10,000 Prize Novel

By Leona Dalrymple

At All Book Stores

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Music of the Romantic Composers—Leo Schulz, Soloist.

The concert of the Philharmonic Society yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall was devoted to the "romantic composers," and an enjoyable programme was made of the overture to Weber's "Freischütz," the "Notturno" and "Scherzo" from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Schubert's C major symphony. Mr. Leo Schulz, first 'cellist of the orchestra, was the soloist, and played Schumann's concerto for his instrument.

This was the only number on the programme not thrice familiar, probably, to a great majority of the listeners; for it is not often played. 'Cellists are hard put to it to find acceptable concertos for the 'cello, which, beautiful as it is in certain places and in certain functions, does not lend itself easily to the concerto idea. There must, presumably, be a certain amount of brilliancy and a certain amount of display about any concerto; and of all instruments the 'cello is most embarrassed when it comes to displaying itself. Schumann did not make so many demands upon the player's technical brilliancy as a good many others who have attempted 'cello concertos; but, on the other hand, the composition dates from the period when his inspiration had begun at times to fail him, and it failed him to a considerable extent in this piece. The slow movement is the most musically valuable; its chief theme has the true Schumannesque depth of feeling. The others have less, and the last, especially, has that painfully halting character that is to be heard in other compositions of this period in Schumann's life. Needless to say, however, that Mr. Schulz played it in a way to give it its full significance; with broad and beautiful tone and expert brilliancy where it is called for. The slow movement was nobly sung. Mr. Schulz was warmly greeted when he stepped out of the orchestra, his chair with him, and enthusiastically applauded when he stepped back into it again. The orchestra is fortunate in a leading player who can so competently fill the soloist's function.

Mr. Stransky presented an unusually excellent performance of the overture to "Der Freischütz," finely and richly colored, and dramatic in tempo and tempo changes, quite in accordance with Wagner's suggestions. The first hornist distinguished himself in Mendelssohn's nocturne, and the wood wind did well in the scherzo.

HENRY MILLER JOINS FORCES

Will Produce Plays with Klaw & Erlanger for Next Five Years.

Henry Miller and Klaw & Erlanger joined forces yesterday to the extent that for the next five years Mr. Miller and the theatrical firm will jointly make a number of productions under the personal direction of the former. The new organization will be known as the Henry Miller Company, and the first attraction to be exploited will be Ruth Chatterton in "Daddy Long Legs," by Jean Webster, which is to open its Chicago run in Powers Theatre next Monday night. Mr. Miller will hereafter have his offices in the New Amsterdam Theatre Building with Klaw & Erlanger.

Klaw & Erlanger yesterday also caused the following statement to be printed in the programmes of all of their theatres, together with the full provisions of the Stoddard Anti-Ticket Speculating bill now pending in the Legislature:

"The Anti-Ticket Speculating bill is placed in this programme so that the theatregoers who have suffered through the nuisance of ticket speculation may place the blame where it properly belongs, as it is our firm belief that this act, if passed and enforced, would absolutely eliminate ticket speculating and confine tickets to the box offices of theatres, where they should be to be sold to the public; and we do not believe any other measure now before the municipal or State law-making body would be effective."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FITZHUGH—KIRKMAN.—On March 13, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Theodore Sedgewick, Elizabeth Katherine Atwater, daughter of Mrs. W. B. Kirkman, to Valentine Mure FitzHugh.

PIAGET—PHELON.—Married, Feb. 26, Katharine Elizabeth Phelon to William Evarts Piaget, Jr., Oradell, N. J.

Brooklyn.

DAY — STREETER.—March 12, Frances Streeter to Max C. Day.

LEWIS—MURPHY.—March 12, Mary L. Murphy to Clarence W. Lewis.

VANDERBILT—BEDFORD.—March 12, Mildred E. Bedford to Frederick H. Vanderbilt.

Died.

ADEE.—Thursday, March 12, at his residence, Cromwell Hall, Cromwell, Conn., Edwin Morgan Adee, son of the late George Townsend and Ellen Louise Henry Adee, in his 57th year. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, N. Y., Saturday, March 14, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

BARTHOLOMEW.—March 11, Anna E., in her 75th year, widow of Henry A. Bartholomew. Funeral services at her late residence, 672 St. Nicholas Av., Manhattan, Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Interment Greenwood.

BATTELLE.—In Boston, March 12, Susan Parkman, wife of Eugene Battelle, aged 70 years. Funeral services private.

BAUM.—On Friday, March 13, Hannah, (nee Polak,) beloved wife of Aaron Baum and mother of Henry, Samuel, and Anna Baum. Funeral services at her late residence, 1753d St., Bronx, on Sunday, March 15, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Machpelah Cemetery.

BELL.—Early Friday morning, March 13, 1914, Mary Bell. Funeral service will be held on Saturday, March 14, at 3 P. M., at the residence of Mr. Edward L. Coster, Broadway and Clinton Av., Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. Interment private.

BISHOP.—At East Orange, N. J., March 12, 1914, Rev. George Bayles Bishop, D. D., pastor emeritus of the First Reformed Church of East Orange, in his 78th year. Funeral service will be held at the First Reformed Church, Sunday, March 15, at 3 o'clock.

CADWALADER.—On Wednesday, March 11, 1914, at his house in New York City, John Lambert Cadwalader, in his seventy-eighth year. Funeral service will be held at Grace Church on Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Interment at Philadelphia. Philadelphia and Trenton papers please copy.

CADWALADER.—
Association of the Bar of the City of New York,
42 West 44th St.
March 11, 1914.

The ex-Presidents, President, and officers and Executive Committee of the association have been appointed a committee to represent the association at the funeral of Mr. John L. Cadwalader, late President of the association, to be held at

NEWS FROM BASEBALL TRAINING CAMPS --- AMATEUR BILLIARDS --- SWIMMING --- BOXING

M'GRAW KEEPS KEEN EYES ON PITCHERS

Giants Revel in Fine Baseball Weather, but Are Erratic in Fielding.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 13.—Team "B" of the Giants, the outfit which is to go to Waco to-morrow, gave Team "A," which will battle in Dallas, another trouncing to-day; not a bad one, however. It was a hard-fought game, with the score 6 to 5. The weather was so fine that all the athletes were feeling lively, no wind for a change, and a cloudless sky. The practice was the best the Giants have had. In the morning McGraw had a good oportunity to look over his young pitchers, as he called on them, and stood close by while they were doing their turns. He also put the team through a drill in team work at the bat, trying different co-operative maneouvres.

There was a great deal of variety in the afternoon game, base running, sharp and good and bad fielding. All of the pitchers had uncertain support. The Team "B" bunched hits twice on Westerwick, who was not as effective as the other three pitchers. Errors, however, figured in the scoring off Westerwick.

Snodgrass, Piez, Doyle, Jordan, Harrison, Meyers, and Prieste collaborated in the bunch hitting off Westerwick, and in the rather nebulous hitting done by the other side. Bescher, Donlin, Dyer, and Fromme made the wallops. Snodgrass was the most active base runner, though his ankel is bothering him. Fromme, who pitched the last three innings for Team "A," kept Team "B" from tallying. Only two reached first base on him, one on a hit, the other on a muffled fly by Burns.

Palmero pitched the last three innings for Team "B." The other side came near tying the score while the Cuban was pitching, but that was not Palmero's fault. Poor support was the reason. Fromme made the only hit off Palmero in the fourth.

"Don't break your curves in so close to a right-handed hitter," McGraw instructed the Cuban. The latter took heed and no more hits were registered. The Cuban used a slow ball often and had the opposition bothered with a drop.

Plays by Dyer and Grant were the fielding features. Dyer smeared Merkle's scorching grounder back on the grass and nipped his man with a long throw. Grant took a grounder on the run and started a double play. Piez was good at the field on fly balls.

There was a queer base running mix-up in the first inning, in which Jim Thorpe was declared out for crossing the plate ahead of the base runner before him. Doyle was on third and Thorpe on first when Jordan made an infield hit. Doyle was caught in a run-up, Thorpe ducked around second, and while the players were wrangling over whether Doyle was out or not, a wild throw was made to enable to get Thorpe. Jim surged home ahead of Doyle, for which he was out, and Doyle then scored on the wild fling. Thorpe may have thought Doyle was out, but did not conduct his part of the play with great acumen.

George Wiltse did not do much on his first day out. The warm weather impelled Matty to work his arm at length, but not violently. Continued weather of this sort is what Matty wants.

Another pitcher arrived this evening, Bunny Hearne, world traveler. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Team "B"	3	0	3
Team "A"	2	0	1

0 0 0 0 0 0—3
0 0 1 1 1—5

Batteries—Prieste, Palmero, Meyers, and Johnson; Westerwick, Fromme, McLean, and Cotter.

ANOTHER BASEBALL TOUR.

Giants and White Sox Plan to Play In Europe and South America.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Many of the baseball players who accompanied the New York Giants and the Chicago White Sox on their tour of the world probably will make another foreign invasion at the conclusion of the coming baseball season, according to an announcement to-day by Ted Sullivan, who managed the world tour just ended.

Plans under consideration provide for a short trip to Europe to give baseball exhibitions in cities where rain prevented games during the recent tour. The cities where games may be played are Paris, Berlin, Dublin, and Glasgow. Sullivan said he probably will go to Europe in June to close dates for the games. Under present plans, the Giants-White Sox teams will sail from New York about Oct. 15 and return to the United States about a month later. Two games will be played in each city.

After the European trip Sullivan and John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, plan to take the teams to South America for a series of exhibition games. The return from this trip will be made through the Panama Canal, and the final games will be played in California. Tentative arrangements for the trip already are being made, it was announced.

Phillies Defeat Jersey City, 11 to 10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13.—The Philadelphia Nationals defeated the Jersey City Internationals 11 to 10 here to-day in the first of the games on the Phillies' training grounds. A ninth-inning rally, which netted the Jerseyites eight runs and tied the score, caused Doolin to go in the box for the fifth inning, and he finished by retiring Gov. John K. Tener, President of the National League; President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia Club, and a party of eight other prominent Philadelphians, who are here for a two days' stay. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	11	17	3
Jersey City	10	11	2

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—11
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—10

Batteries—Alexander, Marshall, Tincup, Doolin, Killifer, and Burns; Thompson, Shears, Stewart, and Johnson.

Two Clubs for Newark This Year.

NEWARK, N. J., March 13.—President Charles H. Ebbets, Jr., of the Newark International League Club announced to-day that he had granted the Long Branch Club of the New York and New Jersey League the privilege of playing games at Wiedenmayer's Park here on the days that the Newarks are traveling. This means that the Newark ball fans will have a chance to patronize baseball every day during the season.

President Ebbets also withdrew his objection to the granting of a franchise to Bloomfield men in the New York and New Jersey League, application for which was made several weeks ago, and only turned down because Ebbets insisted on exercising his prerogative of opposing a franchise which proposed to establish a team of another league so near Newark.

To Restrain Chicago Federals.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A suit to prevent the erection of the Chicago Federal League plant was brought in the Cook County Circuit Court to-day by Herman Croon, owner of property near the site of the proposed park. The plaintiff asserted in his bill that Charles Weegman, William N. Walker, and James A. Gilmore, incorporators of the club, had failed to file with the Building Commissioner the written consent of a majority of property owners on the streets surrounding the park. An injunction restraining the defendants from building grand stands and from advertising their intention to hold public exhibitions of baseball was asked. Two hundred men have been at work on the park for more than a week, and the concrete foundations of the grand stand and bleachers are about completed.

Sweeney Joins the Cubs.

TAMPA, Fla., March 13.—Infielder William Sweeney, to-day reported to Manager O'Day of the Chicago Cubs. Sweeney figured in the deal whereby Evers went to the Boston Nationals. O'Day may place him at second base, Zeider, Mitchell, or Saier. Any one of the old stars or third baseman may be seen out of the game for several days on account of an injured ankle.

GIANTS PAY McGRAW $30,000

Income Tax Law Reveals His Income as Manager of New Yorks.

The long-disputed question as to who is the highest salaried man in baseball has at last been answered through the medium of the income tax, and the honor belongs to John J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants. Few will dispute McGraw's right to this distinction, as his most likely rival from the standpoint of results is a part owner of a ball club—Connie Mack—and hence he cannot be figured from the salary standpoint alone. At various times Frank Chance, Tris Speaker, Ty Cobb and other notables have been put forward as the game's highest priced star. Since the Federal League came into activity Joe Tinker has been a contender for the high-salaried honors, but all doubt seems to have vanished with McGraw's declaration before the income tax representative. The figure is $30,000 per year.

McGraw drew down this princely stipend from the National Exhibition Company last year for piloting the Giants to their third successive championship in the National League. He will receive a similar amount for the coming season, and he has a contract guaranteeing him the same money for three years to come. He signed the contract last Winter a short time before the Giants departed for the training camp, but neither President Hempstead nor Manager McGraw would announce the figures. At the time he was asked to sign a new contract Manager McGraw was under contract which had two more years to run. Various estimates were made about the new contract, and $20,000 was generally accepted as the likely figure. McGraw neither affirmed nor denied the rumor until he was obliged to conform to the income tax law.

McGraw's income from baseball for 1913 was $33,500. This included his $30,000 salary, the share he received from the world's series, and from exhibition games during the playing season. He received no percentage from the New York Club. This disproved the frequently expressed idea that McGraw was a stockholder in the National Exhibition Company, as the company controlling the Giants is known.

GALVESTON'S WILLIAMS DAY

Yankee First Baseman to be Honored Where He Played Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

HOUSTON, Texas, March 13.—Preparations have been made at Galveston, where the regular Yankee team will play to-morrow, for a big time. It is all because Harry Williams, New York's first baseman, graduated from Galveston to the big organization. In the middle of last Summer Harry was the big noise around Galveston, and when he was signed by the Yankees he had an army of fans rooting for him to make good. Now that he has done so, the fans are going to make it a "Williams day." The big, blond-haired first baseman will be presented with a gold watch. Generally, ballplayers strike out a few times on such a day as this, but Williams will try to cross the boys on that score here.

Manager Chance will take five pitchers with him. Cole, Caldwell, Warhop, Schultz, and Hutchison are the boxmen. The infield will be Williams, Hartzell, Peckinpaugh, and Maisel. Boone will stay over at Houston, where the Yannigans will play the latter nine. Channell, Walsh, and Holden will do duty in the outer works. Gilhooley will play with the Yannigans. Chance likes Holden as a big-league outfielder, and says that unless he can do so he is a good line on him. It may be that Holden will land a regular job, if he continues at his present pace. Reynolds and Rodgers will do the catching. The regular team will return to play the Houston club on Sunday, while the "grass eaters" or the "hard eaters" will go to Galveston for a tilt.

The New York leader expects Ed Sweeney to report to-morrow.

Two men are reported on the sick list —Dode Criss and Cy Pieh. Both pitchers are in bed. Pieh has an attack of tonsilitis and Criss has a bad cold. Eschen, the outfielder, is much better, and no doubt will be in uniform by Monday.

The big squad of players were greeted with another hot wave to-day. Chance drilled his pitchers in the art of covering first base on bunts and slow-hit balls that frequently come their way during the big-league season. It was a hard work-out the boxmen had. The New York pitchers seemed to be weak in that particular, and Chance intends to give them more of the same work before he finishes his training work at Houston.

Cooper, the pitcher secured from the Petersburg Club in the Virginia League, made a big impression with Coach Tom Daly in the warm up. Daly said that Cooper had a great deal of speed and a good curve, with a slow ball mixed in. Cooper has been looking so good here recently that it may be that he will land a job as one of the regular pitchers.

Brooklyn Feds Steaming Southward

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Brooklyn Federal League forces assembled here to-day, and left for Columbia, S. C., the training camp, at 5:20 P. M., being due at the Southern State's capital at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. Nineteen players composed the squad which left here, with Capt. Bill Bradley in charge, as Treasurer Walter Ward has returned to New York. No doubt the party includes, besides Bradley, Jim Delehanty, Art Hofman, Holt, Chouinard, Walkin, Juul, Thompson, Conway, Owens, Marion, Gagnier, Connelly, Morrissey, Meyers, Mackert, Scott, Westerzil, and Watson.

Baseball Players In Y. M. C. A.

The gymnasium of the Union Branch, Y. M. C. A., East 149th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, is the scene of much activity every afternoon owing to the presence there of eight ball players, who are getting into condition to join their teams in different minor leagues. All these players are enrolled in the association. They are: Paul Krichell, formerly with the St. Louis Browns and now with the Buffalo Internationals; Oak Woods, Scranton, New York State League; E. Wager, Fort Wayne, Central League; Dan Tierney, Waterloo, Central Association; Jack Richards, Virginia League; Ed Hughes, pitcher, New York and New Jersey League; James Patterson, Charlotte (N. C.) League, and J. Plate, Terre Haute, Central League.

Laporte Goes with Federals.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—Frank Laporte, recently signed by the Kansas City American Association Club, was to-day persuaded to join the Indianapolis Federals, according to a message received here from Wichita Falls, Texas, where Manager Phillips of the Indianapolis Club was said to have made the announcement. W. A. Armour, manager of the local Association club, said Laporte signed with his team last month and promised to report here on Saturday. Laporte was with Washington last year.

Athletics Defeat Cubs at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., March 13.—The Philadelphia American League Club defeated the Chicago Nationals to-day. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cubs	2	7	2
Athletics	6	14	1

Batteries—Kastner, Zabel, and Bresnahan; Brown, Bush, and Lapp.

Phillies Sign College Pitcher.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 13.—Joe Oeschger, pitcher for St. Mary's College team of this city, signed a three-year contract to-day to play with the Philadelphia Nationals, and will report to that club next week. He is a right-hander who has been successful in college baseball for two years.

Yale Gymnasts Beat Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Yale defeated Princeton in their annual dual gymnastic meet to-night by the score of 30 to 24. Yale took first and second places in the parallel bars and club-swinging events, while Princeton did as well only in the rings. Capt. Mazia of Yale was individual high man, taking first honors in the horse event, second in the parallel bars, and third in the rings.

Moon Wins with Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated Frank W. Boyd last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 118. Both contestants were playing on equal terms, each being required to score 200 points to win. Moon, the winner, completed his string in two innings. Moon had high run of 57, with an average of 7 1/3. Boyd's high run was 13, 9, and 12.

BROWN MAKES 105 RUN AT BILLIARDS

The Former Champion Balkline Player in Good Form—Poggenburg Beats Heddon.

Morris D. Brown and J. Ferdinand Poggenburg were the winners yesterday in the series for the amateur balk-line championship now being decided at the Amateur Billard Club. They defeated respectively Eugene L. Millburn and Chas. Heddon by scores of 400 to 286 and 400 to 217. Brown made the record run of the series with 105, while Heddon, though defeated, scored the high run of his match with a belated 64 against Poggenburg.

Brown gave a demonstration throughout his whole play seldom equaled by amateurs and played all around billiards of the type usually accredited to professionals. Every conceivable sort of shot was successfully essayed by the former title holder, but, at times, and these were when he missed by a hair's breadth, he lacked the element of luck, which is a predominant feature of the game.

Leading up to his really remarkable showing of 105, which was accomplished by versatility of the outstanding order, Brown's work was marked by an overanxiety which probably warranted his "shooting" too fast, and which caused him to miss apparently easy shots at critical junctures. Frequently he appeared in line for a run which would net him more than materialized. At every conceivable sort of shot he displayed a nice conception of angles, playing open billiards and close lying shots with equal facility.

Time and again during his break of 105 Brown made masses with the balls far apart, and at other periods had to resort to open table play which cajoled the ivories into the position desired. From his ninetieth shot on to the end, however, he appeared to feel that he had reached the limit of his tether, and each succeeding shot seemed to be harder for him to count, finally stopping on his failure to connect with an apparently simple carrom, which his cue ball seemingly rolled off.

Millburn showed the sort of stuff he's made of by playing wonderful up-hill billiards.

When J. Ferdinand Poggenburg, the international champion, and Charles Heddon, the Michigan title holder, began conclusions for the evening match, the spectators settled themselves for a keenly fought contest. Poggenburg contributed four double figure runs in his first four innings for a total of 83, but as if to accent the fact that the game was not to be a runaway. Heddon ran up 5, 25, and 24 for a total of 54 in his opening times at the table. Mediocre work, in combination with difficult leaves following these, however, managed to leave the Western player far behind when aided by the frequent strings by Poggenburg, which netted him 31, 22, 42, and 51, the last named run being put on end by when in an endeavor for position, he drove the red ball not quite far enough and missed on a fine-spread shot. The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Morris D. Brown—0 2 5 8 19 2 10 7 3 16 2 3 27 1 0 6 1 18 2 0 1 0 105 1 0 0 17 3 1 1 7 6 44 0 1 0 0—400. High runs, 105, 44, 27. Average, 10 36-37.

Eugene L. Millburn—3 2 5 4 0 0 16 2 11 11 2 4 13 0 0 10 0 3 2 7 8 21 3 0 2 4 4 0 2 9 45 1 94 21 1 0—286. High runs, 45, 34, 21. Average, 7 14-36.

EVENING GAME.

J. F. Poggenburg—11 37 17 18 7 0 3 31 0 1 0 0 22 0 1 1 42 51 19 29 23 16 0 0 12 0 3 6 14 9 2 1 0 24—400. High runs—31, 42, 37. Average—13 26-37.

Charles Heddon—5 25 24 1 1 0 8 0 13 9 1 7 0 0 2 21 0 3 4 3 0 15 0 0 1 2 1 5 64 1 2 *1 0—217. *Clean miss, forfeited 1 point. High runs—64, 25, 24. Average—9 19-33.

The schedule for to-day follows: Afternoon—Joseph Mayer vs. Eugene L. Millburn. Evening—Edward W. Gardner vs. Dr. W. E. Oppenheimer.

SUPERBAS PLAY A GAME.

Second Team Defeats First Nine 3 to 2—Daubert Slightly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13.—Yesterday's rest, along with ideal baseball weather, had the Superbas on their toes at both sessions to-day. After the workout the men were divided into two teams and a sizzling nine-inning contest was played, the victory going to the second team by a score of 6 to 5.

Pfeffer, the Brooklyn ace, Allen pitched for the regulars, while Rucker, Brown and Wagner worked for the second team. Brown during his three rounds failed to yield a hit. So far he has shown more speed than any of the other twirlers.

To-day's contest was won in the ninth. Kraft's double, Ragon's single, bases on balls to Hechinger and Holmquit, and Cutshaw's low throw to the plate to catch Wagon, netted the tieing and winning runs.

Ragon, Smith and Daubert each got a brace of tallies. Smith also stole two bases. Another feature of the game was the throwing of Riggert from centre field, catching a man at plate by fifteen feet.

O'Mara, who was injured yesterday, has been advised by a physician to stay in bed for thirty-six hours and have his injury treated with cold water bags.

Capt. Jake Daubert hurt one of his legs while running to first base in the opening inning and limped during the remainder of the game. The latter said to-night it was nothing serious and that the premier first sacker would be out to-morrow.

De Witt Clinton Games To-day.

The annual indoor games of the De Witt Clinton High School will be held this afternoon at the Twelfth Regiment Armory, Sixty-second Street and Columbus Avenue. Fourteen school events are scheduled, with five open events. The latter are confined to novices of high and preparatory schools. The closed handicap events are: Sixty-yard senior dash, 220-yard junior dash, 220-yard senior dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, mile run, 880-yard walk, running high jump, twelve-pound shot-put, one-lap race for 100-pound class, 60-yard freshman dash, 60-yard low hurdles, 440-yard race for each form, and 300-yard run, closed to ex-members of De Witt Clinton School. The open events are the 50-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, and shot-put.

Military Athletic Games To-night.

As a climax to one of the most successful indoor athletic seasons the curtain will be rung down to-night at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory with the eighteenth annual championship meet of the Military Athletic League. All the athletic members of the various local military organizations will be seen in action.

The order of events follows: Seventy-yard dash, 220-yard dash, 220-yard low hurdle race, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, one-mile run, two-mile squad hike, (8 men team,) one-mile relay race, (4 men team,) 70-yard dash, (novice,) 600-yard run, one-mile bicycle race, two-mile bicycle race, running high jump, 220-yard obstacle race, putting 16-pound shot, wall scaling, (8 men team,) and tug of war, (4 men team.)

Yale Squash Tennis Victory.

Yale's squash tennis team met defeat by the Princeton Club veterans yesterday on the courts of the latter in the clubhouse at Gramercy Park, by 4 matches to 3. L. Bradford, J. Walker, and G. L. Smith were the winners on the Yale side, while W. Dickson Cunningham, the captain, and A. Evans forced their contests through three games before they were retired. The scores:

Princeton Club vs. Yale University Team.—S. H. Bird, Princeton, defeated S. H. Johnson, Yale, 15—3, 15—6; A. W. Rhey, Princeton, defeated D. S. Reeve, Yale, 15—7, 15—4; W. M. McCoy, Princeton, defeated A. Evans, Yale, 15—2, 9—15, 19—18; J. Taylor, Princeton, defeated W. D. Cunningham, Yale, 15—7, 5—15, 15—13; L. Bradford, Yale, defeated R. Chaplin, Princeton, 10—15, 15—7, 15—12; J. Walker, Yale, defeated F. Le Boutillier, Princeton, 13—11, 13—16; G. L. Smith, Yale, defeated W. H. Chamberlin, Princeton, 15—3, 15—9.

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MISS FORCE AT THE NETS.

Mrs. J. J. Astor's Sister to Play for Indoor Tennis Championship.

Miss Katherine E. Force, sister to Mrs. John Jacob Astor, will make her first appearance in the women's indoor championship tennis tournament on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, when she will play Miss Adele Cragin in the first round. In the women's doubles Miss Force is paired with Miss Gertrude Della Torre of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club. Miss Force is considered a good, consistent player, and, while lacking in brilliancy, is well grounded in the scientific side of the game.

Thirty-two of the leading women players in the East will compete for the singles championship, which begins this morning, and a series of interesting contests is expected. Miss Marie Wagner, the champion, is drawn against Miss Alice Blaine Damrosch in the lower half. Mrs. C. N. Beard, the former New Jersey champion, who was a finalist last year with Miss Wagner, is in the upper section, and will open with Miss Elsie Kahn.

Mrs. Millard Sullivan comes from Richmond, Va., and is rated among the leading racquet wielders of the South. She was drawn against Mrs. F. T. Schmitz, one of the strongest players in the tournament, in the opening round. Miss Elizabeth Bunce, the former Hudson River champion, and Miss Clare Cassell are included in the list of players.

Seventeen pairs have entered the women's double championship, but as three have failed to name their partners, it is probable that the list will be reduced to sixteen, making byes unnecessary. The draw follows:

Women's Singles, Indoor Championships.—First Round—Mrs. L. Z. Murray vs. Miss Theresa Kuser, Miss Margaret Grove vs. Miss A. Erstein, Mrs. Millard Sullivan vs. Mrs. F. Schmitz, Mrs. F. W. Jenkins vs. Miss H. R. Punnett, Miss Amy Harper vs. Miss Grace Bastine, Miss Gertrude Della Torre vs. Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, Mrs. C. N. Beard vs. Miss Elsie Kahn, Miss Ethel Douglass Merritt vs. Mrs. S. F. Weaver, Miss Florence Bastine vs. Miss Helen Bernard, Miss Elizabeth Bunce vs. Miss Bessie Holden, Miss Adele Cragin vs. Miss Katherine E. Force, Miss Alice Blaine Damrosch vs. Miss Marie Wagner, Miss Clare Cassell vs. Mrs. T. K. Cassebeer, Mrs. H. E. Cook vs. Mrs. L. J. Morris, Mrs. D. E. Mills vs. Mrs. R. M. Knapp, Miss Ina Alice Kissel vs. Mrs. P. Melbourne.

Women's Doubles Indoor Championship Entries.—Mrs. S. P. Weaver and Miss Clare Cassell, Mrs. Millard Sullivan and Miss Elizabeth Bunce, Miss Marie Wagner and Mrs. T. K. Cassebeer, Mrs. C. N. Beard and Miss Bessie Moore, Miss Gertrude Della Torre and Miss Katherine E. Force, Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. F. T. Schmitz, Mrs. Edward Raymond and Mrs. B. F. Briggs, Mrs. F. W. Jenkins and Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, Mrs. A. Humphries and Miss Bessie Holden, Miss Dorothea Dutcher and Miss Elinor Mears, Miss Amy Harper and Mrs. Wm. Bruce Moore, Miss Ethel Douglass and Mrs. J. Sheldon, Miss Ethel Douglass Merritt, and Miss G. Green, Miss Mary Nammack and Miss Josephine Wupperman, Mrs. D. E. Mills and partner, Mrs. F. Melbourne and partner, Mrs. L. J. Morris and partner, and Miss Helen Bernard and Miss Elsie Kahn.

WEST SIDE WANTS MATCHES

Lively Competition for the Davis Cup Tennis Challenge Round.

Bidding for the privilege of staging the Davis Cup tennis matches in this country this Summer promises to be lively. The recent announcement of the Crescent Athletic Club, that stands accommodating 15,000 would be erected at Bay Ridge in the event of the club securing the attraction, has been followed by the statement from the West Side Tennis Club at Forest Hills, L. I., which directs attention to the advantages of their grounds from a transportation standpoint, the club record for handling the preliminary match last year between the United States and Australia, and offering to provide seating facilities for 20,000.

It is known that in addition to the West Side Tennis Club and the Crescent Athletic Club applications will be made by the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, Merion Cricket Club of Philadelphia, Newport Casino, and Pittsburgh for consideration. It is reasonably certain that the challenge round will be played in New York, while the preliminaries, if any are played in this country, will be distributed.

The West Side Club has already spent $4,000 in preparing the turf courts, and at the recent annual meeting of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association many of the delegates favored the new home of the club for the challenge round. The new grounds can be reached from the Pennsylvania Terminal in sixteen minutes, while fully an hour would be spent both going to and returning from the Crescent A. C. courts. It was with a view to holding the international contest that the West Side Tennis Club took up the turf courts last Fall in order to have the new courts in perfect condition for the championship matches, and a campaign to carry out the club plans is now well under way.

Tennis Team Home with Honors.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13.—William M. Johnston and Ella Fottrell, lawn tennis doubles champions of California, are home to-day after a tennis trip to the Philippines. They traveled more than 15,000 miles in four months and carried off all honors. Johnston won the singles championship of the Orient, and, with Fottrell, also won the doubles championship title while in Manila, defeating for the latter honors Lieut. Gen. Pershing's staff. The party, which includes, besides Bradley, Jim Delehanty, Art Hofman, Holt, Chouinard, Walkin, Juul, Thompson, Conway, Owens, Marion, Gagnier, Connelly, Morrissey, Meyers, Mackert, Scott, Westerzil, and Watson.

Baseball Players In Y. M. C. A.

The gymnasium of the Union Branch, Y. M. C. A., East 149th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, is the scene of much activity every afternoon owing to the presence there of eight ball players, who are getting into condition to join their teams in different minor leagues. All these players are enrolled in the association. They are: Paul Krichell, formerly with the St. Louis Browns and now with the Buffalo Internationals; Oak Woods, Scranton, New York State League; E. Wager, Fort Wayne, Central League; Dan Tierney, Waterloo, Central Association; Jack Richards, Virginia League; Ed Hughes, pitcher, New York and New Jersey League; James Patterson, Charlotte (N. C.) League, and J. Plate, Terre Haute, Central League.

Laporte Goes with Federals.

KANSAS CITY, March 13.—Frank Laporte, recently signed by the Kansas City American Association Club, was to-day persuaded to join the Indianapolis Federals, according to a message received here from Wichita Falls, Texas, where Manager Phillips of the Indianapolis Club was said to have made the announcement. W. A. Armour, manager of the local Association club, said Laporte signed with his team last month and promised to report here on Saturday. Laporte was with Washington last year.

Athletics Defeat Cubs at Tampa.

TAMPA, Fla., March 13.—The Philadelphia American League Club defeated the Chicago Nationals to-day. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cubs	2	7	2
Athletics	6	14	1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3—11
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—10

Batteries—Kastner, Zabel, and Bresnahan; Brown, Bush, and Lapp.

Phillies Sign College Pitcher.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 13.—Joe Oeschger, pitcher for St. Mary's College team of this city, signed a three-year contract to-day to play with the Philadelphia Nationals, and will report to that club next week. He is a right-hander who has been successful in college baseball for two years.

Yale Gymnasts Beat Princeton.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Yale defeated Princeton in their annual dual gymnastic meet to-night by the score of 30 to 24. Yale took first and second places in the parallel bars and club-swinging events, while Princeton did as well only in the rings. Capt. Mazia of Yale was individual high man, taking first honors in the horse event, second in the parallel bars, and third in the rings.

Moon Wins with Cue.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated Frank W. Boyd last night in the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy, in Brooklyn, by the score of 200 to 118. Both contestants were playing on equal terms, each being required to score 200 points to win. Moon, the winner, completed his string in two innings. Moon had high run of 57, with an average of 7 1/3. Boyd's high run was 13, 9, and 12.

SCHOOLBOYS MAKE SWIMMING RECORDS

New Figures Established in Relay and 220-Yard Events in High School Championships.

Two Public School Athletic League records were broken at the high school indoor swimming championships last night in the natatorium of the College of the City of New York. The De Witt Clinton quartet clipped 32-5 seconds from the 800-foot relay record made by the team from the same school last year, and Jerrould Smith, from the same school, cut the 220-yard Public School Athletic League record from 2:52 1-5 to 2:48 3-5. The former record was made by A. Clayburn, Erasmus Hall, at last year's championships.

Aside from these two record-breaking performances the affair was a pronounced success, as several of the other records were closely approached by the youngsters, who were in splendid form. The point trophy went to De Witt Clinton with 28 points. Townsend Harris Hall was second with 18, and the rest in order were: Erasmus Hall, 8½; Morris, 5; Commercial, 4, and Stuyvesant, 3½.

Herbert Volmer, the Stuyvesant champion short distance swimmer, did not send in his entry owing to his being a member of the New York A. C. team that competed at Annapolis, and was suspended by the Amateur Athletic Union. The team from the High School of Commerce was withdrawn on account of the death of Dr. James J. Sheppard, the Principal of the school.

The 800-yard relay furnished an exciting contest between teams representing De Witt Clinton and Townsend Harris Hall, the other two teams being outclassed after the first lap. The swimmers from the two leading schools kept on even terms the entire distance, the victory being gained by less than a yard margin. Townsend Harris led on the last lap by a few inches, but Fitzgibbons got away from the wall on the push-off in superior style and managed to keep in front to the end. Erasmus Hall was a poor third, and Townsend Harris Hall a second team was fourth.

Several of the youngsters showed considerable cleverness in the fancy diving event. They cut the water in clean fashion and executed mid-air contortions that would have done credit to the Amateur Athletic Union competitors. The winner, Leon Emanuel, was in splendid form, and led W. Birnham, Commercial, the second boy, by three points.

The preliminary heats in the 220-yard swim were decided on Thursday afternoon, leaving but four boys to compete in the final heat. The event was well contested during the first half of the distance, but coming into the second half, J. Smith, De Witt Clinton, drew away from the other contestants, and cutting the water with a trudgeon stroke won by twenty-five yards in record time. Leo Wade, Townsend Harris Hall, beat Miss Munson, by three yards for second place. M. Cohen, De Witt Clinton, was fourth.

P. Davidow, De Witt Clinton, came within four-fifths of a second of the P. S. A. L. record in the fifty-yard swim. He scored a hollow victory over W. Bosworth, Townsend Harris Hall. Had the latter been able to push the leader a new mark would probably have been set in this event. Davidow won by six yards.

The plunge for distance proved easy for G. H. Heyer of Morris, who was credited with 58 feet, or seven below the record. His nearest competitor was L. Fields, De Witt Clinton, who plunged 51 feet. R. Barnhardt, Stuyvesant, and P. Horgan, Erasmus Hall, tied for third place with 50 feet. Horgan won on the dive off with 51 feet.

The hundred-yard event went to R. Long of the Erasmus Hall team, who was easily the best in the final heat. He went away in front, and maintaining a good pace, won by several yards in the good time of 1:05 4-5, or one second slower than the best time for the distance. W. Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton, was a good second. The summary:

800-Foot Relay.—Won by De Witt Clinton High School team, composed of Davidow, Smith, Zilewitz, and Fitzgibbons; Townsend Harris first team, composed of Wade, Munson, Amar, and Bostom; Erasmus Hall team, composed of F. Fay, G. Cramp, J. Horgan, and R. Long, third; Townsend Harris Hall second team, composed of Howay, Bache, Handschein, and Vermilye, fourth. Time—2:49 3-5. New Public School Athletic League record.

Fancy Diving.—Won by Leo Emanuel, Townsend Harris Hall, 137 points; W. Birnham, Commercial High, 134 points, second; G. Chambers, De Witt Clinton, 125¾ points, third; J. Leibner, Townsend Harris Hall, 121 points, fourth.

200-Yard Swim.—Won by J. Smith, De Witt Clinton; Philip Wade, Townsend Harris Hall, second; I. Munson, Townsend Harris Hall, third; M. Cohen, De Witt Clinton, fourth. Time—2:48 3-5. New Public School Athletic Club record.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by P. Davidow, De Witt Clinton; W. Bosworth, Townsend Harris Hall, second; R. Hamilton, Stuyvesant, third; H. Goldstein, Commercial, fourth. Time—0:27 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by G. H. Heyer, Morris, distance, 58 feet; L. Fields, De Witt Clinton, distance, 51 feet; R. Barnhardt, Stuyvesant, and P. Horgan, Erasmus Hall, tied for third place, with 50 feet, and divided the points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by A. Law, Erasmus Hall; W. Fitzgibbons, De Witt Clinton, second; J. Seymour, De Witt Clinton, third; J. Vermilye, Townsend Harris, fourth. Time—1:05 4-5.

Cowing Wins Pinehurst Singles.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 13.—Lawrence Cowing of Cincinnati to-day won the championship in tennis singles in the annual tournament here, defeating R. A. Burns of Toronto in three of five sets. The scores were 6—0, 4—6, 6—2, 4—6 and 6—4.

English Soccer Teams Tie Again.

LONDON, March 13.—The replayed English Cup tie between Manchester City and Sheffield United took place to-day on the ground of the latter before 30,000 people. A hard game resulted, but at the end of ninety minutes' play both sets of forwards had been unable to find the net. Extra time was played, but still the defense held out, and the tie will be replayed next Monday. The winner of this game has been drawn against Burnley in the semi-final to be played on March 28, so a fine game is anticipated. Liverpool and Aston Villa are the other clubs to decide which shall figure in the final tie.

Crescent A. C. Handball Tournament

Marcus Hurley and Arthur Hammerstein last night defeated A. Waterman and J. B. Berry in the final round of the handball tournament at the Crescent Athletic Club in Bay Ridge, the final scores being 21 to 18 and 21 to 9. Hammerstein and Hurley represented the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, while Waterman and Berry were playing under the colors of the Crescent A. C. With the victory went the cup offered to the winners. Ten teams started in the tournament.

Railroad Men in Athletics.

The employes on the New York Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad have formed an athletic association, to be known as the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Athletic Association. It will embrace all of the departments of this division with the heads of those departments as Directors. The intention is to promote all forms of athletics for the benefit of its members, as well as for social purposes.

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BOXER MORAN HERE.

Says He Expects to Whip Jack Johnson in Paris on June 27.

Frank Moran, the American heavyweight who is matched with Jack Johnson for a twenty-round bout for the world's heavyweight championship at the Velodrome d'Hiver, Paris, on June 27, arrived in New York yesterday morning on the Mauretania. He expects to remain in the United States about five weeks after which he will return to Paris to train for the championship battle. He will devote most of his time while here to a vaudeville engagement which opens at Pittsburgh, his home city, on March 23. He will do some vaudeville work in this city before returning to France.

Moran is very optimistic about his chances of regaining the championship which Jeffries lost at Reno. He said yesterday that he got a good line on the champion's ability when Jack fought Battling Jim Johnson at Paris some weeks ago. He said:

"Johnson has lost much of his former speed and he is getting old. He will not be able to stand the pace set by some younger man, and I figure that I will have first chance and consequently I will be the man to take away his title. He is in fairly good shape, but he cannot do much unless the other fellow comes to him, and I expect to make him come to me. I have had forty-six bouts and have never been knocked out, so I am not worrying any about Johnson at his age being able to do anything like that to me."

The bout is attracting much attention in Europe, according to Moran, and the promoters expect to have a crowd larger than that which attended the Jeffries-Johnson bout. The Velodrome d'Hiver will accommodate 33,000 people and it is expected that every seat will be taken. As much as $100 will be asked for some of the ringside seats. Championship bouts are regarded as big social events in France and many women spectators are expected. The

URGE NATIONWIDE HELP FOR WORKLESS

Call Will Be Issued on Monday for a Great Conference of Ministers.

WILL ENLIST ALL CHURCHES

Unemployment Committee to Propose a Far-Reaching Plan—Network of Agencies in the States.

A call for a meeting of leading clergymen and religious teachers will be issued next Monday to consider a nationwide movement on the part of the churches to solve the problem of unemployment. Representatives of every creed will be invited to attend this conference, at which a definite plan of action will be adopted.

The Unemployment Committee met yesterday afternoon at the Bible House, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street, to consider matters which will be submitted to the convention of religious leaders. The committee is made up of the Rev. Jonathan C. Day, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes, the Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, the Rev. Frank Oliver Hall, the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, the Rev. D. H. Loux, and the Rev. W. D. P. Bliss. Dr. Day is the Chairman.

While they were conferring unemployed men gathered at the Bible House in groups of five and ten anxious to tell their stories. It was estimated by the janitor of the building that 500 of the workers called in the course of the afternoon. They were annoyed when they were informed that they couldn't enter because the conference was not public.

Wants No Church Aid.

Frank Hamilton, the I. W. W. leader, when he was informed of the plan of the churches yesterday afternoon, said that the unemployed did not desire or expect any help from an organized church movement.

"What we expect to accomplish," he said, "is to inject a new and permanent element into the labor problem. At least it will be permanent until the revolution comes that will readjust the social life of the country, do away with poverty and unemployment, and place every human being on an equal basis as far as wealth is concerned.

"In this we expect no help from the churches. We will accomplish it ourselves. We may have to ask them for food and shelter temporarily, but we expect to organize the unemployed in this and every other city into a force that will demand decent wages and decent conditions in which to work. When all the unemployed are organized there will be no sixteen-hour days or starvation wages.

"Those who want our work will have to agree to our terms. Gov. Glynn's plan to send the unemployed into the country to work on the farms is foolish. The country is under two feet of snow and there is nothing that can be done in the way of farm work. The men are not going to be sent away where some farmer will tell them he will pay $5 a month and feed them until there is something for them to do."

Dr. Bliss Discusses the Problem.

The Rev. Dr. W. D. P. Bliss, secretary of the Unemployment Committee, explained the proposed plan of action which it is expected will be adopted without doubt at the coming conference.

"The problem of unemployment is the next great economic problem before the United States," he said yesterday. "It affects the downcast man and every man and woman above him. Naturally, we are considering the question as to whether the churches shall take a leading part in solving this problem or trail behind those who are working it out. Our committee proposes a plan by which every religious body can help immediately and do work desperately needed, work, also, which can play a leading part in the solution of the problem.

"The unemployment problem needs an organization that reaches the city and country, the small town and the village—one that touches every class in the community, employing and seeking employment. No organization could meet this need better than the churches.

"Great Britain has 430 public employment exchanges; Germany, 323; France, 162, while the United States has but 55. Germany has more than 30 labor colonies or farms (non-penal) for the unemployable. Little Switzerland has several; the United States has none. Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, and Switzerland have some form of unemployment insurance. The United States has none.

"We believe that a very great step toward the solution of the problem would be social insurance against accident, disease, old age, and unemployment. But this is somewhat far away, particularly insurance against unemployment, the most difficult form of insurance. While, therefore, the committee works to get this as rapidly as we may, the following plan is set forth for adoption:

"First to establish a free employment bureau in every principal city of every State in the Union, these bureaus to be connected with each other and to work together with all other employment bureaus and with the State Employment Bureaus of other States to take care of the unemployed for whom work can be found in ordinary occupations. In addition to this, the committee's plans proposes that every church in each State should have a voluntary unemployment committee to work in connection with the State Bureaus.

System in the Work.

"This would create a simple, inexpensive, but complete network and system for the whole State which ought to find out every chance for work in the State, and help obtain work for every worker for whom work can be found. This would be of especial value in small towns, and, most of all, in the country districts. Now boys and girls or men and women flock to the cities from the country, leaving their homes, to seek work and add to the congestion of the cities. This plan would enable them to obtain work before they left their homes.

"We will recommend that on every church committee there shall be an equal number of employers and employes, the two parties necessary to the obtaining of a job. Committees should be very careful to avoid labor disputes. Where there is a strike or a lockout, every man or woman sent to such an establishment should be notified of that fact, and the committee should place the responsibility of his or her working there on the individual. This is the policy of the German employment bureaus, which have been so successful.

"The next class of people to consider is the workers who are willing and able to work, but for whom work cannot be found in the ordinary occupations. For this class special efforts should be made to obtain work outside the ordinary occupations. central Committees through the State Labor Exchanges may provide opportunities for labor in other States.

Employment on Public Works.

"There is plenty of work the State may well do. Public forests could be cleared and conserved. There is a crying need for good roads in every portion of the United States and the proper maintenance of roads already built. The state of our roads is a disgrace compared with most European roads.

"Good roads would largely benefit agriculture and develop the country and stimulate business, besides giving men work By bonds, the States could build these and put many of the unemployed to work under expert management, but without having recourse to contractors. The plan is perfectly feasible, perfectly economic, and desperately needed. But to get this done needs united and systematic effort; nevertheless if there were committees working together for this all through the State it could and would be done.

"Thousands of men are demoralised daily by being committed to the courts simply for the 'crime' of not being able to find work. The Workhouse is often a school of vice with compulsory attendance. This should stop. But it will not stop until the people of the State demand a change.

"The third class to be considered are those willing to work, but more or less incapable or incapacitated. This class must be redeemed from the incapability as far as possible, or, if totally incapacitated by old age, disease, or infirmity, must be cared for. Very many of this class need industrial education and moral stimulus. For these the State should have industrial schools or farms or colonies.

"Such schools or farms report great success wherever they have been tried, provided the different classes of the incapable are not lumped together. There should be a distinct place and reformatory for the unemployed and the unemployable because of drink. This is not so large a class as many think, because it is the class most in the public eye.

"For these there should be separate establishments where the drunken may be committed by law, not merely for being out of work, but for drunkenness. Those incapacitated by disease, old age, or infirmity should be cared for in our State institutions. There are thousands of men, however, who could be cared for in State labor colonies and be taught to do considerable valuable work, earning at least a part of their support, and many of them would be made fit to work in ordinary occupations. The German Empire has thirty of such colonies. The United States has none. Here is a third work for our Church Employment Committee, to create a demand for such labor colonies.

"The last class to consider are those who are able to work, but who are not willing. For this class we need penal colonies, to which men can be committed as vagrants and compelled to work, though even here the aim should be for reformation. New York has voted such a colony, but has not made sufficient appropriations. A few other States are moving in this direction, but nothing adequate is done. Here is practical work for the churches to do. The committee believes in the churches leading on these questions and in carrying out this work in every State."

Following the regular nightly meeting in Rutgers Square about 200 of the unemployed were fed and sheltered last night at the Labor Temple.

MINISTERS GO AS HOBOES.

Put on Disguise and Study the Unemployed at First Hand.

In investigating the problem of the unemployed two ministers had a novel experience on Wednesday night when they disguised themselves as hoboes and mingled with the workless to obtain first-hand information regarding conditions in this city. The ministers were the Rev. Graham C. Hunter, pastor of the Hunt's Point Presbyterian Church and President of the Bronx Clergy and Laity League, and the Rev. Harold Sibley Rambo, pastor of the Home Street Presbyterian Church of the Bronx and a member of the Unemployment Committee of the Presbyterian Ministers' Association. Both ministers are young, Dr. Hunter being 31 and Dr. Rambo 35 years old.

"We waited till after the prayer meeting on Wednesday night last," said Mr. Hunter yesterday in describing the expedition, "and put on our oldest clothes. We wanted to see if conditions at the present time were as bad as they have been reported. With our old clothes and our faces and hands smudged with dirt we were made up to perfection, and not one of the men to whom we spoke caught on to the fact that we were ministers.

"We arrived at the Municipal Lodging House about 11:30 o'clock and told the man at the door that we were out of work and wanted to sleep there for the night. To our surprise he said that such a course was impossible, as every bed had been taken. He said that more than 2,000 had applied for beds that night before us. We were somewhat disappointed, because we wanted particularly to investigate the conditions there.

"However, there was nothing for us to do but to take the advice of the man in charge, who told us to go to the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. We walked over there with a crowd of other disappointed men, and again received bad news. At the pier we were told that all the beds were full, and we were sent to the pier at East Twenty-sixth Street. There are no beds there; nothing but benches on which to sit.

"The men were lying on the floor, with their feet in the next man's back. We found an iron bench, on which we tried to curl up to pass the night, but there was so much talking that sleep was well-nigh impossible. We talked to many of the men, and were surprised to find many of them young, healthy-looking, and strong.

"They seemed well able to work if they wanted to. There were a few old men, but these were mostly drunken wrecks. There were a good many professional hoboes, we learned, and a sprinkling of decent-looking young fellows who told us they were perfectly willing to go to work, but that they couldn't find any jobs.

"At 4 o'clock in the morning we were routed out and marched over to the Municipal Lodging House, where we had breakfast consisting of porridge, coffee and bread. It was a very good breakfast, we thought, considering the circumstances. After breakfast we started home."

Mr. Hunter said that they were treated well by all the city employes. The city, he said, seemed to be doing the very best it could under the conditions. There were a number of men at the pier and the Lodging House, he said, who were much better dressed than he and Mr. Rambo.

Mr. Hunter will make a report to the Clergy and Laity League, while Mr. Rambo will report to the Presbyterian Ministers' Association.

TO COUNT THE UNEMPLOYED.

Police Will Make a House-to-House Canvass to Learn Conditions.

The police have begun a house-to-house canvass of the unemployed to aid the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Mayor Mitchel has co-operated with the commission by forwarding to the precinct Captains blanks which, when filled out, will be sent to the commission in Washington.

Each Captain is required to ascertain the number of unemployed men in his precinct; how many are residents; how many are skilled workingmen; how many are foreigners; how many honestly are looking for work; how many of the willing ones could find odd jobs in each precinct; where the unemployed without homes sleep, and to report if it is his belief that unemployment increases the number of crimes committed.

HOPES TO AID UNEMPLOYED

Gov. Glynn Believes That His Farm Plan Will Help Many Idle Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Gov. Glynn issued a formal statement to-night in which he said that the plan to put unemployed men of New York City upon farms of the State would be carried out successfully The first detachment of unemployed men will leave New York at 9:30 P. M. on Sunday and will reach Fonda, Montgomery County, at 4 A. M. Monday. There the unemployed men will be met by a representative of the State Agricultural Department and will be taken to farms.

A letter was made public to-day which Gov. Glynn had received from the Social Service Commission. The letter accompanied a copy of a resolution adopted by the commission in which it is asserted that "this commission desires to be put on record as approving the proposed establishment by the State of New York of free State labor exchanges as a first step in the solution of the problem of the unemployed."

Another letter made public to-day by Gov. Glynn is from an unemployed man, who writes:

I am the father of seven children. I have worked all my life to support my family, and up to five months ago never had an idle day, and my family, while not over-prosperous, lived comfortably. For four months we have been without a single cent. I have been ejected from three houses for non-payment of rent.

I have never drank, chewed, or smoked in my life, and have lived according to the laws of God and my country. I am grateful to you for suggesting this country employment. I want to take my two oldest boys to a farm somewhere—I do not know where. I do not care how much money I earn so long as I can secure just enough plain bread and butter for my family to live on.

Gov. Glynn said that he had received letters from business men throughout the State who were willing to employ men. Gov. Glynn says he feels certain that many deserving men and women who are now idle and who want work will have little difficulty in obtaining it under his plan.

CALL OFF DEMONSTRATION.

Socialists Fail to Get Permit for City Hall Park Meeting.

A committee of the New York local of the Socialist Party failed to obtain a permit yesterday from Mayor Mitchel to hold a demonstration of the unemployed in City Hall Park to-day. This was to be one of eighty-five demonstrations ordered by the State Committee to be held to-day throughout the State.

The committee called at the City Hall early yesterday to ask the Mayor for the permit. The committee reported later that the Mayor refused to see it. Julius Gerber, the organizer, said yesterday:

"The demonstration was called off as far as this city is concerned, and we will meet next week in Cooper Union. The members of the local are indignant. The Mayor has time to see his political friends, but was too busy to see our committee It is known by every one that the Socialist Party is a law-abiding body and opposes any sort of disorder."

Hugh Solomon, Secretary of the State Committee, said yesterday that the chief demonstration to-day would be in Buffalo, at all the demonstrations resolutions will be passed demanding the adoption of a bill which the Socialists have indorsed providing for unemployed insurance.

HOBO ARMY HAPPY.

Enjoys Food, Fishing, and Sunshine While Its Foes Are at War.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 13.—While the authorities of Sacramento and Yolo Counties argued to-day over schemes to get rid of "Gen." Kelley's army, the "Army" basked in the sunshine, fished from the Yolo levee, and enjoyed an abundance of food supplied by the labor unions of Sacramento.

The Citizens' Committee withdrew its offer to furnish transportation for a distance of fifty miles to the members of the army, and the Sacramento District Attorney vetoed any move toward assisting in the internal affairs of another county. These actions left Yolo County without the money or men to enforce its ultimatum, delivered last night, that the unemployed must be moved before nightfall.

Sheriff Monroe of Yolo induced the leaders of the army to consent to move eastward in small squads if Sacramento would give safe conduct through its territory.

Sacramento consented, provided Placer and Nevada Counties, to the east, would agree. But the Sheriffs of these two counties are arming Deputies, and Governor of Nevada is preparing to call on his State Police to halt the army at the border.

So Kelley's men continue to fish, eat, and bask in the sunshine.

Eighty Unemployed Sent to Jail.

BOSTON, March 13.—Eighty members of the "army of the unemployed" were arraigned to-day as vagrants after a raid by officers who found them lounging happily on the plush-covered seats of steam-heated parlor cars in the Boston & Maine Railroad yard. None of them was able to pay a fine of $5 and all were sent to jail.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 13.—Forecasts:

N. and S. Car., Ga.—Fair Sa., Su.; warmer; lt., var. winds.
Fla.—Fair Sa., Su.; warmer in n. and cen.; lt., var. winds.
Ala., Miss., La.—Fair, warmer Sa. Su., fair; lt., var. winds.
E. Tex.—Fair Sa.; warmer on coast. Su. fair; l. to mod. s. w. winds.
Kan., W. Tex., Utah, Okla.—Fair Sa. Su.
Ark.—Fair Sa.; warmer in e. Su., fair.
Tenn., Ky., Ind.—Fair, warmer Sa. Su., fair.
Ohio—Fair Sa., Su.; warmer; mod. s. w. winds.
Ill.—Fair, warmer Sa. Su., fair; colder in north.
Lower Mich.—Fair, warmer Sa. Su., cloudy; mod. s. w. and w. winds.
Upper Mich.—Unsett. Sa. Su., cloudy, colder.
Wisc.—Cloudy Sa.; warmer in e. Su., fair; mod. s. w. and w. winds.
N. and S. Dak., Minn.—Cloudy, colder Sa. Su., fair.
Iowa—Fair Sa.; warmer in e. Su., fair.
Mo.—Fair Sa.; warmer in e. Su., fair; colder in n.
Neb.—Fair, colder Sa. Su., fair.

ASSAILS INCOME TAX LAW IN EQUITY SUIT

Federal Statute Unconstitutional, Brooklyn Man Says in Action Against Union Pacific.

EXEMPTIONS ARE UNFAIR

Burden on One-Half of 1 Per Cent. of Population—Imposing Tax from Last March Attacked.

In an equity suit filed yesterday in the Federal District Court the question of the constitutionality of the income tax law is raised from many points of view. First, an attack is made upon the taxing of income received between March 1, and Oct. 3, 1913, the date when the act became law, on the ground that a tax on the amount received in that period is not really an income tax at all, and then a number of the provisions of the income tax law, including the grant of the $3,000 and the $4,000 exemptions and the collection of the tax at the source, are declared to be discriminatory and so unconstitutional.

The suit has been brought by Frank R. Brushaber, a resident of Brooklyn, through his attorneys, Davies, Auerbach & Cornell, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company. He is a shareholder of record of 500 common shares, and he sues in behalf of himself and all other stockholders. He asks that the provisions of the income tax law relating to the making of returns of net income and the payment of taxes imposed on the net income of corporations be declared null and void, and that the Union Pacific Railroad Company be enjoined from voluntarily making the returns or paying the taxes, especially for the period between March 1 and Oct. 3, 1913.

The complaint begins by reciting the provisions of the income tax law, and then the question of the imposition of any income tax on receipts between March 1 and Oct. 3, 1913, is taken up. A tax on such receipts over a period before the act had become law, it is contended, is not really an income tax at all. It is a tax on capital and real and personal property, which the defendant possessed on Oct. 3, and consequently the provisions of the income tax law with regard to it are invalid, because they impose contrary to the third clause of Section 2 of Article 1 of the Constitution a direct tax which has not been apportioned among the States according to population, and because they also violate the fourth clause of the ninth section of Article 1, which directs that no capitation or other direct tax shall be levied, except in proportion to a census or enumeration.

Exception is then taken to the income tax in that a number of organizations are exempted from it, including labor, agricultural or horticultural associations, mutual savings banks, fraternal benefit societies, cemetery societies, building and loan associations and so on. It is contended that some of these exempt bodies are direct competitors of corporations and individuals, which have to pay the tax, and consequently the law does not impose equality of burden and violates the rule of uniformity and involves unreasonable and arbitrary discrimination and classification.

Attacks Exemption Principle.

An onslaught is then made on the entire principle of the exemptions, and it is argued that they violate the Fifth Amendment, which forbids the taking of property without due process of law. They involve, it is said, arbitrary and unreasonable classifications, and constitute class legislation which is unconstitutional. Some of these alleged unreasonable classifications are then enumerated. Taking the $3,000 and $4,000 exemptions, it is averred on information and belief that on Oct. 3, 1913, they would exempt from the income tax all but 499,000 persons out of the 90,000,000 in the country. This means that only slightly more than ½ of 1 per cent. of the population will pay the tax, and discrimination on these lines is therefore unreasonable and discriminatory.

Then the doctrine is laid down that exemption should be granted only to persons with incomes so small that the cost of collecting it would exceed the product, and it is contended that "under wise and constitutional legislation every citizen should contribute in his proportion, however small, to the support of the Government; that the only constitutional measure of exemption from taxation is the rule that the expense of collecting the tax upon the amount of the exemption should about equal the amount of the tax thereon."

So it is contended that if any exemptions are permitted to incomes, from which it would be worth the while of the Government to collect a tax, the property of those who have to pay is being taken without due process of law.

Then the complaint turns to consider the case of those corporations like the Union Pacific, which in respect to their bonds have undertaken to keep the bondholders free of tax. It points out that some of these bondholders are doubtless entitled to an exemption, provided they fill in the requisite forms. But the company has no means of ascertaining if such men are entitled to an exemption and if they have complied with the law; so they are forced to pay the Government a tax on account of individuals who are not by law required to pay it.

This, it is urged, sets up a discrimination between those corporations which issue tax-free securities and those which do not, and, moreover, the latter classes are subjected to great expense in connection with the enforcement of the income tax law. It is asserted on information and belief that it will cost the Union Pacific between $5,000 and $10,000 a year to act as a collector for the Government, and that this is one more instance in which the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution is violated.

Double Taxation Burden.

The next point raised concerns the method of estimating the net income of a corporation. It is asserted that in cases where a corporation is indebted for more than the amount of its capital stock there is double taxation, for it must pay the tax on its disbursements not as earnings but as interest payments to its creditors, and these creditors are then called upon in turn to pay the tax on these amounts. Moreover, it is said the regulations concerning banks, loan, and trust companies are much more lenient than concerning other corporations, and that this, too, constitutes a discrimination.

Then it is contended that the effect of the act is to penalize holding companies, although they are lawfully in possession of the stock of other corporations, according to the statutes of the States of their incorporation. This is brought about, it is asserted, by the difference in the way in which the income tax law applies to individual stock owners and corporations holding stock in another corporation. The individual is not required to pay the tax upon the amount he receives as dividends from a corporation, which is taxable upon its net income, but a corporation is required to pay the tax upon whatever it may receive in the way of dividends.

Returning again to the principle of exemption, the complaint attacks the progressive rates charged for big incomes and contends that of the 499,000 persons who will pay some kind of income tax only 42,500 will have incomes of more than $20,000 and will therefore be liable to the higher rates. So it is reckoned that the 456,500 persons who pay at the lowest rate will provide the Government with only $13,000,700, and that this will be only 16½ per cent. of the total yield of the tax. Thus $68,000,903, or 83½ per cent. of the yield, will come from the pockets of 42,500 citizens with more than $20,000 a year. This, it is asserted, is discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Then it is contended that, as the tax which is withheld at the source will often be withheld some time before it is actually payable to the Government, it will result in discrimination between the man who has none of his tax paid at the source and the man who has the tax on the whole or part of his income paid at the source. The former will have the use of the amount he pays until the moment when he must send his check to the Government, while the other will be deprived of his money for some time before it is necessary. Here again, it is argued, is discrimination and unconstitutionality.

Amounts to Class Legislation.

Fault is next found with the fact that the man with an income of more than $20,000 cannot deduct the $3,000 or $4,000 exemption, and this, it is said, amounts to class legislation. It is also stated that the decisions of the Treasury Department with regard to the assumption by a debtor of the obligation of paying the tax for his creditor may lead to double taxation, and a point is made of the arrangement of the exemptions by which a husband and wife who are separated have a much larger exempt income between them than a husband and wife who are living together.

Then the hardship is pointed out of holding a man liable for heavy penalties, supposing that part of his tax which should be paid at the source is not paid, through the negligence of a man or corporation over whom he has no control, and the provisions concerning the reckoning of rents are declared to give an unjust discrimination in favor of the man who owns his own house over the man who rents one. Further objection is taken to the law in that it is alleged to favor the farmer, who lives off his own products, and the large figures involved in reckoning the income and assets of fraternal associations and mutual banks are quoted as showing that they are not entitled to any special exemptions

Particular objection is taken to the judicial authority, which, it is asserted, is conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury in making him the judge whether a corporation has been accumulating a surplus with a fraudulent purpose in order to escape paying the income tax.

In conclusion, the plaintiff states that this action is not a collusive one, and that he has protested to the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company against their complying with the orders of the income tax law. He asserts that unless the relief he asks is granted the taxes, which he contends are unconstitutional, will be paid by the company.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Exports from This Country Increasing More Than Imports.

Detailed figures of the imports into and exports from the United States for January and the seven months ended with January, 1914, given out yesterday by the Department of Commerce, show imports in January approximating $154,400,000 and exports slightly in excess of $204,100,000, a total trade of a little over $358,500,000. In the seven months' period ended with January, 1914, imports were somewhat below $1,087,900,000, while exports were something more than $1,522,100,000 an aggregate trade of over $2,590,000,00. The trade balance favoring the United States is about $50,000,000 for the first month of the present year, and for the seven months ended January last it exceeded $454,000,000.

Looking at the figures by great groups, the imports in January of the three classes of manufactures, were of "foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured" a little over $15,700,000; of "manufactures for further use in manufacturing," something over $25,200,000, and of "manufactures ready for consumption," more than $39,000,00, a total exceeding $79,900,000 Exports in the same classes were $29,100,000, $28,500,000, and $52,400,000 respectively, an aggregate of over $111,000,000. Each class of manufactures shows a substantial trade balance in favor of this country. The total imports of the three classes of manufactures for the seven months ended with January, 1914, exceeded $378,000,000, while the total exports surpassed $838,000,000, showing a balance of trade in favor of the United States approximating $235,000,000.

The figures by grand divisions for January, 1914, in comparison with January of 1913, show increases in imports of about $2,200,000 from North America and about $300,000 from Oceania, while imports from the other grand divisions decreased. Exports to Asia increased about $500,000 and to Africa about $700,000, but decreased to the other grand divisions. In the seven months ended January, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, imports from North America increased about $30,000,000, and from Asia about $3,000,000, but decreased from the other grand divisions. On the export side our sales to Europe increased about $17,500,000, to Asia $11,800,000, to Oceania about $1,000,000 and to Africa something over $500,000, but to North America they decreased about $31,000,000, and to South America about $4,000,000.

Our best customers in January, 1914, as well as in the seven months ended with January of this year, were the United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, and France, in the order named, and they retained the relative positions held by them in the corresponding periods of the preceding year. Our aggregate trade with the United Kingdom in January last exceeded $84,000,000, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over January, 1913, while the increased sales to that country were even greater than the increased total trade, as imports therefrom fell off about $200,000. Germany, with a total trade exceeding $50,600,000 in January, 1914, also showed increased trade over the same month one year ago, the gain being about $2,000,000. With Germany also the increase in sales thereto, amounting to about $3,400,000, is greater than the increase in the total trade. Trade with the United Kingdom in the seven months' period under consideration shows a decrease in the aggregate approximating $27,000,000, of which less than $8,400,000 is in our sales thereto. In the same period trade with Germany increased about $17,500,000 in the aggregate, while our exports to that country increased over $23,600,000. Thus, trade with our two best customers, the two largest manufacturing countries of the world with which we have to deal, show increasing balances favoring the United States, both for the month of January and for the seven months ended with January, 1914.

With Canada and France our trade shows a decrease in the aggregate in January, 1914, as compared with the same month of 1913, although there is an increase of about $3,000,000 in our purchases from Canada. In the seven months ended with January, 1914, however, our total trade with the Dominion, approximating $309,400,000, showed an increase of about $1,400,000 over the corresponding months of the previous year, although the balance of trade in our favor was considerably reduced, being a little less than $114,000,000, as as compared with about $161,000,000.

With France, trade for the seven months' period shows, in the aggregate, an increase of nearly $5,700,000, the total being over $262,000,000, and the balance of trade in favor of the United States also shows gains, being about $16,200,000 as compared with $12,400,000 in the seven months ended January, 1913.

WHY IMPORTERS OBJECT.

Bill to Have Supreme Court Review Customs Cases Opposed.

Strong opposition was expressed yesterday by customs attorneys and importers to the bill introduced in Congress Thursday by Representative Clayton, amending the law regulating the procedure before the United States Court of Customs Appeals, whereby the Government is granted the right to apply to the Supreme Court for writs of certiorari in important issues decided adversely to the contentions of the Department of Justice and the Treasury Department.

While some difference of opinion exists among the attorneys and lawyers in this city as to the desirability of clothing the Supreme Court with authority to hear tariff cases, the sentiment is unanimous that the bill should be so amended as to give an equal right to the importer or his legal representative to apply for a writ.

The position of the importing and legal interests of the country concerned in customs litigation was set forth yesterday by Frederick Brooks, Jr., of the law firm of Brooks & Brooks. Mr. Brooks pointed out that many of the cases decided by the Customs Court involved large sums in refunds of excessive duties, and that, apparently under the Clayton bill, the importer must ask the Attorney General to apply for the writ, not as a right, but as a privilege. If, on the other hand, the Attorney General is to petition for review only when the Government is the defeated party in the Customs Court, Mr. Brooks was of the opinion the proposed legislation is subject to still greater criticism.

"If the Supreme Court is again to be given jurisdiction over customs cases," said he, "it would seem more equitable to return to the old practice, where the defeated party in the Circuit Court of Appeals had the right to petition the Supreme Court for a review, regardless of whether that party was the Government or the importer."

Mr. Brooks said that the Customs Court was formed expressly for the purpose of providing a speedy determination of litigation in tariff cases. Prior to the establishment of this court these cases were frequently under consideration by the Board of General Appraisers, the Circuit Court and the Circuit Court of Appeals, for from three to five years. This period under present practice has been so reduced as to bring an end to such litigation in the average case to less than two years. With the calendars of the Supreme Court already from two to three years behind, the enactment of the Clayton bill is expected to delay materially the settlement of important customs issues.

For a De Lesseps Statue in Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi introduced a bill to-day appropriating $150,000 for the erection of a monument to Ferdinand De Lesseps, first engineer of the Panama Canal, in the Canal Zone, the site to be selected by Col. Goethals.

THE SPRING FASHION SEASON
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The first and best photographic presentation of the Paris Spring styles will be presented in The New York Times to-morrow: five full pages of photographs taken in Paris direct from the original models exhibited at the recent "openings" by the leading creators of fashion. These photographs show gowns, suits, frocks, cloaks and hats. The accompanying descriptive notes and fashion articles give details of color effects and fabrics. There will be many other features of exceptional interest. Col. Roosevelt describes the start of his expedition into the Brazilian wilderness; John Morgan Richards of the American colony in London gives an entertaining interview; the Kaiser's mother tells how Bismarck fought her; Winston Churchill talks of the dawn of a new spiritual age; Mr. Dooley has a "headliner" on Mexico and Villa; a paper on the electricity wonders along the Panama Canal; a picturesque study of the Texas Rangers; the latest bridge plan to connect Manhattan and New Jersey; an attack on the anti-trust bills by Robert R. Reed; and a criticism of Shakespeare by Georges Pellissier, the well-known literary critic of Paris. Add five full pages of photographs of current events and fifteen fashion studies presenting such well-known Paris authorities as Georgette, Premet, Madeleine, Doucet, Caroline Reboux, Suzanne Talbot, Cheruit, Paul Poiret, Callot, Worth, Lewis Drecoll, Beer and Bernard; the most complete Spring Fashion number offered this season.

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To-morrow
Out-of-town National bank statements will be published in The New York Times to-morrow.
The New York Times aims to present a complete record of bank statements. Thirty-four of the thirty-six National banks in New York City, in addition to banks in other cities, published statements in The New York Times at the last National bank call.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks, Though Still Dull, Develop Strength—Money Rates and Trade.

The stock market developed a fair degree of strength yesterday, but the trading was still confined to very narrow limits. The recent ebb and flow of prices have occurred without much evidence being afforded of any material change in the volume of public participation and yesterday's forward movement which pretty nearly wiped out the declines of the two previous days in the general level of prices was very generally credited to professional operations. The trading suggested some short covering as well as some new buying for the long account, both prompted to some extent by the theory that the liquidation in a few prominent stocks had about run its course, and that with this pressure removed there was more opportunity for improvement in the chief trading issues.

Chesapeake & Ohio, American Sugar, and Rock Island bonds were among the issues in which recent developments had resulted in selling pressure, and all of these were strong yesterday. More was heard of disappointment among stockholders of the Chesapeake & Ohio over the terms upon which the company recently arranged its financing, but such complaint as is heard on that score amounts in effect to an allegation that too many safeguards were thrown around the company's latest security issue. The very allegation assumes the conservatism of the plan which the company adopted. The recovery in American Sugar was influenced in part by the view that the unfavorable annual report covered a period of transition from old conditions to new, and that this should be taken count of in considering the relation which last year's earnings bore to those of previous years, and which they may bear to earnings in the future.

The improvement in the Rock Island bond issues may have been prompted by disposition to suspend judgment regarding the financial requirements of the system until the estimate recently advanced by the management of the road has been supplemented by the inquiry which the bondholders' committee is now having made into the cash needs of the Rock Island Railway. The decision finally reached in that matter will, of course, be a most important factor in the proposed readjustment. It would appear that in its main features the reorganization must be determined by the decision of the collateral trust bondholders, and there is special point therefore in looking to the conclusion which the bondholders' committee may form regarding the needs of the system. It is expected in some quarters that the bondholders will find that the estimate now before the company's security holders can be considerably reduced, at least so far as the early requirements of the property are concerned. Evidently more information than is now available is necessary to enable the stock and bond holders to form their own judgment on this point.

A further rise in British consols and a decline in discount rates in London were among the noteworthy features of the day's financial incidents abroad. There was a little buying here for foreign account, but on none of the Bourses was much activity reported. Exchange remains firm notwithstanding the easier position of English discounts. This suggests a somewhat freer money position here. The current easing of discount rates in London is all the more noteworthy because it is occurring while money is still being withdrawn from the market through the payment of taxes. One inference is that trade is finding it not at all difficult to forego the money which is thus being temporarily lost to the market, but it would be pleasanter if the money record were disclosing a more active demand from trade. For similar reasons a hardening in money here would be far from an unmixed evil, because it would reflect increasing demand for money for use in business. Less is being used there than the country could advantageously use. Slightly higher money rates would be a small price to pay for an enlarged turnover.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1⅝	1¾	1⅞
A year ago	5½	4	5	5½
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	6	2¼	..	..

	60 days	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2⅝@3	3½@3⅝	3½@3¾
Commercial paper (prime bills)	..	4@4¼	4@4¼

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$290,452,540	$14,990,824
Sub-Treas. debit balance	..	668,204
Banks lose this week	..	4,525,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	3¼	2⅝	20 m 43½ pf
Paris	2½	..	25 f 21c
London	2	5-16@2⅝	2

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8620	$4.8615	$4.8620
A year ago	4.8685	4.8675	4.8675
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8790	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8625	$4.8650
Paris	5.18⅜@5.18¾	5.18¼@5.18⅜
Berlin	95 3-16@95⅝	95⅛@95⅜
Switzerland	5.18¾@5.19	5.18¾@5.18⅞
Holland	40.21	40.24
Belgium	5.20⅝@5.21	5.20⅝@5.20⅝

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84¼	$4.85¼
Paris	5.21⅛@5.20⅞	5.22⅛@5.21⅛
Berlin	94⅝	94⅞
Amsterdam	39.90	39.80

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84	$4.83¾
Paris	5.21¼@5.20⅝	5.22½@5.21¼
Berlin	94⅛	94¼
Amsterdam	39.90	39.80

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	par	San Francisco	50c
St. Louis	par	Montreal	62½c
Boston	par	St. Paul	60c

*Discount.

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26¾d per ounce, up 1-16d. New York, 58c, up ½c.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Charles E. Merrill & Co. are issuing a chart showing the growth of the S. S. Kresge and F. W. Woolworth stores.

Stockholders of the Electric Properties Corporation have elected Paul D. Cravath, E. B. Filippen, J. G. Grassman, Alvin W. Krech, J. R. McGinley, and A. H. Wiggin Directors to serve three years. A. Ludlow Kramer was elected President, and John Seager, Secretary and Treasurer.

John Nickerson, Jr., of St. Louis, has opened a branch office at 60 Broadway for a general bond and investment business.

Stockholders of the United States Light & Heating Company will hold a special meeting at Portland, Me., on April 9 to vote on an issue of $1,500,000 6 per cent. bonds for refunding the outstanding indebtedness and providing additional working capital.

Farson, Son & Co. have been awarded $24,000 Port Chester 5 per cent. tax relief bonds.

White, Weld & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. will offer soon at 98¾ $1,997,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad.

The Citizens Central National Bank is celebrating the tenth anniversary of the consolidation of the National Citizens and the Central National Banks. A report for the decade shows net earnings of $3,560,693, dividends paid of $1,550,000, and accumulation of surplus amounting to $2,500,000.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Business Quieter in the Northwest.

The Northern Pacific advises its New York office that car loadings in the last month were 8 per cent. lower than those for February of last year, and so far March totals have been holding about the same relative place. A corresponding loss in gross earnings will be reported, but the decrease will be less noticeable than that for the previous months by reason of the fact that February of last year was not a big traffic month. The outlook for Spring business throughout the Northwest indicates only a moderate volume of traffic. Lumber tonnage is holding up well, but shipments of construction materials has been smaller than usual. The outlook for a good crop year is promising, but the railways do not look for any stimulation in trade until the harvest is assured.

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Speaks for Common Stockholders.

Charles Miller, who was a Director of the Railway Steel Spring Company until recently, was quoted yesterday in criticism of the conservatism of the management, which, he says, is withholding dividends that belong properly to the owners of the common stock. "The trouble, I think, is that the common shareholders have not received fair treatment from the company," said Mr. Miller. "They received 3 per cent. in 1908 and 2 per cent. in 1913, but none since, notwithstanding the fact that they have in their treasury to-day, after paying all floating liabilities, interest on bonds and reserve for dividend on the preferred stock $1,368,000 cash and a surplus of $4,525,000. This amount would take care of a 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred for five years to come if the company did not earn another dollar. This may seem to be conservative, but the common stockholders have a right to receive something on their holdings."

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A Lingering Market.

Yesterday's session of the Stock Exchange opened with a good display of strength, but after the first two hours everybody waited for the 3 o'clock gong. There was not enough good news to bring about a strong upward movement, and the short interest was reluctant to incur further commitments with Sunday so near at hand. Much of the buying in the first hour was credited to brokers who had gone short at higher figures and were obeying the dictate of prudence by covering. It was Friday the 13th, but no sinister developments turned up to bring about a break in prices, and at the end of the session, which might have passed unnoticed but for the clanging of the gong, most of the stocks showed good gains. Seventy per cent. of the day's trading was done between 10 and 12 o'clock.

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An Ear for Business.

"We can judge pretty closely by the sound the volume of business being carried on," said one of the Stock Exchange doormen in the New Street lobby yesterday. "Listen to it now." Those who listened heard little more than a murmur from the floor, although the door was almost constantly on the swing as members passed in and out. "A poor day," the doorman continued. "Business sounds like about 20,000 shares an hour."

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Express Men Wait and Hope.

Officers of other express companies than the United States who have been asked about future prospects assert that they have no intention of quitting the field. Several have made it clear, however, that the effect of the newly installed rates may have a vital influence on the business policy of the companies.

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Copper Buying Improving.

Copper producers are watching closely a faint increase of buying which appeared on Thursday and showed a trifle more vigor yesterday. No round amounts of the metal were taken, so far as could be learned, but there was enough of demand for electrolytic at 14¼ cents a pound in small lots to lend encouragement to the trade. Some of the larger sellers believe that if the market could be stimulated by one or two large sales there would follow an extensive placing of orders for May and June delivery, the months in which the consumption of the metal is usually large.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

Security.	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	366	370
American Light & Traction pf	107	109
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	44	47
American Gas & Electric	84	87
American Gas & Electric pf	47½	49½
American Power & Light	68	70
American Power & Light pf	82	84
American Public Utilities	50	53
American Public Utilities pf	74	77
Cities Service	96	98
Cities Service pf	75½	77
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	59	60
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	80	82
Denver Gas & Electric Gen. 5s	95	96
Electric Bond Deposit pf	66	70
Empire District Electric 5s	77	82
Empire District Electric 6s pf	74	77
Federal Light & Traction	22	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	71	73
Gas & Electric Securities	110	125
Lincoln Gas & Electric	92	96
Montana Power Co.	44	45
Montana Power Co. pf	101	103
Northern Ontario Light & Power	14	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf	60	64
Northern States Power	15	17
Northern States Power pf	77	78
Ozark Power & Water	32	39
Pacific Gas & Electric	42	44
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	85	87
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	18	20
Republic Ry. & Light Co pf	74	76
Southern California Edison	87	88½
Southern California Edison pf	98	99½
Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9¾
Standard Gas & Electric pf	29	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	15	16
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf	69½	70½
United Light & Rys.	80	82
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	77½	79½
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
Utah Securities	19	20
Western Power	20	22
Western Power pf	58	61
Appalachian Power Co.	7	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	20	25
Colorado Power Co.	15	17
Colorado Power Co. pf	93	97
Electric Bond & Share pf	98½	100
United Utilities Co.	23	30
United Utilities Co. pf	97½	101

*Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.10	Julia	.03
Alpha Con	.02	Kentucky Con	.03
Andes	.06	Mexican	1.10
Best & Belcher	.08	Occidental Con	.10
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.32
Challenge Con	.10	Overman	.21
Chollar	.02	Potosi	.03
Confidence	.38	Savage	.10
Con. Cal. & Va.	.19	Seg. Belcher	.07
Crown Point	.08	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.04	Union Con	.12
Hale & Norcross	.07	Utah Con	.03

TONOPAH.

Belmont	1.70	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	1.02½	Comb. Fract	.06
McNamara	.06	D'field Daisy	.03
Midway	.36	D'field Bl. B	.02
Montana	.99	G'field Con. M	1.75
North Star	.38	G'field Merger	.13
Rescue Eula	.13	Jumbo Exten	.28
Tonopah Exten	1.65	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Merger	.55	Silver Pick	.06
West End	.94	Vernal	.06
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills	.34
Atlanta	.24	Round Mountain	.36
Booth	.05	MANHATTAN.	
		Manhattan Con	.04

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6	6¾	Jackpot	6	7
Elkton	46	46½	McKinney	54½	55½
El Paso	205	225	Old Gold	2	2¼
Findlay	..	2	Portland	108	110
Gold Dol.	3	4	Vindicator	89	89¾
Isabella	9¼	10	R. B. H.	8	9¼

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Better Demand for Some of the Industrial Issues Gives Breadth to the Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 102,732 shares of stock and $42,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 16,790; oils, 9,012, and mining, 76,930. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
500	Bay State G.	¼	¼	¼	¼
100	Br.-Am. Tob.	23	23	23	23
1,700	B.-A. T. new	23	23	22	22
30	In. R. T. ctfs.	7½	7½	7½	7½
500	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
350	Max. M. com.	6¾	7	6¾	7
425	M. M. 1st pf.	20⅜	21¼	20½	21¼
150	M. M. 2d pf.	11½	11½	11¼	11¾
1,500	*Mays Oil	21	22	21	22
215	Pueb. S. & R.	2¼	2½	2¼	2¼
11,000	Rice-Heg'n	9	9	8¾	9
200	Savoy Oil	12	12	12	12
100	Un. Cigar St. Co. of Am.	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
20	U. S. L. & H.	8	8	8	8

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
4,500	Anglo-Am. O.	18½	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅞
27	Atlantic R.	700	700	690	700
125	Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
150	Buckeye P. L.	157	158	155	158
500	Chesebrough Mfg.	665	675	665	675
50	Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
250	Continental Oil	250	260	252	256
50	Crescent Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
50	Cumberland Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
100	Eureka Pipe Line	295	305	295	305
50	Galena-Signal Oil	172	178	172	178
50	Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	141	136	141
100	Indiana Pipe Lines	143	146	139	141
50	National Transit	42	44	41	43
50	New York Transit	290	300	295	295
50	Northern Pipe Line	118	121	117	121
50	Ohio Oil	181	183	180	182
50	Prairie Oil & Gas	575	580	575	580
100	Prairie Pipe Line	355	365	355	360
50	Southern Pipe Line	233	236	228	232
50	South Penn. Oil	399	402	397	400
50	S. W. Penn. P. L.	148	153	148	153
50	Standard Oil (Cal.)	343	345	347	347
50	Standard Oil (Ind.)	548	553	550	555
50	Standard Oil (Kan.)	515	525	515	525
50	Standard Oil (Ky.)	292	297	290	295
50	Standard Oil (Neb.)	430	440	430	440
50	Standard Oil (N. J.)	416	418	417	419
50	Standard Oil (N. Y.)	231	233	230	232
50	Standard Oil (Ohio)	440	450	450	460
50	Swan & Finch	225	235	225	235
100	Union Tank Line	93	95	92	94
50	Vacuum Oil	223	226	222	225
50	Washington Oil	40	50	40	50
50	Waters-Pierce Oil	3800	..	3800	..

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,400	Un. Pac. rts.	27⅝	28	27⅝	27⅝

MINING STOCKS.

5,000	*Atlanta	24	24	23	24
1,000	*Beaver Con.	31	31	31	31
200	Boston Mont.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,500	*Booth	7	7	6½	6½
2,000	Braden Cop.	8	8¼	8	8¼
3,800	Br. Col. Cop.	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1½
785	Buffalo M.	1 9-16	1 9-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
200	*Butte & Lon.	47	47	47	47
100	Butte-N. Tr.	¾	¾	¾	¾
3,300	*Caribou Cob.	72	73	70	73
1,000	*Comb. Frac.	8	8	8	8
300	Cop. M. Con.	2⅝	2⅝	2 13-16	2 13-16
4,000	Crown R.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
2,000	*Diam. B. B.	2½	3	2½	3
2,000	*Diam. F. D.	4	4	4	4
1,000	*Dome Lake	40	40	40	40
100	El Paso	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,500	*Florence	65	65	63	64
1,000	*Gold Hill	47	49	47	49
200	Gold. Con.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1¾	1 13-16
450	Green-C. new	36½	36½	36	36½
100	Halifax Ton.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	Iron Blossom	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
300	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4 11-16	4⅝	4 11-16
200	*Keene Won.	25	25	25	25
500	La Rose Con.	1 11-16	1 11-16	1⅝	1⅝
2,100	*MacNamara	9	9¼	9	9¼
3,500	McK.-Darr.	1 13-16	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 11-16
100	Mines of Am.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50	N. Pal. Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	*N. Utah Bs	58	58	58	58
500	*Nev. Hills	34	34	33	34
2,500	Nipis'g M.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,000	N. Butte Ext.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	North Star	39	39	39	39
200	Ohio Copper	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
8,000	*Oro	14	15	14	14½
200	*Peterson L.	43	43	43	43
625	Stand. Sil.-L.	1 11-16	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1,070	Stewart	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
2,200	*Temiskam.	20	21½	19	19
50	Ton. B.	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16	1 15-16
200	Tono. Ext.	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
400	Tono. J. Butt.	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09
2,500	*Tono. Merg.	57	57	56	56
500	*Tono. Midw.	37	37	37	37
700	Tono. Mizp.	44	44	44	44
1,000	Tono. Mont.	99	1.00	99	1.00
3,500	*Tono. R. Eu.	14	14	13½	13½
1,000	Tri Bullion	3-32	3-32	3-32	3-32
1,000	*Union Mines	4½	4½	4½	4½
6,700	W. E. Cons.	90	95	90	95
1,500	*W. E. Ext.	2	2	2	2

BONDS.

$24,000	C. P. 6% N.	104	104½	104	104½
18,000	W. Pac. 5s	59½	60	59½	59⅝

*Sells cents per share. †Ex dividend.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	18¼	18⅜	17¼	17⅜
Atlantic Refining	690	700	690	700
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	154	158	155	158
Chesebrough Mfg.	665	675	665	675
Colonial Oil	110	120	110	120
Continental Oil	250	260	252	256
Crescent Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
Cumberland Pipe Line	55	60	55	60
Eureka Pipe Line	295	305	295	305
Galena-Signal Oil	172	178	172	178
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	136	141	136	141
Indiana Pipe Lines	143	146	139	141
National Transit	42	44	41	43
New York Transit	290	300	295	295
Northern Pipe Line	118	121	117	121
Ohio Oil	181	183	180	182
Prairie Oil & Gas	575	580	575	580
Prairie Pipe Line	355	365	355	360
Southern Pipe Line	233	236	228	232
South Penn. Oil	399	402	397	400
S. W. Penn. P. L.	148	153	148	153
Standard Oil (Cal.)	343	345	347	347
Standard Oil (Ind.)	548	553	550	555
Standard Oil (Kan.)	515	525	515	525
Standard Oil (Ky.)	292	297	290	295
Standard Oil (Neb.)	430	440	430	440
Standard Oil (N. J.)	416	418	417	419
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	231	233	230	232
Standard Oil (Ohio)	440	450	450	460
Swan & Finch	225	235	225	235
Union Tank Line	93	95	92	94
Vacuum Oil	223	226	222	225
Washington Oil	40	50	40	50

*Deficit. †Surplus.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday business was at a standstill, with commodities unchanged, with the exception of tin, which moved up ⅛c. in the bid.

Closing bid and asked prices for copper and other metals follow:

Copper—	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Spot	13.25	14.00	Spelter	5.25	5.30
March	13.25	14.00	Zinc	5.25	5.30
April	13.25	14.00	Lead	3.95	4.05
			Tin	37.70	38.00

London metal market ended quiet. Spot copper at £63, was off 6s. 3d., and futures declined 5s., to £63 11s. 6d. Yesterday's price of £172 10s. for spot tin showed no change from Thursday. Futures, however, advanced 5s., to £174 10s.

Spanish pig lead, £19 7s. 6d., down 2s. 6d. Spelter, £21 12s. 6d., up 2s. 6d. Cleveland warrants, 50s. 6d., unchanged.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Augusta-Aiken pf	71	71	71
8	Baltimore Elec. pf	44	44	44
210	Con. Power	106	106	106
5	Con. Power pf	114	114	114
200	Elkhorn Fuel pf	72½	72½	72½
356	Fairmont Gas	29	29	29
15	Fairmont Gas pf	46	46	46
52	Fidelity & Deposit	153	154	155
25	Houston Oil ctfs	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
25	Houston Oil ctfs. pf.	58	58	58
10	Maryland Casualty	87½	87½	87½
120	Merch.-Mech. Bank	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞
2	Northern Central	117½	117½	117½
211	Penn. Water & P.	76	76	76
40	United Rys. & Elec.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
20	U. S. Fid. & Guar.	190	187	190
5	Western Bank	39	39	39

BONDS

$8,000	Arundel S. & G. 6s	100	100	100
2,000	Baltimore Elec. 5s	98	98	98
3,000	Chicago Rys. 1st 5s	99	99	99
1,000	City Balt. 3½s, '30	92	92	92
33,000	City Balt. 5s, 1916	101½	101½	101½
6,000	Con. Coal 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼
300	G. B. S. Brew. scrip	55	55	55
2,000	Maryland Elec. 5s	99	99	99
5,000	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s	36½	36½	36½
1,000	Un. E. L. & P. 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	Un. R. & E. 1st 4s	84	83¾	84

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
195	Allouez	41	41	41
150	Am. Zinc	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞
565	Arizona Coml	5⅜	5¼	5¼
24	Butte & Balakiala	3	3	3
4,605	Butte & Superior	37¼	35	36⅝
343	Calumet & Arizona	67	66⅝	66⅝
1	Calumet & Hecla	420	420	420
60	Centennial	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
95	Copper Range	38	37¾	37¾
150	East Butte	11⅝	11½	11⅝
179	Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼
335	Granby	85⅝	85	85
154	Greene-Cananea	36	36	36
10	Greene-Can. fracs.	36	36	36
50	Hancock	19	19	19
100	Helvetia	46	46	46
500	Isle Royale	21	20½	21
120	Keweenaw	4⅝	4½	4½
220	Mass Con	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
55	Mayflower	73	70	73
145	Mohawk	44¾	44½	44½
2,900	New Arcadian	6⅜	6	6
645	North Butte	27⅜	27½	27½
110	Old Colony	3⅜	3 9-16	3 9-16
323	Old Dominion	49¼	48	48
86	Osceola	78	77	77
100	Pond Creek	18⅝	18½	18⅝
135	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	South Utah	20	20	20
5	St. Mary's Land	37	37	37
660	Superior & Boston	2½	2 7-16	2 7-16
60	Superior & Copper	29½	29½	29½
15	Tamarack	40½	39½	40¼
20	U. S. Sm. & Refg.	40¼	40	40¼
4	U. S. Sm. & Ref. pf.	48	48	48
40	Utah Con	11	10⅝	11
100	Victoria	1 1-16	1	1
155	Winona	4½	4¼	4½
35	Wolverine	46	46	46
100	Wyandotte	85	85	85

RAILROADS.

10	Boston Elevated	82	82	82
500	Boston & Maine	39¾	38	39
10	Conn. & Pass. pf.	95	95	95
11	Fitchburg pf.	90	90	90
10	Maine Central	95	95	95
10	Mass. Elec.	12	12	12
37	Mass. Elec. pf.	62⅜	62	62⅜
62	West End St. Ry.	73	73½	73½
48	W. End St. Ry. pf.	94½	94½	94½

MISCELLANEOUS.

408	Am. Agr. Chem.	54⅝	54	54
85	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	95½	95	95½
2	Amoskeag	65	65	65
10	Am. Pneu. Service	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	East Boston Land	12	12	12
100	Edison	260½	260	260½
75	Edison rects. 1st pf.	157½	157½	157½
15	Ga. Ry. & Elec. pf.	87	87	87
30	Mass. Gas	93¾	93	93
83	Mass. Gas pf.	95½	95	95½
5	McElwain pf.	101	101	101
10	N. E. Cotton Yarn	24	24	24
34	N. E. Telephone	138	138	138
100	North Texas

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales March 13, 1914	216,335
Same day last year	266,307
Total year to date	19,142,803
Same period last year	19,058,591
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	69.50 +.45
Same day last year	72.68 —.13

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	71.51	Feb. 25
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
21¼	21¼	200	Alaska Gold Mines	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
12	12½	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	
45¾	49	300	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	46½	46¾	46	46	–i
73¾	74	10,300	Amalgamated Cop	73⅝	74¼	73¼	74	+ ⅝
54	56	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	– ½
93	96	30	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	95	95	95	95	
29¼	29¾	1,000	Am. Can	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
50	50¾	300	Am. Can pf	50	50½	50	50¾	+ ⅜
42¾	43¼	100	Am. Car & Fdry	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ ⅝
4¾	4¾	100	Am. Cotton Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	1,600	Am. H. & Leather	4½	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
102⅝	103	100	Am. Ice Securities	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅛
101	103	154	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	103	103	103	103	+ ⅛
33	34	100	Am.Snuff pf. a x d	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
99	99¼	1,900	Am. Steel Fdries	33½	33½	33½	33½	– ⅛
109¾	111	20	Am. Sugar Refin	98	99½	98	99⅝	+ ⅛
121½	122	1,300	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
250	251	275	Am. Teleph. & Tel	121¼	121¾	121¼	121¾	+ ⅝
105¾	106½	70	Am. Tobacco	250	250	250	250	
13¾	15	100	Am. Tob. pf., new	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	
35⅞	37¾	700	Am. Writing P. pf	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	– ⅛
96¾	96¾	500	Anaconda Copper	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	– 1½
100¾	101	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ⅛
121¼	121½	322	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ⅛
50	51	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121½	121	121½	– ⅞
68¾	68¾	2,100	Baldwin Loco	50⅞	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	44¾	4,700	Baltimore & Ohio	88	89⅛	88	88⅞	+ ⅛
85⅞	86	500	Bethlehem Steel	43¼	44⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ⅛
92	92¾	1,350	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85½	85	85¼	+ 1⅛
26¼	26⅝	500	California Petrol'm	91⅞	92⅜	91⅞	92⅜	
25½	26	325	Cal. Pet. pf. x d	27¼	27¾	26	26	– ⅝
20¾	20¾	10,750	Canadian Pacific	35½	35⅞	35½	35⅞	
33⅞	33⅝	1,500	Central Leather Co	20¾	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ 1⅛
106	106½	2	Cent. & So. Am.Tel	32½	33½	32½	33¼	+ ⅝
53	53¼	14,050	Chesapeake & Ohio	108	108	108	108	
9¾	10	300	Chicago & Alton	51⅜	53⅜	51⅜	53	+ 1½
13⅞	15	100	Chi. & Alton pf	10	10	9⅝	9⅝	– ⅜
11¾	11¾	100	Chi. Gt. Western	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	– ⅛
28	30¼	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	
96¼	96¾	3,910	Chi., Mil. & St. P	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ 1¼
133½	134½	395	Chi. & Northwest	98	99	98	98¾	+ 1¼
41¼	41¾	1,420	Chino Copper	134	134¼	134	134¼	+ ⅝
61	70	* 50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	40¼	41¼	40¼	41⅜	+ ⅞
32½	53	600	Col. Fuel & Iron	61	61	61	61	
21½	23	200	Col. & Southern	33	33¾	32¼	32¼	– ¼
51	53	200	Col. & South. 1st pf	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ 1¼
		600	Comstock Tunnel	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ 1
136	139¼	145	Consolidated Gas	*8	10	8	10	+ 2
11⅝	11⅞	900	Corn Products Ref	133	133	133	133	– ⅛
67⅝	67⅞	100	Corn Prod. R. pf	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
94¾	95¼	100	Deere & Co. pf	69	69	69	69	– ⅛
142	149¾	300	Del. & Hudson	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	– ⅜
11¼	11⅜	100	Den. & Rio Grande	150	150	149¾	149¾	– ⅜
20	21	1,500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	200	Distillers' Secur	20½	21	19¾	21	+ ⅝
28¼	28¾	1,500	Erie	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
44	44½	100	Erie 1st pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	10	Gen. Chemical pf	44	44	44	44	+ 1½
143½	145	600	General Electric	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	
76½	77	700	General Motors	147¾	148¾	147¾	147¾	
92¾	92¾	300	General Motors pf	77¼	77⅜	76¾	76¾	+ ⅛
22½	23¾	1,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	93	93	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅜
127	127½	1,100	Great Northern pf	23	24	23	23¼	+ ⅛
36¼	36¾	500	G. N. certs.ore prop	126¼	127⅛	126¼	127⅛	+ ⅝
54½	54⅝	1,000	Guggenh'm Exp.x d	36¼	36⅜	36	36¼	
82½	85	10	Hav. El. Ry. & L	54½	55	54½	55	– ⅛
109¾	109¼	200	Illinois Central	83	83	83	83	
16¾	17	500	Inspiration Cop	109	109¼	109	109¼	+ ⅛
17¼	17¾	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
59¾	60	700	Inter.-Met. pf	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅛
103⅝	104¾	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	59½	60	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅛
103	104¾	400	Int. Harvester Corp.	104	104¾	104	104⅝	+ ⅛
23	25¾	100	Kan.C.,F.S. & M.pf.	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	+ ⅛
23	25¾	100	Kan. City Southern	70½	70½	70½	70½	+ ⅛
80	86	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	– ¼
95¼	96	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	85	85	85	85	
145½	145⅝	5,900	Lehigh Valley	95	95	93	95	– 1½
104	105	100	Loose-W. Bis.1st pf.	144¼	146¾	144¼	145½	+ 1¼
176	178	50	Lorillard, (P.) Co	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ 1¾
135½	136	350	Louis. & Nash	178	178	178	178	
67¾	68	2,000	Mex. Petroleum	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	– 1¼
23	23¼	100	Miami Copper	67¼	68⅜	67¼	68	
16¾	17	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	23	23	23	23	– ⅛
50	52	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	17¼	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	– ⅛
94	94¼	1,200	Missouri Pacific	51	51	50½	50½	+ ⅛
134	134¾	900	Nat. Biscuit Co	23½	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
11½	12	100	Nat. En. & St. Co	134	134¾	134	134¾	+ 1½
48½	49¾	100	Nat. Lead Co. x d	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
107	108	163	Nat. Lead Co. pf	49	49	49	49	+ ⅛
10¾	11⅜	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅞	100	Nevada Con. Cop	11	11	11	11	– ⅛
90½	90¾	5,870	N. Y. Central	15⅜	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅛
69¾	70	5,560	N. Y., N. H. & H	89½	90⅜	89⅜	90¼	+ ⅛
102⅞	103¼	700	Norfolk & Western	68¼	70⅜	68¼	69⅞	+ ⅛
88	95	44	Norf. & Western pf	102½	103⅝	102½	103¼	+ ⅛
74¾	76½	600	North American	88	88	88	88	
111⅝	112	910	Northern Pacific	75	76½	75	76½	+ 1½
27¾	28	50	Ontario Mining	111¾	112¾	111¾	111¾	+ ⅝
110⅜	111	3,500	Penn. R. R.	28	28	28	28	+ ⅛
121½	122	100	People's Gas, Chi	110⅛	111¼	110⅛	110⅝	+ ⅛
80	88	200	P., C., C. & St. L	122	122	122	122	
21	21¼	600	Pitts. Coal	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	
91¼	91⅝	100	Pitts. Coal pf	20¾	21	20¾	21	– ⅛
43	43¾	600	Pressed Steel Car	91	91¾	91	91⅝	
152	153¾	400	Pullman Co	43	43½	43	43	+ ⅛
28½	29¼	600	Railway Steel Sp	158	158½	158	158¼	+ ⅛
21	21¼	4,550	Ray Con. Copper	28¼	28¾	28¼	28½	+ 1¼
163⅜	163½	23,800	Reading	20⅝	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
26⅜	26¾	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	162¼	164	162⅜	163⅜	+ ⅛
90¼	91	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	25⅞	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
4¼	4⅜	1,500	Rock Island Co	90½	90½	90½	90½	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	900	Rock Island Co. pf	4	4⅜	4	4¼	– ⅛
14¾	15	600	Rumely, (M.,) Co	6⅞	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	– ⅛
33¾	35¼	100	Rumely,(M.,) Co. pf	13½	14⅞	13½	14⅞	+ ⅛
7	7¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	33	33	33	33	–2¾
24	25¼	200	St. L. Southwestern	7	7	7	7	
19¾	19¾	200	Seab. Air Line	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
54	54¾	425	Seab. Air Line pf	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
185¼	186¼	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	53¾	54¼	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	150	S.-S. S. & I. Co	186	186½	186	186½	+ 1⅜
93¾	94	4,800	Southern Pacific	31½	31½	31½	31½	–1
		200	So. Pacific t. r	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	+ ⅛
25⅛	25¼	600	So. P. t. r. 1st pd	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	+ ⅛
28	28½	1,800	So. Railway ext	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	– 1½
89	89½	200	Studebaker Co	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	– ⅛
34¼	34½	500	Studebaker Co. pf	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
148½	148½	200	Tennessee Copper	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	–2¾
43¾	44	200	Texas Co	84	84	84	84	–3
157⅛	157⅝	10,300	Third Avenue	34½	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅛
42	43	800	Union Pacific	147	148¾	147	148¾	+ ⅛
86	86¾	770	United Rys. Inv. pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+ 1¼
62⅜	62⅝	3,024	U. S. Express	45½	42	42	42	–1¾
102¾	103	1,712	U. S. Rubber	80	80	78	79	–2
63⅞	64	37,600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	61¾	62¾	61¾	62⅞	+ ⅞
109⅞	110	550	U. S. Steel	102½	102⅞	102¼	102⅜	+ ⅛
64	64¾	1,400	U. S. Steel pf	63⅜	64⅜	63⅜	63⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	31½	500	Utah Copper	109⅞	110	109⅞	110	+ ⅛
2	2½	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	53⅜	54¼	53⅜	54¼	+ ⅛
6¾	7	200	Wabash	31	31	31	31	– ⅛
30½	30¾	100	Wabash pf	2	2	2	2	
63⅜	63¾	1,900	West. Maryland	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	– ⅛
73⅞	74	6,200	West. Union Tel	30¼	30¾	30¼	30¾	
44	45	10	Westingh. E. & M	62¾	63¾	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
			Wisconsin Central	44	44	44	44	+ 1⅛

*Cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98¾	99
2s, c, 1930	98¾	99¼
3s, r, 1918	102	103
3s, c, 1918	102	
3s, r, 1961	112¾	112¾
4s, r, 1925	112½	
4s, c, 1925	112½	
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	104	108
Am B. S.	21	22¾
Do pf, ex div		70
A B S &		
Fdy.	92	96
Do pf	142½	143½
Am C & P pf	93	94
A C & P pf	117	119
Am Cit	36	36½
Do pf	62	62½
Am Coal	80	97
Am C Fe	83	84½
Do pf	104	105½
A C O pf	95¾	98
Am Exp, ex div	101	107
A H & L pf	21½	23¾
Am Lin	10	11½
Do pf	27	28
Am Locom	53½	54½
Am Soda	80	97
Am Sm & R	8	9
Do pf	48½	49¾
A S pf, B	83	85
A S & R	58	63½
A S, ex d	157	164
A T & C	55	59
Am Wool	14	17¼
Do pf	75	80
Assets R	10	15
Bald L pf	107¼	
B & O pf	80	81¼
Batop M	1	1¼
B Un G	125	127
Brun Ter	7	8½
B, R & P	107¾	118½
Do pf	110¾	135
Butt. Co	27	27½
Canada So	60¾	65
Case (J I) Co pf	83	89¾
Cent L pf	86¾	100
C R R of N J	305	325
C, I & L pf	50	80
C M & St P	135	138½
C & N W pf	172	180
Chi. St P	137	180
M & Om	137	180
Do pf	135	150
C, C, C & St L	88	100
Cluett-P	67	70
Do pf	102	104½
Col F & I pf	140	160
C & S 2d pf	48	50
Cred Carp	70	80
Cub-Am S	30	34
Do pf	84	90
D, L & W	395	397
D M & Ft Dodge pf	3	10
Det Ed	114	116
Det & M	85	
Do pf	86	
Det U R	70	73
D, S & S & A pf	4	6
Do pf	8	11
Du P de N		
Pow pf	87½	88
Erie 2d pf	35¾	38
Fed S.	12	15
Do pf	35	41¼
Gen Ch	170	178
G'drich (B F) Co pf	85	90
Granby C	84¼	88
Hack Wat	110	
Hav E R		
H & P pf	94	97
Helme (G W) Co, ex div	160	180
Do pf, ex div	108	116
Homest'ke	119	120½
Inger-R	120	
Do pf	92	
Int Agric.	7	9
Do pf	23	36
Int H pf	117¾	
Int H Cor		
Int Paper	9½	10
Do pf	36	37
Int St P	6¼	9
Do pf	22	29
Iowa Cent	6	8
Do pf	12	18
Kayser (J) & Co pf	104	108½
K & D M	4	8
Do pf	40	
Kresge(SS) Co pf	104¼	106
Lack Steel	35	39
Lead Corp	96	98
Do pf	15¼	20
Ligg & M	234½	236
Do pf	115¾	118
Long Isl'd	34	36
L-W Bis	32	32½
Do 2d pf	93	
Lor Co pf	114	115½
M'kay Cos	84½	86
Do pf	64¾	69
Man Elev	131	132½
M Dep Sts	63½	65
Do pf	100	103
Mer Mar	2¾	3
Do pf	10	11
Mex P pf	75	80
Mich Cent		190
M & St L	13¾	14
Do pf	28	40
M, St P & S S M	130	133½
Do pf	142½	150
M. Wd. pf	110	115
N C & St L	136	140
Nat B pf	123½	125
Nat En pf	80	90
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	27	32
N O, M & C pf		
N Y A B	58	65
N Y C &		
St L	36	39
Do 1st pf	92	
Do 2d pf	53	85
N Y Dock	5	20
Do pf	8	11
N Y, O & W	25	
Norf So	27½	31
N O T & Light	58	62
Pabst B pf	102	104
Pac Coast	80	90
Do 1st pf	80	90
Do 2d pf	80	90
Pac Mail	23¾	24
P T & T	28¼	29½
Do pf	87	91
Peo & E	5	10
Pets-Mull	20	23
Do 1st pf	90	99
Phelps-D	188	
Phila Co	84	90
Do 8 p c pf	88	92
P, C, C & St L	101	108
Pitts S pf	90½	92½
P S C pf	103½	104
Pub Serv	111¾	113¾
Quicksilver	1¾	2¾
Do pf	2¼	2¾
R R Sec		
C stk		78
Ry St Spr	94	99
Do pf	90	95
Rdg 1st pf	88¼	90
Do 2d pf	88½	90½
St L & S		
Do 1st pf	13	20
St L & S F, C & M	6	16
St L S W pf		62
Sears-R pf, ex div	122¼	124
S-S S &	50	91
So P R S, ex div		65
So Ry pf	83½	84
Stan Oil of O (Ind)	73	77
Stand M	31	34½
Do pf	63	65½
Tex Pac	14	16½
T P L T	94½	
T, St L & W	9	10¼
Do pf	18¾	20
Tri-C	104¼	105¼
Do pf, ex div	123¾	
Tri-C Rail	11¼	13½
Do pf	25	30
Un Bag & P	85	88
Un Clg M	46¾	48¾
Do pf	100	102½
Un Dr G	80	90
U Rys In	19	20
U S C I P	11	13
Do pf	40	46
U S Ind Al	21	23
Do pf	83	87
U S R & Imp	60	62
Vand R R	130	155
Va-Car Ch pf	105¼	106
Va L & Coke	49	65
Va R & P	53	55¾
Do pf	95	
Vul Detin	8	11
W F Sug	89	90
W Md pf	50	62
W E & M 1st pf	117¼	119
Weym-B, ex div	210	300
Do pf, ex div	112	118
W & L E	4	4½
Do 1st pf	16	17
Do 2d pf	6½	8
W'ch (P W)	97¾	98
Do pf	116	117¾

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	March 12.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$902,777	$11,078,962	$210,666,480
Int. rev. ord.	1,207,630	9,134,921	218,890,424
Corp. and inc. tax			
Miscellaneous	83,061	478,421	4,568,797
Total rects	2,217,078	1,007,310	36,725,128
Expenditures	1,474,696	19,733,233	476,975,940
Surplus	472,381	1,061,582	406,692,099
Deficit			25,110,215

SIR HUGH BELL HERE, PRAISES NEW LAWS

English Steel Manufacturer Has Only Good Words for Tariff and Currency Reforms.

NEW PANAMA POLICY JUST

He Recalls His First Visit Here and Meeting with Tilden—Goes to Visit British Ambassador.

Sir Hugh Bell, head of a big English steel manufacturing company, Lord Lieutenant of the North Riding of Yorkshire, and President of the Territorial Force Association, arrived yesterday on the Mauretania, accompanied by Lady Bell, on their way to Washington to pay a visit to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Lady Spring-Rice, the latter being a niece of Lady Bell. Sir Hugh and Lady Bell will go on to Washington to-day, and will remain for a fortnight.

This is Sir Hugh's first trip to the United States in twenty-four years. His first was made in 1876, when he and Lady Bell came over on their honeymoon. Lady Bell is well known as a writer.

"I am a free trader," said Sir Hugh yesterday at the Belmont, "and naturally I am delighted to see the American tariff lowered. I am quite satisfied that free trade is the real policy of commerce. When you have a tariff you get interests built up which are sometimes very difficult to deal with and harder to set aside. These often acquire influence which preponderates in a country, and such a thing is very undesirable.

"I do not think the reduction in your tariff is going to have any effect upon the lines of steel manufacture in which I am interested. You see, America has come to be a great export country, and if you export you have got to buy things as well. You don't want gold. The only use one has for gold is to spend it. As you cannot get gold from us, for we do not produce it, it follows that you have to take some of our productions in exchange for those you sell us.

"For my part I didn't mind your selling us sewing machines, when you used to do that; though that was stopped, you know, the Singer people having found it more practicable to put up a manufacturing plant in Glasgow. I do not make sewing machines, but I do make tram rails. I do not mind when foreigners sell rails in England. It is true I would rather they wouldn't, but then they won't do it long; if they do, then I shall find something else to manufacture.

"Business for the moment is rather bad in steel in England," said Sir Hugh. "We did have fairly good times, but just now we are experiencing one of those fluctuations that are very difficult to account for. I think trade is going to mend soon.

"I feel sure that the settlement of your currency question is a great thing, not only for the United States but for the world. The artificial system you have had has been a great drawback to this country and to the world at large. Getting your currency on a sound basis is a very great step forward.

"Speaking of your currency question, I must say you are a patient people, you Americans. The wonder is that you put up with your currency system so long.

"I would rather not discuss the Panama tolls matter," said Sir Hugh. "It was a great regret to me to see America breaking its word in that matter. It is a disappointment when a great nation does not hold to its bond. Of course, I am aware that there was something to be said on the other side of the question. Still one could not imagine the United States really breaking a contract of the kind of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it is grateful to see that this action of a former Congress is to be reconsidered.

"My father, Sir Logan Bell, was one of the British Commissioners at the Centennial," said Sir Hugh, "and that is perhaps how my wife and I happened to come over here for our honeymoon. We brought with us my wife's sister, later Lady Lascelles. Frank Lascelles was then Secretary of the British Legation in Washington. We came over first to Boston, and then came to New York. I recall that Central Park was then in the country.

"We reached New York in the thick of the Tilden contest. I made the acquaintance of Mr. Tilden and Miss Tilden, and the former gave my wife her first buggy ride. He was a great horse fancier, and he drove Lady Bell through the park. The next time I came over here, and the last time before this, was with the Iron and Steel Institute, in 1890."

"Do you think that individual participation in the San Francisco Exposition in 1915 will be large on the part of English manufacturers?"

"That is very difficult to say. My trade is not interested in exhibiting, because we do not sell to the people who go to expositions. It looks to me, however, as if many individual English firms will take part."

Sir Hugh is one of the Directors of the Northeastern Railway. He was asked what he thought of the course of the Great Eastern Directors in importing an American manager.

"We often take Americans over to England in our business," he said, "but we didn't say at the time it was because we could not find the right sort of men in England. We simply said we had found the man we wanted in America. A lot of men go from England to be managers of railways in other countries. There is no doubt that Mr. Thornton, who is going to the Great Eastern, is a good man, and, I dare say, the Great Eastern will be all the better for his management. We have an excellent staff on the Northeastern, and we shan't come to America for men. Still, if America took some of our men, we might come over after some of yours."

FITCHBURG LOAN APPROVED.

Cut to $1,872,000 by Massachusetts State Board.

BOSTON, March 13.—At a final hearing before the Public Service Commission to-day President Williams of the Fitchburg Railroad agreed to accept a $78,000 reduction in the proposed issue of twenty-year bonds, making the total $1,872,000 instead of $1,950,000.

The commission approved the new issue, and it was said $500,000 would be used in refunding a maturing issue. The remainder will go to the Boston & Maine Railroad in payment for various sums which that company has expended on the Fitchburg in the last five years.

The Fitchburg officials to-morrow will petition the Public Service officials of New York for an approval of the issue, as the road extends into that State.

The Fitchburg Directors to-day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. on the preferred stock.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales March 13, 1914	$2,242,500
Same day last year	1,491,000
Total year to date	185,977,000
Same period last year	124,103,000
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	88.03 +.12
Same day last year	90.10 +.03

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.31	Jan. 10	90.07	Mar. 13
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

U S 3s, coupon	1,000	102½	102½
Argentine Gov 5s	2,000		96
City of Tokio 5s	1,500		87½
Jap Gov 4½s, ster	2,000		88½
Rep of Cuba 5s	2,000		100½
N Y State 4½s	73,000		108¾
Va 6s, def, 2Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000		55
N Y City 4s, 1959	2,000		97½
4½s, 1960	2,000		100¾
4½s, Nov, 1957	3,000		105½
4½s, 1963	11,000		105¾
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	4,000		100
Am Sm Secur 6s	5,000		104½
	5,000		104¾
Am T & T cv 4½s	69,000		98½
	20,000		98¾
	40,000		98¾
conv 4s	1,000		94
A, T & S F gen 4s	6,000		95¾
	1,000		95½
	1,000		95½
	2,000		95¾
	2,000		95¾
adj 4s	1,000		86¾
	1,000		87
adj 4s, stpd	11,000		87½
	500		87
Calif-Ariz 1st & ref 4½s	5,000		93¼
	10,000		93¾
Atl Coast L 4s	4,000		93½
L & N col 4s	10,000		93
Baldwin Locom 5s	2,000		103
B & O gr lien 3½s	1,000		91¾
gold 4s	7,000		93¼
	8,000		93¾
conv 4½s	36,000		91¾
	7,000		92
	1,000		91¾
S W Div 3½s	5,000		90¾
Beth Steel 5s	8,000		99
	4,000		98¾
	1,000		99
1st & ref 8s	7,000		87¾
	1,000		87¾
	8,000		87¾
	15,000		87½
B R T gold 4s	1,000		102¾
5s, 1916	2,000		99¾
	2,000		99¾
	3,000		99¾
	1,000		99½
ref conv 4s	25,000		91¼
	1,000		91¾
	1,000		91¾
	1,000		91¾
Canada So con 5s, Series A	10,000		103½
C of Ga R con 5s	1,000		104
Chat Div 4s	4,000		87
Cent Leather 5s	8,000		99½
	1,000		99
	1,000		99¼
	12

TEXTILE MAKERS ARE AROUSED

They Have Organized to Fight Against Frauds in Mills Supplies.

REMARKABLE CUTS IN PRICES

Woolen, Worsted, and Cotton Manufacturers United to Save Money and Prevent Wrongdoing.

Following numerous complaints and the filing of several suits against a number of leading dyestuff and mill supply houses on the ground that they had been bribing employes of firms purchasing their products in an endeavor to make and hold business for themselves, comes the formation of the Textile Alliance, a trade body embracing several prominent textile associations, and for which incorporation papers have been filed at Albany. In this alliance are represented the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, and the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers. The object of the alliance will be to investigate future charges of bribery, fraud, or other trade evils that may arise, and to take whatever steps the committe in charge of the investigations may deem necessary to curb these abuses and to protect mill owners and operators.

According to a statement given out yesterday at the office of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, where the alliance is making its temporary headquarters, a number of important suits have been brought during the past two years by firms against the makers or importers of dyestuffs. One of these was by the Standard Hosiery Dyeing and Finishing Company of Philadelphia against the Farben Fabriken of Elberfeld Company, in which the Philadelphia manager of the latter was accused of bribing one of the Standard Company's employes. This led to a countersuit on a charge of criminal nature, with indictments against the accusers in the original suit.

A more noteworthy set of suits against the Farben Fabriken of Elberfeld Company was begun by James Dobson and the estate of John Dobson, controlling one of the greatest manufacturing plants in the country. One of the suits was promptly settled by the payment of a large sum of money. Others will be fought to a finish.

From complaints made, furthermore, it appears that there is a strong and resentful feeling among textile manufacturers against the methods of the sellers of mill supplies. This is especially the case as to the dyestuff men. With regard to the latter, the statement issued yesterday by the Textile Alliance has the following to say:

"About 90 per cent. of the sales in this country are controlled by six German corporations or partnerships—Badische, Elberfeld, Berlin, Hoechst, Cassella, and Kalle. Of these the first three pool their earnings, while the second three have a community interest through ownership of stock. There are further alliances between the two groups. Outside of Germany there are other manufacturers who do a considerable business in America.

"It has been the custom invariably of these corporations and partnerships to procure the formation of American corporations to act either as their agents in the sale of their product or to go through the forms of purchase while maintaining an independent organization. The capital furnished for the purpose is ridiculously small in proportion to the amount of business done, and the active control of the scientific and commercial management remains in the hands of the foreign principal. Thus the Cassella Color Company did a business of $2,500,000 per annum on a capitalization of $150,000, while Kalle & Co. were content with $10,000.

"It was obviously impossible to carry on a campaign against such a powerful and well-intrenched group under the various anti-graft statutes which have recently been passed in the New England States and New York. In Pennsylvania, moreover, where it was the association's intention to carry on the chief fight, there is no anti-graft statute, and efforts to have one enacted during the last Winter failed.

"In the conditions existing abroad, as outlined above, is the weapon which is needed. A clear case of combination in restraint of trade in violation of the Sherman law is presented. There may also exist agreements between the American agents which would constitute a violation of the law, even had it not been held that combinations made abroad, where business is done in this country, are in violation of and subject to the law of this country. Where such combinations exist, the acts done in pursuance thereof or in consequence thereof are all pertinent. It may therefore be shown that prices have been raised, that in some cases employes of customers have been hired to tamper with or destroy goods dyed with the dye stuffs of other concerns; that dye stuffs have been adulterated; that agreements have existed providing that where a member of the same group was already in possession of the customer's business, other members of that group should make competing quotations, but on the other hand, should give false quotations at least 10 per cent. higher than those of the firm already in possession of the business. By bringing suits, therefore, in the United States Courts, and alleging violation of the Sherman law, it becomes possible to introduce any evidence that we may have of misconduct anywhere in the United States as a part of the common plan."

As it is, and in consequence of the actions by private parties, some relief has already been obtained. Thus, Mr. Dobson was paying 85 cents for a black dye stuff. He now gets the market price of which was 21 cents. He said a short time ago that the first year after his suits were begun he saved $125,000. One mill was paying 88 cents for an acid fuchsine and now gets for 25 cents. Two other mills report that their dye stuff bills are cut in half. One other mill was paying 55 cents for an adulterated color which it can now buy pure for 40 per cent. of that price. One manufacturer of piece dyed worsteds says that dyeing costs his firm just one-third of the cost a year ago.

After this enumeration of the statements goes on to say: "What the total saving to the trade has been is purely problematical. It may ultimately extend to some 20 per cent. of the total volume of business, which may be roughly estimated at from $25,000,000 to $28,000,000, but apart from the saving in dollars and cents will be the satisfaction that each mill owner ought to feel in knowing that his due house is free from the most ignoble sort of swindle, and no mill owner can have that gratifying sensation so long as the dye stuff trade estimates the amount of money disbursed in bribery by a single concern in a single year to be $700,000, or while a dye stuff house maintaining a branch in Philadelphia is willing to spend $40,000 per annum to sell $120,000 gross value of dye stuffs."

The incorporators of the alliance and the members of the committee which will keep an eye open for unbusinesslike practices are John P. Wood, for the National Association of Wool Manufacturers; W. A. Mitchell, for the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; Cesare Cone, for the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; A. N. Patterson, for the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, and John J. Nevins, Associate Secretary of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers.

BUSINESS NOTES.

In compliance with the wishes of a great many members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the officers have changed the date of the annual meeting of the association at the Waldorf-Astoria to April 27 and 28. The change was made in order that the members might also attend the textile exhibit in Boston during the same week.

The Haire Publishing Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, publishers of Dress Essentials and The Corset Underwear Review, have added a third publication called Knit Goods. The last-named publication will be devoted exclusively to the interests of the hosiery, underwear, sweater, and fancy knit goods trades and their allied lines.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on a Variety of Imported Articles.

Circular phonograph records or disks composed of vulcanized india rubber were held yesterday by the Board of United States General Appraisers to be properly dutiable under the Tariff act of 1909 at 45 per cent. ad valorem, as parts of phonographs. The steel points used in talking machines to reproduce sound were assessed at the same rate as the disks.

Platinum bracelets set with watch movements were held by Judge Sullivan to be dutiable under the old act, at separate rates, the bracelets at 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry, and the watch movements at $1.25 each and 25 per cent. ad valorem. Shreve & Co., San Francisco, were the importers.

H. Nordlinger's Sons, Providence, failed in a contention involving black onyx, which was returned for duty at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 112 of the old law as manufactures of onyx. The importers claimed the goods to be semi-precious stones imported for use in the manufacture of jewelry.

The F. W. Woolworth Company, New York, was overruled in contentions for lower duty on pin cushions, appliqued or embroidered, and pin cushions in chief value of decorated china. Both classes of the goods were taxed 60 per cent. as embroideries, and decorated china, respectively.

Boat knees imported by John G. Hall & Co., Boston, were held to be properly assessed at 20 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 203, act of 1909, as "wood unmanufactured." Free entry was claimed under Paragraph 712, as "round unmanufactured timber," or as "ship timber."

Tapestry cushion tops entered by Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, New York, were returned by the Appraiser as being composed wholly or in chief value of metal threads. Duty was accordingly taken at 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 179 of the old law. The importers claimed silk to predominate in value, and asked a rate of 50 per cent. An analysis at the Government laboratory proved the correctness of the claim, the higher duty being reversed.

Lava stone dressed and fashioned into shapes for use in the construction of vats in chemical works was held dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under the old law as building stone.

The board sustained a protest by Hecht, Stern & Co., New York, and held that brooches of vulcanized rubber were not to be enter under the old law at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of rubber. Collector Malone's classification at 60 per cent. as jewelry was reversed. George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, imported amber necklaces, taxed at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the old act, as articles of personal adornment, and claimed dutiable at 60 per cent. as jewelry. The importer's evidence failed to overcome the presumption of the correctness of the Collector's return. A. Steinhardt & Brother, New York, succeeded in getting a 45 per cent. duty under the act of 1909, on mesh bags and purses composed of silver, German silver, or white metal, as manufactures of metal. The Collector's tax of 85 per cent. was reversed. The Bayer & Pretsfelder Company was granted a similar reduction on gum metal and grass mesh bags.

S. M. Hohl, New York, won in a controversy dealing with cashmere gloves. They were held to be women's, and not men's and boy's cotton gloves, and the proper duty to be 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 924.

The board sustained protests by the Multi Metal Separating and Screen Company and the manufacturers Paper Company, New York. Wire cloth made of nickel, brass or bronze wire, was assess d at 45 per cent., and 1 cent per pound additional under Paragraphs 199 and 135, respectively. The claim was for a straight duty of 45 per cent. as manufactures of metal under Paragraph 199.

A dispute between the Government and Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Port Townsend, Wash., over sulpher importations from Japan, was settled in favor of the former. The commodity was classified as refined under the old law, duty being taken at $4 a ton under Paragraph 81.

The Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Company protested at Providence, indigo paste, which was classified by the Customs officials as coal tar color, dutiable at 30 per cent. under Paragraph 15, of the old law. The board sustained the claim for classification as indigo paste under Paragraph 25, at three-fourths of 1 cent a pound.

B. Altman & Co., New York, claimed that certain cloth was not mercerized and therefore not liable to an extra duty of 1 cent per square yard under the old law. Judge Cooper held there is nothing in the record to show that the Collector erred.

It was decided that switches and other necessary parts of machine tools, imported by George William Prieff, New Orleans, are properly dutiable at 30 per cent under the machine tool provision of the old law. The return as manufactures of metal at 45 per cent. was reversed.

NO HANAN GEMS FOUND.

Detective Agency Hasn't Discovered Any Trace of Stolen Jewelry.

S. Samwick, General Manager of the Merchants Secret Service Bureau, 3 Park Row, who told a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES over the telephone on Thursday night that agents of his abroad had found $85,000 worth of jewelry stolen last July from the Summer home of John H. Hanan at Narragansett Pier, and who was quoted in a morning newspaper as saying that Mr. and Mrs. Hanan were in Europe and had identified the recovered jewelry, admitted yesterday that none of the Hanan jewelry had been found, and that he did not know the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Hanan at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanan had intended going to Europe on March 7, but abandoned the trip, and are now in New York at the Hotel Belmont. Mr. Hanan was in his office in the shoe factory of Hanan & Son, Front and Bridge Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday, and said that he had received no notice of the recovery of any of the stolen jewelry, and had never heard of the Merchants Secret Service Bureau.

Mr. Samwick refused yesterday to discuss anything he had said the night before. He admitted, however, that the jewelry in question had only been "traced," as he expressed it. By this he meant, he said, that agents of his had learned that certain pieces of jewelry answering the description of some of those stolen from Mr. Hanan had been offered for sale in Amsterdam and Paris.

Mr. Hanan said he was convinced that the thieves who stole the jewelry had broken it up and sold the stones loose. Many of the pieces were unique, he said, and would easily be recognized by hundreds of persons. A black ribbon bow outlined with diamonds, which was said to have been "found" by Mr. Samwick's agents, was designed by Mrs. Hanan herself, and would certainly not be offered for sale intact by any one with intelligence enough to steal it, Mr. Hanan said.

Mr. Samwick admitted that he had not been employed by Mr. Hanan, but said that a detective agency commissioned by Mr. Hanan to search for the stolen jewels had enlisted his services. He would not, however, give the name of this agency.

WANTS FARM BANKS IN, TOO.

Rural Board Asks Congress to Include Them in Reserve System.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—To benefit farmers the Rural Credit Commission recommended to Congress to-day that banks with a capitalization as low as $2,000 be allowed to become member banks of the new Federal reserve system. The commission contends that the present limit of $25,000 prevents the benefits of the system being extended to a large degree to the farmers.

The commission recommended that the States authorize the creation of credit unions and crop credit associations. These recommendations were submitted in a report on short terms credits as distinguished from long time or agricultural land credits.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....4@4¼% for the best names.
Thursday .....4@4¼% " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Napped Sweaters Now Made.

Sweaters knitted in the usual fashion, but napped to give the appearance of Angora, are being sold quite freely to some of the better line of department stores. The fleecy effect is given to the sweater by machines imported expressly for the purpose from Germany. High colors are used and the sweaters are designed for Summer wear at the beaches and mountains.

Gray Goods Market Slow.

Business dragged badly in the gray goods end of the local cotton goods market yesterday. There were some sales of 27-inch, 64—60s, at 3¼ cents, however, and a few 38½-inch, 64—60s, were taken at 5½ cents. Buyers were said still to be looking, and unsuccessfully, for 80 squares for near-by delivery at 7 cents. There were a few odd lots of other construction sold, but the aggregate business of the day was far from great. The converters are said to be finding trouble in disposing of their finished goods, which means, of course, that there will be little doing in gray goods until this condition changes.

Balmacaans for Fall.

The popularity with which Balmacaan fabrics have met in the last few weeks has led one of the leading dress goods operators in the local market to prepare a line of these goods for Fall in weights especially desirable for use in women's coats and suits. These goods will be thirty-six inches wide, but, because none of the patterns finally decided on have yet been put in work, it is not known at what they will be priced. A wide variety of mixtures will be offered in the collection, in which grays, blacks, greens, browns, and blues will be the predominating colors. A feature of these goods will be the indistinct checks and fine stripes that will be woven in them. So cleverly constructed are the samples that at first glance it is difficult to distinguish the checks from the stripes.

Sales at Auction.

An average of 87½ cents on the dollar was obtained at a sale of Spring coats and suits, shirtwaists and petticoats, and laces, conducted by David W. Blow & Co. of 13 and 15 Lispenard Street, yesterday. The stock was said to be worth $35,000. A number of out-of-town buyers were present. Prices on the higher grade merchandise offered were fair.

Sweaters sold as high as $9.50 at a sale conducted by J. Hartmann of 8 Greene Street yesterday. Fair prices were obtained for all offerings, which were made up of sweaters, men's furnishings, and children's dresses. Some of the latter class of merchandise brought as high as $3. The sale was well attended and the bidding spirited.

Betraying Source of Information.

Although credit men have repeatedly emphasized the duty of preserving confidences where credit information is given or obtained, violations of this trust crop up from time to time that lead to very unpleasant results. While it is necessary for a house, which has been asked to extend a line of credit, to know how the account is checked by other concerns, it is considered an unpardonable breach of confidence to turn over such information to the prospective customer. An instance is being related in the trade at present where an investigator violated the trust imposed upon him in this manner, and it is doubtful if he or his house will receive in the future the information they desire from the parties they offended. It is the general sentiment in credit circles that a breach of this kind deserves drastic treatment.

Goat-Grained Leather Popular.

While business in upholstery leathers is hardly more than fair on the whole, a heavy call for goat-grained leather is reported in this market. This leather is steer hide, tanned and embossed to simulate goatskin. In addition to its fine appearance, the leather in question is said to be much more satisfactory from an economical standpoint than real goatskin. The average goatskin, it is said, contains only about ten square feet of leather, while the average embossed steer hide contains about fifty square feet. This difference is said to reduce the waste in cutting almost 50 per cent. As the embossed leather and the genuine goatskin sell at practically the same price, it is evident that the former is the better purchase. That the furniture makers have found this out is proved by the inability of the tanneries to make deliveries fast enough to meet the demand.

The Trade in Underwear.

Spring business, according to local selling agents for underwear manufacturers, has been good, but indecision marks the buying for Fall. This latter is explained by the poor weather conditions that prevailed last season. Considerable interest is shown by makers of women's underwear in the product recently imported from Japan. Fear on the score of the possible effects of competition with European manufacturers has abated since it has become generally known that in the popular priced lines, and most of the goods in this countrry are of that class, the foreigner has no look in. With the union suit slowly but surely turning the tables on the two-piece suits and inability of the manufacturer in Germany, France, and England to turn out merchandise of this description, the mills here are confident of holding business. There still exists a wide divergence of opinion among agents on the question of the future of the closed crotch style. Some say that the retailer will have nothing else and others claim that, where a line of open-style garments is carried, the closed crotch is bought only to fill an occasional demand.

Imports of a Week.

Imports of general merchandise, including dry goods, at New York in the week ended March 7 were valued at $21,467,961, compared with $21,028,575 in the week before. Included in these imports are $1,008,194 worth of jewelry, precious stones and watches, while imports of leather, hides, &c., were valued at $1,435,196. There were also entered 1,163 bales of cotton valued at $149,640. Imports of cocoa totaled 18,506 bags, valued at $370,344, while the prepared cocoa aggregated 86 packages, appraised at $2,892. There were entered 107,933 bags of coffee, valued at $1,772,168. Eggs totaled only $631, compared with $53,558 the previous week. Feather imports reached $29,427, against $100,072 the week before. The value of grain brought in was $2,144, compared with $84,682 the preceding week. Hay, straw, cloth imports for the week were worth $220,935, while imports of India rubber and rubber substitutes had a value of $1,089,284, against $1,238,516 the preceding week. Sugar imports were 244,812 bags, valued at $1,532,065, and those of tea $127,633. Tobacco reached $593,555, and wool 3,494 bales, valued at $209,665. Last week the same imports numbered 3,080 bales, appraised at $305,725. Imports of dry goods totaled $3,790,699, and of these silk fabrics were appraised at $1,110,013.

Chinese Buying Cotton Goods.

The chief topic of comment in the cotton goods market yesterday was the reported sale to China of a substantial lot of three-yard thirty-six-inch sheetings of American construction. In view of the quiet that has prevailed in the principal markets of China for some time past, the sale was thought in some quarters to be full of significance. According to an officer of one of the firms which shared in the business reported, however, the activity of the Chinese merchants in this particular instance was more encouraging than significant. One report in the trade placed the amount of the sale in question at 7,000 bales, but it was later learned from a reliable source that at least 12,000 bales of these goods had been disposed of in the last week or ten days. Practically all of these sales were made on the bases of 7⅛ and 7¼ cents. Sellers who held out for 7⅜ and 7½ cents did not share in the business to any extent, though these prices are said to be nearer the actual value of the goods than the figures at which the sales were made. There has been no real buying of drills, denims, or cotton duck for Chinese consumption of late, which fact is said to detract considerably from the optimism that has been aroused by the momentary demand for sheetings.

EXPORT RISE IN A DECADE.

Increase of $1,000,000,000 in 1903-1913—$917,000,000 in 1873-1903.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The export trade of the United States during the past ten years, from 1903 to 1913, increased by approximately one billion dollars, whereas in the preceding thirty years, 1873 to 1903, it increased only $917,000,000, according to the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce to-day. Comparing the 1913 figures with those ten years earlier, it is shown that raw cotton maintained its leading position in the list of exports, having gained $196,000,000, or 52 per cent.; while breadstuffs fell from second position in 1903 to third in 1913, and meat and dairy products from third to fourth place, these groups having been passed by iron and steel, which gained $195,000,000, or about 200 per cent., machinery and engines being the largest factors.

Mineral oils advanced $76,000,000, or more than 100 per cent.; copper manufactures $101,000,000, or 200 per cent., and wood and manufactures thereof, $52,000,000, or about 90 per cent.

Breadstuffs barely held their own in value during the decade, with a gain of $3,000,000, and but for the marked advance in barley, oats, and rice, would have actually declined, since the exports of corn fell from 95,000,000 to 47,000,000 bushels, and those of wheat from 160,000,000 to 155,000,000.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, March 13.—A miscellaneous selection of 13,988 bales caused active bidding at the wool auction sales to-day. Prices were firm at the reduction. Scoured merinos were in particular request, and Punta Arenas advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. over the January price. The sales follow:

New South Wales, 3,000 bales; greasy, 6½d@1s 4½d. Queensland, 2,300 bales; scoured, 1s 10d@2s 5d; greasy, 8d@1s 3d. Victoria, 400 bales; scoured, 1s 6½@2s 5d; greasy, 6½d@1s 4d. South Australia, 400 bales; greasy, 8½d@1s 2½d. Western Australia, 600 bales; greasy, 7d@1s 2½d. Tasmania, 100 bales; greasy, 1s 1d@1s 1½d. New Zealand, 4,400 bales; scoured, 1s 3¼d@1s 7d; greasy, 7¾d@1s 3¼d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 300 bales; greasy, 8d@1s 1½d. Punta Arenas, 2,400 bales; greasy, 8¼d@1s 1½d.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Late in the session the market showed firmness, closing near the top with net gains of ⅛ to ¼c. Argentine shipments for the week were 1,776,000 bushels, compared with 2,736,000 last week and 5,856,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quiet at 1.00c over May, nominal, and freight, to arrive; No. 2 red, $1.04½, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.06¾, free on board, afloat, opening navigation; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.03¼, free on board, afloat.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.01⅞	1.01¼	1.01⅞	1.01¼	96⅞
July	97⅞	96¾	97⅞	97	95⅞
September	..	..	94⅝	94⅝	..

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93¼	92⅜	93⅜	93⅜	89¼
July	88⅞	87⅜	88¼	88¼	88⅜
September	87¾	87¼	87⅝	87½	..

CORN.

The corn market showed a firm undertone throughout the day and final prices were at the top, with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 71½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67½	66⅞	67½	66¾	57⅛
July	67⅞	67⅛	67⅞	66¾	53⅛
September	.66	65⅝	66	65½	..

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active, but prices were higher in sympathy with the advance in wheat and corn and on buying by commission houses. The local cash market was quiet, standard white being quoted at 45¾@46c; No. 2, 46@46¼c; No. 3, 45@45½c; No. 4, 44½@45c; ordinary clipped white, 44½@47c; fancy clipped white, 45¾@48c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅜	32½
July	39½	39	39⅜	39⅛	32⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active, with a good demand from leading commission houses in the West, and prices were higher, stimulated to some extent by firmness in the Western hog markets. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 16,000 head; estimated for Saturday, 13,000. Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 8,000 head.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.87	10.80	10.87	10.77	10.70
July	11.07	11.00	11.05	10.97	10.67
Ribs—					
May	11.60	11.60	11.60	11.47	10.80
July	11.70	11.62	11.70	11.60	10.65
Pork—					
May	21.70	21.52	21.67	21.50	20.72
July	..	..	21.72	21.55	20.27

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market continued to move within a very narrow range, with an absence of tendency either way.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.23@7.25	7.16
March	7.24	7.24	7.23@7.25	7.22
April	..	..	7.27@7.28	7.26
May	7.34	7.33	7.32@7.33	7.31
June	..	..	7.40@7.43	7.40
July	7.53	7.52	7.51@7.52	7.50
August	7.60	7.59	7.57@7.59	7.57
September	7.63	7.63	7.60@7.63	7.61
October	..	..	7.00@7.20	7.00

COTTON.

There was a further sharp advance in the cotton market yesterday, and May contracts sold at 12.02c, or practically half a cent above the low record of Monday morning.

Recessions were limited, and the market closed very steady, with last prices showing a net advance of 8 points on the old crop, and of 1 to 3 points on new crop months.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, at 13.20c for middling upland; sales nil; delivered on contract, 500 bales.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	12.59	12.45	12.58@12.59	12.40
April	..	..	12.19@12.24	12.10
May	12.02	11.93	11.99@12.00	11.90
June	11.88	11.88	11.85@11.87	11.80
July	11.85	11.78	11.83@11.84	11.77
August	11.72	11.64	11.70@11.71	11.64
September	11.45	11.45	11.47@11.49	11.44
October	11.45	11.38	11.42@11.43	11.39
December	11.52	11.46	11.50@11.51	11.47
January	11.45	11.42	11.43@11.45	11.42

COFFEE.

The entire list broke below the 9 cent mark, representing a decline of over ¾ of a cent since the beginning of the present month. The weakness was due to further heavy liquidation following a decline in Europe.

The Havre market showed a net loss of 1 to 1¼f, while Hamburg was ½ to ¾ pfennig lower.

The local spot market was inactive and weak, with Rio 7s quoted at 8¼c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.20	8.18	8.16@8.18	8.35
April	..	..	8.18@8.20	8.40
May	8.36	8.23	8.24@8.25	8.47
June	..	..	8.32@8.34	8.55
July	8.45	8.42	8.39@8.40	8.63
August	..	..	8.47@8.49	8.71
September	8.63	8.53	8.55@8.58	8.79
October	8.69	8.69	8.62@8.64	8.88
November	..	..	8.66@8.68	8.90
December	8.81	8.68	8.71@8.72	8.94
January	8.75	8.73	8.75@8.77	8.98
February	..	..	8.81@8.83	9.04

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Considerable irregularity still characterizes the business situation, and statistics of trade movements are conflicting. As measured by bank clearings, the volume of transactions continues smaller than a year ago, there being a loss this week of 1.9 per cent., while gross earnings of railroads reporting for February were 7.8 per cent. smaller than in the corresponding period of 1913. On the other hand, a further substantial reduction occurred in the number of idle freight cars, the gain in the unfilled tonnage of the principal iron and steel interest last month surpassed expectations, and there was a decrease in surplus stocks of copper. Current reports from leading centres, however, are lacking in uniformity, and indicate that the effects of the recent storms have not entirely disappeared. The congestion in distribution resulting from the interruption to transportation is still a factor in the primary dry goods markets, although some improvement in retail conditions is noted.

An improving tendency in bank clearings at the principal cities in the United States is indicated this week by the most favorable comparison with the two preceding years shown for some time past, the total, $2,828,312,211, being only 1.9 per cent. smaller than the $2,851,716,516 of the same week last year, and 0.2 per cent. less than the $2,833,681,927 reported for the corresponding week in 1912. New York City reports decreases of 3.3 and 4.7 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1913 and 1912.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade is still on the quiet side. For the past Winter's varying weather conditions, conservatism born of recent years' hand-to-mouth buying, the late Easter season, and some uncertainty as to the scope of future business legislation and regulation, are all held varyingly responsible. Still, the predominant feeling is that the opening of Spring will act as a stimulus to trade and industry, and that, so far as Spring trade proper is concerned, the concededly late season will prove a long season and, therefore, a good one in volume of business done.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adler, Sigismund L.—People's Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa., $128.
Alaard, Thomas G., Jr.—W. H. Esdohr, $1,826.
Abitz, Carl—Bayside Lumber Co., $122.
Andrevette, Jean A.—Bridge, $180.
Attenborough, George T.—J. A. Burke, $330.
Ayling, Bruce S.—Advanced Novelty Candy Mfg. Co., $134.
Bowen, Wm. H.—James M. Bell Co., $359.
Banks, Joseph F.—R. H. Donnelly, $160.
Borenstein, Joseph—B. Breier, $188.
Braun, Amelia M.—C. F. Braun, costs, $537.
Bergquist, Henry—Oregon Apartment Co. et al., costs, $405.
Cusick, George—Fred Oppermann, Jr., Brewing Co., $1,216.
Conway, James J.—Dolan Cont. Co., Inc., $133.
Cronon, Joseph, or John D.—I. J. Barth Plumbing and Heating Co., $412.
Cohen, Helen F.—J. A. Goodwin et al., $144.
Cohen, Harry—B. Jaffe, $139.
Clark, Besse C.—Metropolitan Life Ins. Co., costs, $124.
Copland, Oscar—K. L. Jockel, $337.
Dodge, Albert C.—E. P. Staples, $203.
Donohue, James—Saranac Realty Co., $3,055.
Feldheim, Albert—J. A. Morris, $78.
Freedman, Joseph—Consolidated Roofing Co., Inc., $145.
Fink, David—C. Anderson, costs, $107.
Goldwater, Edward—Francis H. Leggett & Co., $154.
Greene, Wm. B.—Empire Automobile Co. of Glens Falls, N. Y., $135.
Gage, Otis S.—F. L. Wellman et al., $2,238.
Hardenberg, Jas. E.—Corn Exchange Bank, $164.
Hopcroft, Ernest D.—A. Birenbach, $271.
Hirt, Julius—Colonial Chandelier Works, $256.
Hutchinson, Albert D.—H. B. Smith, costs, $108.
Harrison, Everett—M. Wyner, $576.
Jacobs, Norman J.—I. Goldstein et al., $354.
Jones, David—B. Flandrau et al., $120.
Keane, James R.—and Mary A. Hennessey—H. Siefke, $887.
Keen, Joseph—City of New York, $264.
Korn, Paul J.—Warner & Feature, Inc., $239.
Kornmann, Karl, and Herbert Crowley—J. M. Keller Co., Inc., $926.
Licence, Otto G. A. Rogers et al., $169.
Lovell, Maurice, and Aron Weinberger—People, &c., $1,000.
Linch, Geo. W., receiver—W. H. Wray, Jr., $244.
Lentilhon, Eugene L. and Ida M. W.—Fifth National Bank of City of New York, $2,885.
Mueller, Charles—Meyer & Lange, $174.
Mills, Burritt S.—W. R. Creed & Co., $224.
Monsanto, Ignan J. M.—Dominge Trueba Suc. Sec. C., $1,534.
Nelson, August—S. J. Rode et al., $220.
Pollak, Emil—A. Hemenway et al., $129.
Radack, Samuel—People's Bank of City of New York, $1,004.
Redler, Violet—John Miller & Co., $189.
Rumer, Michael—S. Brown, $120.
Ryttenberg, Clarkson D.—Alleuz, $118.
Richter, Frederick—Bronx Iron & Steel Co., $127.
Sabbague, Costakes E.—M. Sursack, $146.
Selznick, Lewis J.—L. J. Selznick, $5,298.
Schmupler, Simon—H. Braus et al., $257.
Shurtleff, George T.—Albert Steinfeld & Co., $759.
Schryer, John H.—J. A. Burke, $158.
Schwartz, Nathan, and Isabella—F. Bryan, $1,206.
Schiller, Joseph—H. Newmark, $102.
Story, William C.—J. Guldoe, $303.
Scott, Thomas M.—S. Stone, $334.
Stailen, John F.—H. Josephy et al., $120.
Siff, Samuel, and Jennie—Lint Butscher & Ross, Inc., $245.
Sawyer, Josephine—S. Lipschitz, $130.
Semionnedis, Theodore—J. W. Shoring & Contracting Co., costs, $107.
Tycker, Frank—E. H. Sayre et al., $241.
Turner, Maud L.—Louise & Co., $1,359.
Towne, Catherine—A. B. Morris, $112.
Vreeland, David—C. H. Nohmmacher, $156.
White, Thomas—O. Hermann, $405.
Wilson, Rose—G. J. Schmidt, $590.
Walles, Benjamin—M. Ledden, Jr., $887.
Almani Holding Co., Inc.—M. Silberstein, $216.
Bretholz-Krumholz Construction Co. and Harry Bretholz—F. L. Lenz, $216.
Cooper Electric Engineering Co.—Columbia Metal Box Co., $230.
Coble & Co.—Allen Nugent Co., $220.
Crawford's Transfer—E. D. & J. D. Stein, $222.
Charlton Greenwich Co.—W. G. Lang et al., $4,663.
D. & D. Construction Co.—W. Hopper, $143.
49 Amsterdam Avenue Co.—W. G. Lane et al., $5,455.
Fourth National Bank of City of New York—Essex County National Bank, $1,124.
Hanson Realty Co.—P. Hansen, $1,064.
Husch & Co., Inc.—Robbins Dress Co., $346.
Joseph Meyer & Sons, Inc.—John A. Roebling's Sons' Co., Inc., $161.
National Ry. Construction Co.—G. H. Lane, $3,800.
New York Edison Co.—J. Meyers, et al., costs, $121.
Sure Seal Co.—C. Loeber et al., $4,960.
Schulz Gallagher Realty Co.—A. Simon, $799.
Wylie Bed Co., Inc.—J. K. Duryee, $168.

In Bronx County.

Broni, Giovannina—Standard Plumbing Supply Co., $129.
Dodson, John C., and William Crane—J. Rhodes, $800.
Jaggers, Arthur H., William J. Crane, and Jaggers, Dodson, Inc.—J. Rhodes, $1,393.
Kingston Securities Co.—W. Loeb, $1,613.
McElvoy, James, John A. Devine, and John A. Schryer—The Hannis Distilling Co., $161.
Nelson, August—H. C. Gibson, $902.
Rabas, Bertha—Hudson Mantel and Mirror Co., $117.
Rose, Maurice, and Thompson Hollister—Richmond Borough National Bank, $785.
Rose, Louis C.—Hudson River Bluestone Co., $263.
Silverman & Wolkow—The German Exchange Bank, $128.
S. A. Whisten Construction Co.—Cerusshi Marble Works, $909.
Scholienberger, Mary P.—Montgomery Door and Sash Co., $831.
Turner, James, and Sylvia Shelby—State of New York, $2,000.
Same—Same, $2,000.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Steel and Masonry Contracting Co.—M. Dick, March 7, 1913, $5,846.
Schramek, Wilhelmine and August—B. E. L. Gloecker, July 10, 1906, $1,936.
Same—Same, Dec. 17, 1906, $2,072.
D. T. McKeithan Lumber Co.—Billmayer Lumber Co., April 13, 1913, $155.
Hirsch, Harvey A.—W. J. Coleman, Feb. 6, 1914, $146.
Johnson, Emil—O. Newcombe et al., Feb. 7, 1914, $1,288.
Berrick, Clara—D. Sohn, Feb. 16, 1914, $329.
Columbus Wet Wash Laundry—J. T. Stanley, Dec. 19, 1913, $304.
MacRae, John—M. J. Masterson, Nov. 6, 1913, $169.
Reitman, Albert—Northern Bank of New York, May 27, 1909, (released,) $1,612.
Oregon Apartments Co.—H. Bergquist, June 21, 1913, (reversed,) $18,421.
Crawford, Frank B.—Broadway Building Co., Jan. 16, 1914, $934.
Barrick, Rosa L., and Harriman National Bank—W. W. Farley, March 11, 1914, $1,884.
Luce, Clarence—J. Fitzpatrick et al., Dec. 16, 1909, $177.
Williams Engineering and Contracting Co.—Brothers Valley Coal Co., May 17, 1911, $767.
Williams Engineering and Contracting Co. and James J. Farley—D. J. Leary, Nov. 11, 1911, $1,310.
Luce,

INTERBORO BLOCKS TIMES SQ. CONTRACT

President Shonts Says the Daniels Company Has No Idea of Dangers Involved.

HOLDS THE VETO POWER

Linking Present System with the New Seventh Avenue Line Is Involved.

The Interborough Rapid Transit Company wrote yesterday to the Public Service Commission to protest against the contract for the construction of the link, connecting the Seventh Avenue subway with the old line in Times Square, being given to the Oscar Daniels Company. Theodore P. Shonts, the President, said that an examination of the bid of the Daniels Company convinced him that it did not realize the difficulties of the task, on which it had made an offer, and the dangers to life and limb it involved, and he asked the commission to grant a public hearing before final action was taken.

Here is his letter:

Interborough Rapid Transit Company,
165 Broadway, New York, March 13, 1914.
Hon. Edward E. McCall, Chairman, Public Service Commission for the First District, 154 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Our attention has been called to the bids for the construction of Section No. 6A of the Seventh Avenue line, which were received yesterday and are now being considered by the commission.

Our examination of the bid submitted by the Oscar Daniels Company leads us to believe that that company has not the slightest conception of the difficulties of the work or the dangers to life and limb that must be guarded against in the work to be done on the present subway. Under the Rapid Transit Act, the commission has the right to reject all bids and readvertise for proposals, or to accept any proposal as will, in the judgment of the commission, best promote the public interests, and the invitation to contractors on which the bids were based clearly reserves to the commission the right to reject any bid which it considers detrimental to the city's interests. The consequences that may ensue are of such magnitude that we request an opportunity to be heard before the commission takes final action in awarding the contract.

The proposed contract provides that before commencing any work on the present subway the contractor must obtain the permit of this company, as a condition of which the contractor will be required to give a bond of $500,000 with sureties approved by this company. It is not provided that the sureties on such bond are to be named prior to the execution of the contract; but in our opinion it would be advisable to insist that before the contract is awarded the sureties to be offered on the Interborough bond be submitted and approved, as otherwise the contractor might have the contract but not be able to supply satisfactory sureties. Very truly yours,

T. P. SHONTS, President.

The allusion of Mr. Shonts to the apparent lack of conception on the part of the Oscar Daniels Company of the dangers involved was caused by a comparison of the offers made by that company and the Interborough under the item entitled "For support, maintenance, safety, and protection of the existing rapid transit railroad, and for safety and protection of all passengers and other persons therein." The Oscar Daniels Company bid only $12,000 on this, while Frank Hedley for the Interborough asserted that the lowest proper estimate was $135,000.

It was believed yesterday that the Interborough felt so deeply the necessity of placing this particular piece of construction in the hands which are also responsible for the operation of trains, that it will not hesitate to use the powers granted to it under the subway contract. Mr. Shonts points out in his letter that the contractor must obtain the consent of the Interborough before it begins any work on the present subway, and as this section involves the alteration of the structure of the present line round Times Square the Interborough has the power to veto the assignment of the contract to any firm.

Mr. Shonts also speaks of the necessity of the contractor putting up a bond for $500,000 with the Interborough with sureties approved by the company. It was remembered that when the Oscar Daniels Company, a Chicago firm, secured its first subway construction contract it met with great difficulty in securing the bonds required by the commission. There was talk of a ring being formed to keep a Chicago firm out of Manhattan work, but the commission accepted cash security from the company and so enabled it to take the work. It was suggested yesterday that the clause giving the Interborough the right to reject any sureties offered to it for the $500,000 bond, gives it another lever to force the assignment of the contract as it would wish.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., or at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,702. CANNED GOODS.—A European is desirous of acting as agent for the sale of Am. canned goods of all kinds.

12,703. IRON WOOD SCREWS AND BRASS WOOD SCREWS.—An importer and dealer in hardware, metals, &c., desires to get information, with price lists, of iron wood screws and brass wood screws.

12,704. FIRE-FIGHTING APPARATUS.—A Canadian firm desires to receive from Am. mfrs. and exporters catalogues and price lists of fire-fighting apparatus of all kinds.

12,705. SEWING MACHINES.—A European firm desires to represent Am. mfrs. and to correspond with mfrs. of sewing machines.

12,706. CHEAP WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, &c.—A watchmaker and jeweler in Australia would like to form business connections, on a cash basis, with Am. mfrs. of cheap watches, clocks, jewelry, &c.

12,707. WHITE COTTON SHEETINGS.—A commission merchant wishes to purchase white cotton sheetings, with widths of 160, 190, 210, and 225 centimeters.

12,708. ROOFING TILES.—A firm of building contractors in Canada desires to be put in touch with mfrs. of roofing tiles of all kinds, for the purpose of securing an exclusive agency for a certain territory.

12,709. MACHINERY FOR VENEER FACTORY.—A foreign firm doing a timber business is contemplating the erection of a veneer factory, and would like to receive catalogues from Am. mfrs. of machinery suitable for this purpose.

12,710. ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES.—An agent is prepared to buy for his own account advertising specialties, such as cheap pencils, fountain pens, rulers, and novelties of all kinds, including calendars, coin purses, cardcases, paper weights, &c., susceptible of being sold in quantities of 100 to 1,000 or more, to be marked with local addresses.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The recommendation by the Board of Superintendents that a person be assigned to serve as director of the exhibit of the Board of Education at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 has been referred to a special committee, composed of Vice President Greene, Messrs. Wilsey, Neuman, and J. E. Sullivan, and Dr. Ira S. Wile.

The Board of Education has approved Assembly Bill 433, in relation to reduced fare for school children.

Morris Warschauer, a clerk in Secretary Palmer's office, has been promoted and his salary has been increased from $1,350 to $1,500 a year.

It has been decided to establish the position of Assistant Librarian in the City Superintendent's office.

The sessions of the continuation class in common branches in the establishment of Bloomingdale Brothers has been extended from one hour to one hour and a half a day.

The pay for janitorial service for after-school activities, from 3 to 5:30 P. M., has been fixed at $1 a session.

New Public School 115, Manhattan, will have both boy and girl pupils, with classes from the kindergarten to the 8B grade.

The Board of Superintendents has been authorized to assign a substitute teacher to the office of District Supt. Dwyer from April 29 to the end of the present school term.

William M. Kenny has been appointed as an inspector of masonry and carpentry in the Bureau of School Buildings.

First publication in color of the gems of the Altman Collection bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum. Thirteen oil paintings reproduced in full color and given with the Easter Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sunday, March 29.—Adv.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The pressure is high generally, except along the north border from the great lakes westward, and on the South Pacific Coast. This pressure distribution has resulted in generally fair weather over the United States, with temperatures decidedly above normal west of the Mississippi River, and relatively low but rising throughout the East and South. Abnormally warm weather is general over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain region. Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over practically the entire country.

Temperature will rise Saturday and probably Sunday over much of the country east of the Mississippi River, while warm weather will continue over the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate west; Middle Atlantic Coast, light variable; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Saturday and probably Sunday; rising temperature; light to moderate west winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperature; light variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Saturday and Sunday; rising temperatures; moderate southwest winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	42	24	4 P. M.	50	36
6 A. M.	44	21	6 P. M.	48	35
9 A. M.	46	27	9 P. M.	47	32
12 M.	48	33	11 P. M.	47	32

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 30; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 24; at 8 P. M. it was 34. Maximum temperature, 38 degrees at 1:30 P. M.; minimum, 21 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 61 per cent. at 8 A. M., 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.28 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:15	311 W. 38 St.; W. Kehring	Slight
12:40	57 Cannon St.; Max Gelman	Slight
4:25	41 Mott St.; Quong Wee & Co.	Slight
P. M.		
12:35	108-110 Eldridge St.; J. Schindler	Slight
1:32	1,022 Webster Av.; A. Fruend	Slight
3:05	123 E. 100 St.; John Heathy	Slight
3:10	182 Mulberry St.; Sarah Fredericks	Slight
3:10	168 St. and St. Nicholas Av.; Jas. Rahill	Slight
3:30	147 W. 23 St.; Jas. Inglemann	Slight
3:40	1,506 2d Av.; Fredk. Ruedi	Slight
4:45	926 E. 65 St.; S. Botulski	Slight
6:30	210 E. 21 St.; Abr. Weis	$50
7:15	419 E. Houston St.; Max Goldschmidt	Slight
7:40	222 W. 14 St.; N. Y. Consol'd. Card Co.	Slight
7:45	236 W. 106 St.; Max Blerman	Slight
8:10	Pier 7, E. River; E. Keating	Slight

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Original, ex parte—In re Adolph Grimsinger, petnr.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion for leave to file pet'n on motion of Solicitor Gen. Davis for the USA.

295—J. F. Smith et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. Geo. Leavenworth.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

286—Sioux Remedy Co. vs. F. M. & D. C. Cope.—Submitted.

287—Yee Ting Woh, appel't, vs. A. J. Hirshus, Sheriff.—Dismissed, with costs.

294—Charles Overton, pl'ff in error, vs. Oklahoma.—Continued.

270—Martin Ocampo et al., pl'ffs in error, vs. USA.—Argument continued.

271—Kate C. Archer, petnr., vs. Greenville Sand & Gravel Co. et al.—Argument commenced.

284—Twin Falls Canal Co. vs. Idaho et al.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

285—F. F. Green, appel't, vs. The Menominee Tribe of Indians in Wis. et al.—Argument commenced.

Call for March 16: Nos. 285, 286, 287, 288, 276, 291, 292, 78, 294, 295, 296, 297, (and 298,) 299, 300, 301, and 302.

STATE.

The Appellate Division.

These decisions were announced yesterday:

Augustus Ulman, respt., vs. Max H. Newman, as recr., appllt.—Judg't aff'd, with costs.

Frederick F. Eisemann, respt., vs. Florence A. Hazard, appllt.—Judg't reversed and comp't dismissed, with costs.

Bernard Latiner, applt., vs. Wonderland Amusement Co., respt.—Judgt reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appel't to abide event.

Francis J. de Blasiere, on behalf of himself, &c., respt., vs. U. S. Lithograph Co. et al., impld., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, with leave to pl'ff to amend on pay't of said costs.

Alfred J. Schwabe and ano., applts., vs. Alader W. Herzog, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Thomas J. McCabe, applt., vs. Rudolph P. Miller, as Supt. of Bldgs., respt.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ida Lerman, respt., vs. Fishkill Electric Ry. Co., applt.—Same.

In re John J. Chidsey, &c., re Hugh G. Miller, applt.—Same.

Domenico Castelli, respt., vs. Alexander S. Burns, impldt., applt.—Same.

Manufacturers' National Bank of N. Y., respt., vs. Oriental Bank of N. Y., applt.—Same.

Ferdinand Cahn, respt., vs. Abram Morris and ano., appllts.—Same.

In re the matter of the petition of Alexander S. Bacon, &c.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice to any action that the pet'ner may bring to enforce his claim to a lien.

In the matter of the petition of George H. Tildep et al.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Robert S. Denham Company, applt., vs. Edwin E. Salt, respt.—Order denying motion to open default reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted on payment of costs to be taxed. Order denying motion for reargument aff'd, without costs.

Theodore A. Liebler & ano., respts., vs. Bobbs Merrill Co. & ano., appllts.—Order aff'd, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Albert M. Johnston, respt., vs. Sarah Strassburger, applt.—Same.

Annie Paulls, respt., vs. Codington Company, applt.—Same.

Title Guaranty & Surety vs. Thomas McNally et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Michele Mendola vs. Ill. Surety.—Motion granted unless appel't complies with terms stated in order.

Guy M. De Mauriac vs. Ophelia A. Byrnes.—Same.

Ruth L. Trifant vs. Henry G. Williams.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Class Journal Co. vs. Valveless Inner Tube Co.—Appl'n denied, with $10 costs.

60 Wall St. vs. Jos. R. Clovenger.—Appl'n granted.

Joseph W. Stern vs. Bernard Hermansky.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Max Keve vs. Columbia Kid Hair Curlers Co.—Same.

Charles Williams vs. CNY.—Same.

Sewyn & Co. vs. Lee Shubert, impd.—Motion granted; questions certified.

John H. Davidson & ano., vs. Grace H. Howell.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Terpezone Co. vs. Knox Terpezone Co.—Same.

John McClave vs. Texas Co.—Motion denied. Memo.

Hugh L. Fox et al. vs. Fred F. Proctor.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jonas Hecht vs. Ignatz Wahl.—Motion granted unless appel. complies with terms stated in order.

William A. Rees vs. U. S. Oxygen Co.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

Samuel Klar & ano. vs. Tobias Schwartz.—Same.

Peo. ex rel. Bridget C. Pelzotto vs. B'd of Ed'n.—Motion granted.

People, etc., vs. Max Swersky & Jacob Kalhofer.—Motion denied.

In re Leonard A. Snitkin.—Proceedings dismissed.

In re Frank Thorn.—Proceedings opened so as to refer to the Official Referee the additional charges specified in the supplemental pet'n.

In re Andrew F. McNamara.—Referred to Official Referee. Settle order on notice.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Edyth H. A. Brandreth (Ralph Brandreth—Walter T. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Banker Const. Co. (Neale—Wm. N. Fallet.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—In re Fowler—Emory C. Weller. In re Voelker—Edward H. Hawke, Jr. Donald (Bates—Francis S. McAvoy. Roberts (Buttekofer—Eugene F. McGee.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

WILLS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

No day calendar.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Chapl. J. E. Rochford, 1st F. A., to the C. A. C.

Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, 17 Inf., is retired.

Changes in C. A. C.: Col. J. V. White, N. Atl. Dist., to Charleston, S. C., to com. S. Atl. Dist.; Col. T. S. Strong, S. Atl. Dist., to Ft. Worden to com. defenses of Puget Sound; Col. J. W. Ruckman and Capt. A. H. Sunderland, as members of the board appt'd March 13 at Cape Henry, vice Majors G. Blakely and W. Chamberlaine, retired; Capt. A. H. Sunderland, recorder of board appt'd Dec. 26 to report upon the necessary defenses the Canal, vice Maj. W. Chamberlaine; Capt. Sunderland, detailed to Board Ord. and Fort'f., vice Maj. Chamberlaine.

First Lt. E. R. Guinan, M. R. C., resigned.

Maj. M. J. Davis, upon arrival at San Fran., to charge of the Kansas City office of the Q. M. C., vice Maj. W. R. Grove, Q. M. C., who goes to Phila. as asst. to Depot Q. M.

Lt. Col. W. M. Wright, inf., to Adjt. Gen.'s Dept., vice Lt. Col. G. W. McIver, relieved.

Lt. Col. T. W. Griffith, 19 Inf., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., com. 17 Inf.

Leaves.—First Lt. C. P. Chandler, assgd. to 7 Cav. 2 mos. and sail for the Phpns. about June 5, instead of April 5; Capt. S. C. Cardwell, C. A. C., 4 mos., and First Lt. G. E. Turner, C. A. C., 3 mos.

Navy Orders.

Com. S. E. W. Kittelle, to Leonidas and in com'd when commis'd.

Lt. Com. P. Foley, D. C., to Asiat. St., May 5.

Lt. Com. R. E. Pope, the Md., to orders.

Lt. K. B. Crittenden, the Charleston, to Exec. Off. of the Cleveland.

Lt. H. G. S. Wallace, the Pittsburgh, to the Md.

Ens. H. R. Smith, Jr., Annapolis, March 18, to Panther.

Asst. Paymast. C. T. M. Lathrop, to the Tacoma.

Ens. T. Baxter, the Cincinnati, to Mohican; S. Picking, Decatur, to Mohican; W. Trammell, Monterey, to Cincinnati; Lt. E. Snow, Galveston, to Monterey; W. W. Smith, Olongapo, to Wilmington.

Surg. E. M. Shipp, Yokomama, to Nav. Hosp., Puget Sd.

P. Surg. F. E. Porter, Rainbow, to com. Nav. Hosp., Yokohama.

Asst. Surgs. J. E. Omelvena, Cavite, to orders; J. V. Howard, Canacao, to orders; L. A. Pratt, Olongapo, to orders.

Ch. Bosn. J. E. Lacke, Cavite, to Olongapo.

Bosn. C. L. Greene, the Saratoga, to Monadnock.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Sylph, at Wash'n; Dela. and Vestal, at Hampton Roads; Supply, at Manila.

Sailed—Hector, Portsmouth, N. H., for Phila.; Hannibal, Cristobal for survey grounds off Nicaragua.

Dahlgren, Delong, Shubrick, Thornton, and Tingey, in ord. at Charleston as soon as practicable.

Blakely, Du Pont, Gwin, and Morris, in ord. at Newport as soon as practicable.

Bagley, Bailey, Biddle, Barney, and the Manly in ord. at Annapolis as soon as practicable.

Texas, in comm. at Norfolk, March 12.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers: Lieut. T. F. Hanley, 13 to 7 prect.; Sergt. C. W. Willemse, 21 prect. to Det. Div.; Acting Sergt. Jos. Hickey, 38 to 37 prect. Patrol Man P. Oswald, 6 prect. to Det. Div.; G. W. Beck, Det. Div. to 12 prect.; C. E. Savage, Det. Div. to 102 prect.; John Egan, 88 to 13.

Mutual: Patrol. F. E. Green, 282 to 285; J. E. Green, 285 to 282.

Lieut. P. M. Du Bois, 152 prect. to C. O., for 10 days.

Fines: Patrol. P. S. Quin, 10 prect., failed to report, 2 days; J. T. Lovett, 38, absent from post, 3 days; Thos. Paynter, 149, absent from post, 2 days; F. Cringle, 28, absent from rollcall, 1 day.

Reprimanded: Prob. Patrol. P. A. Harty, 26, lost police pistol.

Charges dismissed: Patrol. Charles Plunkitt, 15, failed to prevent, discover, or report a burglary; John Ryan, 38, improper language; T. J. Shea, 30, absent from post; J. A. Flanagan, 63, improper patrol; Francis Curran, 65, absent from post; Jas. Meade, Traffic Div. B, conversation; Det. Sergts. E. A. Daly, D. D., failed to investigate; R. J. Hickson, C. O., improper remark.

Death reported: Patrol. John Haggerty, 275 Prect.

Fire Department.

Death Announced.—Lt. Robt. McEvoy, Eng. 253, on March 12, at residence, 1,865 Benson Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Sat. Escort, a battalion of two companies of ten men from Engs. 242, members of Engs. 253, and five men each from 10, 11, 12, and 13 Divs.

Instructions at Fire College will be resumed on March 17, the 2d sect. of class reporting at 10 A. M. on that date.

Revocation of Detail and Transfer.—Lt. W. S. Howe, Eng. 58, in charge Div. of Places of Assembly, to Eng. 33.

Detail.—Lt. J. T. Waldron, Eng. 33, in charge of Div. of Places of Public Assembly.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The receipt of applications for Inspector of Taxicabs will be closed by the Municipal Civil Service Commission on March 24. The age is from 21 to 40 years, the height 5 feet 7 inches, and the weight 138 pounds.

The receipt of applications for engineering chemist, including fuel engineering chemist, will be closed on March 26. The age minimum is 21 years. There are four vacancies. The salary ranges from $1,000 to $1,800.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an examination on April 6 for sanitary engineer, men only, to fill vacancies in the public health service for duty in the field at salaries ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 a year. The duties will be to engage in research work in connection with field investigations of stream pollution, water putrefaction, and the treatment and disposal of sewage and industrial waste. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their thirty-fifth birthday on the date of examination, and must be citizens. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..6:15 | Sun sets..6:05 | Moon rises..9:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:15	9:38	3:05	3:25
Governors Island	9:28	9:54	3:34	3:50
Hell Gate	11:18	11:44	5:00	5:25

Arrived—Friday, March 13.

SS Mauretania, Liverpool, March 7.
SS Chicago, Havre, March 3.
SS Montserrat, Cadiz, Feb. 28.
SS Santa Marta, Santa Marta, March 3.
SS Spiral, Tunis, March 4.
SS American, Antwerp, Feb. 25.
SS Alton, Huelva, Feb. 19.
SS Kelvinhead, Calais, Feb. 20.
SS Irish Monarch, Santos, Feb. 18.
SS Horsby, Civitavecchia, Feb. 19.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, March 10.
SS El Rio, Galveston, March 7.
SS Wrightgift, Savannah, Feb. 24.
SS Westerdyk, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.
SS Storfond, Cienfuegos, Feb. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Nord Amerika	Seville	Feb. 23
Posillipo	Lisbon	Feb. 28
Dora Baltea	Algiers	Feb. 23
Maracas	Trinidad	Mar. 3
Guantanamo	Tampico	Mar. 3
Sant' Anna	Palermo	Mar. 1
Le Coq	Gigon	Feb. 26
Dortmund	Hamburg	Feb. 25
Maracaibo	La Guayra	Feb. 27
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 7
Armenian	Liverpool	Mar. 3
Mohican	Rotterdam	Feb. 25
Seminole	Port Island	Mar. 9
Oranje Nassau	Haiti	Mar. 9
Lenape	Jacksonville	Mar. 11
Alamo	Galveston	Mar. 7
Colon	Colon	Mar. 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Amerika	Hamburg	Mar. 5
Lorraine	Havre	Mar. 7
Commewijne	Port Spain	Mar. 7
Perch	Barbados	Mar. 9
Manzanillo	Santa Cruz	Mar. 10
Martha Washington	Algiers	Mar. 5
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Mar. 12
Wells City	Swansea	Feb. 28

DUE MONDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	Mar. 7
Prinz F. Wilhelm	Bremen	Mar. 8
America	Naples	Mar. 4
Graecia	Inagua	Mar. 11
Norwenna	St. John's	Mar. 11
Seguranca	Santiago	Mar. 10
Yaguez	San Juan	Mar. 11
Saramacca	Puerto Barrios	Mar. 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	Mar. 14
Brazos	San Juan	Mar. 11
Antilles	New Orleans	Mar. 11
Toarmina	Naples	Mar. 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close,	Vessels Sail.
Cameronia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zinal, Argentina	8:30 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Hermonte, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Pr. Joachim, Jamaica	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Alliance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Re d'Italia, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Danube, Jamaica	——	1:00 P.M.
Borinquen, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Occidente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Chicago, Havre	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Mauretania, Liverpool	2:30 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	7:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caronia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Portuguese Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Guiana, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Harmonia, Cherbourg	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Minnesota, Jamaica	——	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., MARCH 13.

SS Amerika, Hamburg to New York, was 500 miles E. at noon; due 16th, forenoon. Hamburg-American Line.

SS Lorraine, Havre to New York, was 725 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 15th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm was 1,520 miles E. at 12:10 A. M.; due 17th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Kristianiafjord, Bergen to New York, was 1,350 miles E. at 12:05 A. M. Norwegian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Colon, Cristobal to New York, was 316 miles S. at noon.

SS Saramacca, Puerto Barrios to New York, was 620 miles S. E. at noon.

SS Perfection, Port Arthur to New York, was 356 miles E. of Sabine at noon.

SS Raye, Baton Rouge to New York, was 210 miles E. of Sabine at noon.

SS Alamo, Galveston to New York, was 100 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Verdi, Barbados to New York, was 920 miles S. E. of Ambrose Lightship at noon 12th.

SS Santa Catalina, Antofagasta to New York, was 760 miles S. E. of Charleston at 6 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Maracaibo, San Juan to New York, was 105 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 290 miles N. of Frying Pan at noon.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 15 miles E. of Key West at 7 P. M.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, March 13.
SS Koenig Albert, at Naples, March 13.
SS Franconia, at Patras, March 13.
SS Korona, at St. Thomas, March 13.
SS Ardoyne, at Montevideo, March 13.
SS Odland, at Colombo, March 13.
SS Sahara, at Buenos Aires, March 13.
SS Tatarrax, at Calcutta, March 13.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, March 13.
SS Patria, at Palermo, March 6.
SS Bermudian, at Bermuda, March 13.
SS Henrik Ibsen, at Port Natal, March 13.
SS Argenteis, at Auckland, March 11.
SS Glanorgan, at Marseilles, March 10.
SS Courtfield, at Melbourne, March 9.
SS African Prince, at Durban, March 12.
SS Cestrian, at Liverpool, March 12.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, March 13.
SS Adriatic, from Alexandria, March 13.
SS Lindenfels, from Cape Town, March 6.
SS Lumen, from Shields, March 8.
SS Overdale, from Buenos Aires, March 11.
SS York Castle, from St. Vincent, March 12.
SS Venezia, from Naples, March 12.
SS New York City, from Dublin, March 12.
SS Asiatic Prince, from Santos, March 11.

Passed.

SS Ancona, New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Arkansas, New York for Copenhagen, passed Lisard.
SS Saxoleine, New York for Havre, passed Lisard.
SS Helios, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 10; Manila, Feb. 12; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Hongkong Maru, were dispatched east on March 10, and are due in New York on the morning of Sunday, March 15.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Feb. 13; Shanghai, Feb. 16; Yokohama, Feb. 24, and Honolulu, March 6—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Shinyo Maru, were dispatched east on March 14, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, March 17.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia ..... Mar. 14
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Persia ..... Mar. 15
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Shinyo Maru ..... Mar. 16
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Sierra ..... Mar. 19
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Nimbs Maru. Mar. 19
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Natsonia ..... Mar. 20

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 1:30 P. M. March 17, SS Mauretania, and at 5 P. M. March 19, SS Oceanic.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. March 16, SS Grosser Kurfuerst; at 5 P. M. March 20, SS Imperator, and at 5 P. M. March 23, SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie.
France—Close at 5 P. M. March 19, SS Oceanic.
Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 21, SS Martha Washington.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. March 17, SS Finland, and at 5 P. M. March 20, SS Zeeland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 28, SS Carpathia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. March 18, SS Westerdyk, and at 5 P. M. March 23, SS Potsdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 2, SS Oscar II.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. March 24, SS Kristianiafjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 17, SS Caronia, and at 11:30 A. M. March 21, SS Martha Washington.

California

$45.50 ARIZONA UTAH-NEVADA
INCLUDING MEALS AND BERTH ON STEAMER
MALLORY LINE
New York to Galveston, Texas, thence by direct rail connections to the Far West and Pacific Coast points. Tourist sleeper privileges $5.50 per berth to Pacific Coast. Sailings every Saturday. On the Steamship "San Jacinto," sailing from New York March 28, no extra charge will be made for a number of superior upper deck staterooms. Full information at UPTOWN: 958 Broadway. 200 Broadway, New York. EAST SIDE: 133 2d Av.

LARGEST STEAMER TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
20,904 TONS "CELTIC" APRIL 18
INTERESTING ITINERARY, INCLUDING MADEIRA GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA
WHITE STAR LINE 9 Broadway, New York

"OLYMPIC"
LONDON ☆ PARIS
MARCH 28 10 A.M.
Apr. 18 - May 9 - May 30 - June 20 - July 11
WHITE STAR LINE
9 Broadway, New York

American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton.
ONE CLASS CABIN (II.) SERVICE, $55 Up.
*OCEANIC...Mar. 20 | PHILADELPHIA...Apr. 3
NEW YORK...Mar. 27 | ST. LOUIS...Apr. 10
*White Star Line Steamer, Piers 59 and 60.
Atlantic Transport
New York—Londen Direct, Pr. 59, N.R., 19th St.
Minneapolis Mar. 21, 8 A M | Minnewaska, Apr. 11
Minnetonka, Apr. 4, 12:30 PM | Minnehaha, Apr. 18
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp.
FINLAND...Mar. 18 | *LAPLAND...Mar. 28
ZEELAND...Mar. 21 | VADERLAND...Apr. 4
*Lapland from Boston March 25, 12 noon.
White Star From Piers 59 & 60 N. R.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
Oceanic, Mar. 20, 10 AM | *Philadelphia...Apr. 3
OLYMPIC, Mar. 28, 10AM | OCEANIC...Apr. 11
*American Line Steamer Pier 62.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool (noon)
Cedric...Mar. 28 | Baltic...April 9
Adriatic...April 2 | Laurentic...April 16
Boston—Mediterranean—Italy.
Cretic...April 4 | Romanic...Apr. 25
Passenger Office, 9 B'way, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE Compagnie Générale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS, (FRANCE)
Departures From New York Wednesday, 10 A.M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 16th St.
*La Lorraine...Mar. 18 | †France (new)...Apr. 8
*La Touraine...Mar. 25 | *La Lorraine...Apr. 15
*La Provence...Apr. 1 | *La Savoie...Apr. 22
*Twin screw steamers. †Quadruple screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING, 3 P. M.
1 Class Cabin (II) & 3d Class Cabin Only.
*Chicago, Mon., Mh. 16 | †Rochambeau, Th., Mh. 26
GENERAL AGENCY, 19 State St., N. Y.

PANAMA and West Indies Cruises. New Steamers built specially for Tropical Travel. Sailings Wednesdays and Saturdays. Send for booklets United Fruit Company, 17 Battery Place, N.Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
London—Paris—Bremen
††Grosser Kurfuerst...Mar. 17
‡Bremen...Mar. 19
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm...Mar. 21
*Kronpr

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Union Services
125 West 57th Street.
Dr. WOELFKIN at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Sunday School, Bible Classes, 9:45 A. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching 11 and 8 by Rev. James Grant.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Dr. Cleng Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

PORT WASHINGTON BAPTIST CHURCH, 600 West 181st Street. Rev. Enos J. Bosworth. 11 A. M.—"A PROSPEROUS VOYAGE." 8 P. M.—"CROSSING THE JORDAN."

HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway, 104th, —Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, 11, "Who is this?" 8, "Modern Miracles Beyond Ancient Miracles."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR,
will preach Sunday morning and evening.
11 A. M.—"Filled with the Spirit of God—Does This Describe Your Life?"
8 P. M.—"Big Facts and Small Men."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. E. R. Eaton, Ldr.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, Washington Square. 11, Dr. JUDSON. 8, Special New York University Service. Sermon by Chancellor Brown. Subject, "The Newer Trend in Education."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av., Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister, 11 A. M., "Short Swords."
8 P. M., "Pilgrim's Progress, Vanity Fair."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.

First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. and 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, 96th West 181st St.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 58th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.
Service at 11 A. M., the pastor will preach. Subject:
"MASTER AND SERVANT."

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street.
Rev. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D.D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M., "Not Peace, but a Sword."
Wednesday, 8 P. M., Prayer Meeting.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Dr. STIMSON, Pastor.
Services 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 51st St. 11 A. M.—"Sacrifice"—Fourth Word from the Cross. Dr. Philputt. 8 P. M.—Union Service, Sermon by Dr. Z. T. Sweeny.

Ethical Culture.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St. 11 A. M., MR. C. deLISLE BURNS, Speaker. Subject: "The Stage as a School of Morals." 8 P. M. "The Babai Movement." Hon. Mirza Ali Kuli Khan, Mr. Mountford Mills, Mr. Alfred W. Martin, Speakers.

BRONX GROUP OF THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, Hunt's Point Palace, Southern Boulevard and 163d St.
8 P. M.—Mr. George E. O'Dell, Speaker. Subject: The English Suffragettes; an Inside View of Their Campaign.

Jewish.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5TH AV. AND 76TH ST.
Rabbi ISAAC LANDMAN of Philadelphia
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.
"SPIRITUAL EFFICIENCY."

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY AT 11.
Dr. Wise: "Anti-Semitism: Old and New."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
5th Av. and 43d St.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Silverman, "Mordecai and Esther." A Purim sermon. Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Sermon by Dr. Isaac S. Moses, "Whence and Whither." All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway and 93d St.
Wm. M. Horn, Pastor. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—Dr. REMENSNYDER. Services 11, 8.

Methodist Episcopal.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe—Lecture, 10 A. M. "Spiritual Strings and Mental Health." PARK AVENUE CHURCH, cor 86th St.

HEDDING CHURCH, 237 E. 17th St., Dr. W. H. Wood, Pastor. 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, Corner Sixtieth Street.
Rev. CHARLES L. MEAD, D. D., Minister.
10 A. M., Bible classes for men and women; 11 A. M., "The Grace of Giving"; 8 P. M., "The Struggle for the Soul." Minister preaches at both services. Strangers will find cordial welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S, West 76th St.
11 A. M.—WALLACE H. FINCH, D. D.
4 P. M.—SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE. Chorus choir assisted by special soloists. Direction Dr. ALFRED G. ROBYN.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, West End Av. and 86th St.
C. L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Voice of Conscience."
8 P. M.—"St. Ananias."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway, J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. 11 A. M., "The Overlordship of Jesus Christ"; 8 P. M., "The Things That Count." Grand Concert by English Opera Company.

New Thought.

AEOLIAN HALL, 32 W. 43RD ST.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Sundays, 11 A. M. F. W. Sears, Speaker. The Finest Pipe Organ in the World. Organ Recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A.M.

BERKELEY THEATRE, 44th St. & 5th Ave.
MARY E. T. CHAPIN.
11 A. M.—"LET THERE BE LIGHT."
8 P. M.—An address by Mrs. Chapin.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST.
Princess Theatre, West 39th St., near 6th Av.
Speaker, REV. DR. W. JOHN MURRAY.
Subject, "The Aim of Jesus," 11.

HAPPINESS TALKS, Wednesdays at 3.—MARGARET CUTTING IVES, 60 West 10th St. No charge.

HENRY FRANK,
Schuyler Theatre, B'way, 82d St. Sun., 11, "BILLY SUNDAY" and "DEMOCRACY."

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 5 West 58th St., Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA,
Carnegie Chapter Hall, 57th St., 7th Av.
Sunday Evenings, 8:15.
"SEARCH AFTER TRUTH."

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
32 West 43d St., 11 A. M.
AEOLIAN HALL. F. W. SEARS, Speaker. Organ Recital and Sacred Concert, 10:30 A.M.

THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
Speaker, Dr. JULIA SETON SEARS.
Sundays, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

Presbyterian.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH Av., Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Rev. M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D., LL. D., will preach.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av. and Fifty-fifth St.
Preacher To-morrow,
The Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Offering for Assembly's Board of Publication and Sunday School Work.
The Mid-week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
REV. WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. P. ELWOOD ERICKSON, M. A., preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister.
The pastor will preach 11 A. M., Mr. Montgomery, 8 P. M. Adults Bible Class, 10 A. M.

NORTHMINSTER, 141 WEST 115TH ST.
Rev. A. H. Limouze, Pastor, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

Presbyterian.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 73D STREET.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., Preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
5th Av. and 37th St.
Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. Merrill will preach at 11 o'clock, and Mr. Janeway at 4 o'clock. Bible School and Classes, 9:40 and 10 o'clock. Midweek service Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. Noon service every weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at 11 o'clock, preacher, the Rev. Prof. RUFUS MATTHEW JONES, Litt. D., of Haverford College. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Cor. 10th Street.
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 105th St., Corner Amsterdam.
Dr. Kelgwin will preach at both services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening subject, "The Kind of People Jesus Loved."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson F. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. ATTERBURY at 8 P. M.

Fort Washington Presbyterian Church, 174th St., near Broadway.
The Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.....Holy Communion
10 A. M.....Morning Prayer
11 A. M.....Preacher, Rev. E. Briggs Nash
4 P. M.....Preacher, Bishop Talbot
Daily Services 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 4:30 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)
Address at 4 P. M., Wednesday and Friday.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st, the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 35th Street and Lexington Avenue.
Rev. W. T. CROCKER, Rector.
Sunday services, 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 8 P. M. Thursday afternoon, March 19, at 5, Prof. Brown of Cambridge Theological School, "Belief in God the Father."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Ave. above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
8, Evening Prayer and Sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 6th Av. and 20th St.
ALWAYS OPEN AND FREE TO ALL.
REV. HENRY MOTTET, D. D., RECTOR.
8 Holy Communion.
11 The Rector.
12 Holy Communion.
3 Children's Service.
3 French Service.
8 Rev. Samuel Neal Kent.
DAILY NOONDAY SERVICE.
Commencing 12:30, lasting 15 minutes.
PREACHER, THE RECTOR.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH ST.
REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer, Address, (Rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Dr. Houghton, Rector. Communions: 7, 8, 9 A. M. MARTIN'S MASS and SERMON, 10:30. CHORAL EVENSONG, 4 o'clock. SERMON at 8 P. M. by REV. W. W. DAVIS. FRIDAY NIGHT, 8 o'clock, fourth lecture on THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND, by DR. ARTHUR WHIPPLE JENKS. SERMON at 12:10 noon, EVERY DAY, by REV. G. NAPIER WHITTINGHAM, of ST. SILAS-THE-MARTYR, KENTISHTOWN, ENGLAND.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th St.
Rector—Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion..... 8 A.M.
Morning Prayer: Preacher, the Rector.11 A.M.
Evensong: Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton 8 P.M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45 East 27th. Services: Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St., Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11 (Rector). 4 (Mr. Bachman); 8 (Mr. Edwards.)

MR. RALPH WALDO TRINE will conduct a service of the "Victorious Faith" at 5 P. M. Sunday at St. Mark's in the Bouwerie, 10th St. and 2d Av.

OLD ST. PAUL'S,
BROADWAY AND FULTON ST.
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, MID-DAY.
CANTATA: "THE SOUL TRIUMPHANT."

ST. ANDREW'S,
5th Av. and 127th St.
GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, Rector, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Special Music—Parsifal. Men's Voices. DR. CARSTENSEN, Preacher, next Wed., 8:15 P. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address by The Rev. DAVID M. STEELE.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.
8:15 P. M.—Stereopticon Lecture in Chapel. DAILY NOONDAY SERVICES DURING LENT.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH is on 16th Street, east of Third Avenue. Services at 8, 11, and 8. ALL SEATS FREE.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Holy Communion, 8. Sunday School, 9:45. Morning Service, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11. Afternoon Service, (Rev. Mr. CAREY,) 4.

ST. MARK'S-IN-THE-BOUWERIE, 10th St. and 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
Services—8, 10:80, 11 A. M.; 4:30, 5, 8 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 26 West 84th.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.
Evening Preacher, Dr. Lubeck.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11. Morning Service and Sermon (Dean Grosvenor).
4. Evensong and Address (Rev. W. L. Caswell).
8 P. M. Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AVE. & 10TH ST., Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11—Rector.
4—Verdi's Manzoni Requiem.
8—Dr. James H. Hyslop, "Psychical Research and Ethical Reconstruction."

TRINITY CHURCH.

Sunday Services:
7 and 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Morning Prayer.
11:00 A. M., Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Shortened Evensong and Sermon.

Weekday Services:
7:30, 9 A. M.; 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily (except Saturday) at 12 M. Preacher March 10 to 20, inclusive, The Venerable Hudson Stuck, D. D., Archdeacon of Alaska.

CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE REFORMED Church, Convent Av. and 140th St. (nr. Amst. Av.) —PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister. All Seats Free.—Everybody Welcome. 11 A. M.—"The Prayer of Brotherhood." 8 P. M.—"Two Searching Personal Questions."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., corner of 57th St.
11 A. M. & P. M. Rev. CHARLES R. BROWN, D.D., President of Yale University Divinity School.
4:30 P. M., G. A. JOHNSTON ROSS.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., Preaching by Rev. John E. Lloyd, D. D. 8 P. M., Dr. Tilton will preach.

Reformed Episcopal.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 35th St. and Madison Av., W. D. Stevens, D. D., rector. Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Reformed.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Ave. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. Walter S. Bloom at 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Ave. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"A Clear Conscience."
8 P. M.—"The Happy Man."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Ave. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAMES MACLEOD, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School and Bible Classes, 9:40 A. M. Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Ave. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. George T. Berry, D. D., of the American McAll Association, at 4:30 P. M. Subject, "The Quest for God in France." Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship, 11 o'clock, No. 144 East 20th St., New York, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English Sundays, 8 P. M. Good speaker and psychics. Admission free. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th St. and Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, INC. Spiritualistic meetings in Tuxedo Building, 59th and Madison Av., Sunday, 3 and 8 P. M.; Monday and Thursday, 8 P. M.; Wednesday, 3 P. M. Christensen, Danish Trance Psychic, who has this week been in a trance 45 hours and 15 minutes, will give demonstrations. Everybody welcome.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, (79th St.)—To-morrow evening, promptly, 8:15. Subject, "The Law of God." ("Karma.") by Miss Annie Peake.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (UNITARIAN,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate Minister.
Mr. SULLIVAN will preach. Subject: "FREEDOM AND DISCIPLESHIP." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (Unitarian,) Park Av. and 34th St.
JOHN HAYES HOLMES, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Subject: "THE FACTS OF SEX: HOW, WHEN, AND WHERE CAN THEY BE TAUGHT?" Third in a series on "SOME MORAL PROBLEMS OF OUR TIME." 4 P. M.—VESPER SERVICE, followed at 4:30 by LENTEN LECTURE on "MAETERLINCK AND MODERN STOICISM," third in a series on "CONTEMPORARY PROPHETS OF RELIGION," Thursday, 4 P. M., Free Organ Recital.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St. Services at eleven, "MODERN MIRACLES" (concluded.) Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Belief and Unbelief," and at 4:30 P. M., "Belief and Unbelief and Salvation." Maunder's "Olivet to Calvary," Thursday Lenten Service, 3:30; Organ recital, 4 P. M.

Other Services.

A lecture on a thrilling chapter, (Rev. 16,) 8 P. M., "The Seven Last Plagues: When are They Due the World?" Prof. C. T. Everson, Heights Lecture Hall, 181st St. and Audubon Av.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by Rev. J. Hudson.

INTERDENOMINATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CONFERENCE.
FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Av., Cor. 55th St.
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 4 P. M.
Rev. F. W. FARR, Philadelphia, on "The Advantages of a Literal Interpretation of the Scriptures," 8:15. In connection with the church prayer meeting, address by the Pastor, Dr. JOWETT, on "Bible Study."

ORDER OF THE STAR IN THE EAST. Public Lecture every Friday, 8:15, 2,228 Broadway, Room 5, near 79th; March 20, "The World Teacher and the Plain People," J. Hyde Price.

THE DAILY TEMPLE,
32nd Street, between Park & Madison Aves.
Sunday at 8:15 P. M., Readings from Brahmin, Hebrew, Confucian, Christian, and Mohammedan Scriptures.
Dr. Elma Lee, "Health and Religion."
Miss Knopf, Reading

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 West 80th St.—SWAMI BODHANANDA, "Steps to Realization," 3 P. M.; "Day and Night," 8 P. M.

8TH AV. MISSION, 290 8th Av., S. WRAY, Supt.—Meetings every night. WELCOME.

Y. M. C. A.
Dr. KATHARINE B. DAVIS,
"The City's Duty Toward Its Prisoners."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Brooklyn.
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. Morrison Russell Boynton, }
Public Worship at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Dr. Boynton will preach. Morning subject, "Deliverance from Sin."; evening subject, "A Man's Foes."

LAFAYETTE AV., BROOKLYN, Corner South Oxford, (5 blocks from Subway Terminal.)
The Rev. Charles Carroll Albertson, D. D.: The Rev. James Forsyth Riggs, Jr., A. M., Ministers. Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 Mr. Riggs preaches at 7:45.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP. Service at 11.

Y. M. C. A.
DR. CADMAN,
"THE POWER OF CONVICTION."
Music by
The English Opera singer.
Sunday, 3:30 P. M. Men only. Free.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.,
Bedford Ave. and Monroe St., Brooklyn.

LEGAL SALES.

SALE OF ASSETS.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York.—SIEGEL STORAGE CORPORATION, complainant, vs. SIMPSON CRAWFORD COMPANY, The 14th Street Store, Henry Siegel Company, Merchants Express Company, Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name of Henry Siegel & Company, Bankers, and as copartners doing business under the name of Henry Siegel & Company, Wholesale, defendants.

Pursuant to decree of this court, dated March 11, 1914, sealed bids will be received for the assets of all of the foregoing defendants, except Henry Siegel & Company, Bankers, at the office of the undersigned, Special Master, Room 2,176, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at any time up to 12 o'clock noon of Tuesday, March 24, 1914. The properties offered include the entire assets of Simpson Crawford Company, The 14th Street Store, and Merchants Express Company. Copies of the decree and full information concerning terms and conditions of sale, manner of bidding, and properties offered for sale may be had at the office of any of the undersigned. The properties offered for sale and inventories will be open for the inspection of bidders on and after March 19th, 1914. Permits must be obtained from the receivers. GEORGE C. HOLT,
Special Master.
Room 2,174 Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York City
WILLIAM A. MARBLE and JOHN S. SHEPPARD, Jr., Receivers, 54th Avenue and 14th Street, (14th Street Store,) New York City.
ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Solicitors for Receivers, 170 Broadway, New York City.

RECEIVERS' NOTICES.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE FURST CO. —In pursuance of an order of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein BERNSTEIN & COMPANY et als., are complainants, and THE FURST CO. is defendant, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said company to present to Robert S. Hudspeth, the receiver of said company, at his office, No. 75 Montgomery Street, in the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New Jersey, their several claims and demands against said company, duly certified under oath in affirmation within three months of the date thereof or they will be excluded from the benefit of such dividends as may hereafter be made and declared by said court from the assets of said company.
Dated Jersey City, February 16th, 1914.
ROBERT S. HUDSPETH, Receiver.
EDWARDS & SMITH, Sols. for Receiver, 1 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

John I. Downey Increases His Holdings in New Midtown Shopping Centre—Investor Buys Upper Broadway Taxpayer Held at $225,000—Resale of the Cedarcliff on Washington Heights.

The feature of yesterday's realty market was a sale in the new mid-town shopping centre between Thirty-second and Forty-second Streets, where there has been marked activity during the last few months and where several big transactions that foreshadow important building improvements are pending.

Yesterday's deal involved the old four-story brown stone dwelling, 15 West Thirty-sixth Street, built when this section was considered one of the finest residential sections of Manhattan. The structure, which occupies a lot 24 by 98.9 feet, was sold by Mrs. Annie Raynor Wells to John I. Downey for a consideration of about $100,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly, who negotiated yesterday's sale, also sold the adjoining parcel, 17 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Mr. Downey on Feb. 11 of the present year.

The buyer now controls a plot of about 50 by 100 feet within 274 feet of the busiest part of Fifth Avenue, which will probably be improved with a tall commercial structure.

Activity on Washington Heights.

The upper Washington Heights section showed considerable activity in the realty market yesterday. The six-story apartment house known as the Cedarcliff, at 48 St. Nicholas Place, opposite 153d Street, covering a plot 99.1 by 100, was sold by the Brown-Weiss Realties, which acquired it last month, to H. R. Shires, proprietor of the Flanders and Warwick Hotels in this city. In part payment he gave the Red Swan Inn at Warwick, N. Y., a four-story hotel with ten acres of land, and three lots at Long Beach. The Cedarcliff figured in the deal at a valuation of $200,000, and the Long Beach and Warwick properties figured at $100,000.

A two-story taxpayer building at 3,550 to 3,554 Broadway, between 145th and 146th Streets, has been sold by Alfred J. Koch to an investor for Martha B. Mosher. It has been held at $225,000. The plot is 75 by 100 and the building is used as a garage, with a restaurant in one portion.

In the Fort Washington district a building syndicate has purchased the plot of five lots on the northeast corner of Audubon Avenue and 170th Street from Patrick Donahue. The frontage is 100 feet on Audubon Avenue by 120 on the street. The holding price was $75,000. Alfred J. Koch was the broker.

Buyers for Tenements.

The Benenson Realty Company sold to an investor, 8 East 129th Street, a three-story flat, on lot 17.10 by 19.11, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Adolf and Isidor Kottle sold 533 and 535 West 158th Street, a six-story apartment house, on plot 41.8 by 99.11, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

John R. Davidson and M. Rosenbaum have sold for William Mohlgemuth the five-story double flat, 25 by 100.11, known as 145 West 117th Street, to Joseph F. A. O'Donnell.

Bronx Sales.

Alexander Selkin and David Mintz have sold for Minnie Fox a plot, 50 by 110, on the west side of Briggs Avenue, 144 feet south of 196th Street, to the Mitchell McDermott Construction Company, which will erect a five-story apartment. The same brokers also sold to Frederic Allen the two-story, two-family house, 3,075 Hull Avenue, on a lot 25 by 110.

John Branigan purchased for investment from the John W. Cornish Construction Company the five-story apartment house on the northwest corner of Mapes and Gremont Avenue on a plot 100 by 59.

A builder has purchased from M. Canucci a vacant plot, 100 by 100, on the east side of Concord Avenue, 100 feet south of 147th Street. Heller and Sussman were the brokers.

Sale on Marble Hill.

The A. N. Gitterman Corporation has sold to Mrs. Mary J. Gaynor the two-story and attic house at 90 Marble Hill Avenue, immediately adjoining the St. Stephen's Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of 238th Street and Marble Hill Avenue, on a triangular plot with an 86-foot frontage.

Brooklyn.

Visco Brothers have sold 57 Rapeley Street, a three-story brick building, 18 by 100, for the Brooklyn Church Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Giovannina Tortora, for occupancy.

Long Island.

The Rockaway Park Realty Company sold for Mrs. Maria Ruff a plot 40 by 100 on the east side of Tenth Avenue, 100 feet north of Newport Avenue, Rockaway Park, to Mrs. Beulah Lasher; also for the same seller a plot 40 by 100 on the east side of Tenth Avenue, 140 feet north of Newport Avenue, Rockaway Park, to John Lynch.

Nicholas Lopard has sold for Paul A. McGolrick, the two one-family houses on a plot 40 by 100 each on Twenty-seventh Street, near Broadway, Flushing, to Robert F. Erts.

Westchester County.

Fish & Marvin have sold for Mrs. Bradford Ellsworth her residence in the Grange at Scarsdale, N. Y., to Hugh I. Young of New York. The property is located at the corner of Park and Meadow Roads, and contains four and one-half acres, with large dwelling and outbuildings. Mr. Young will reside there.

The same firm also sold a plot on Lester Hill, White Plains, N. Y., to Clarence W. Elsner of New York, who plans to erect a dwelling at once.

Joseph P. Day has sold for the Odell Realty Company four acres on Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers. The property was held at $25,000, and is improved with a residence and barn. Max Schling is the purchaser.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman have sold for Mrs. Ella Williams the dwelling at 51 Godwin Avenue, Ridgewood. Mrs. E. Van Orden is the purchaser.

Factory Law Hearing To-day.

The State Factory Investigation Committee will meet this morning at 170 Broadway and listen to requests for modifications in the new factory and labor laws sought by real estate owners.

Members of the Real Estate Board of New York and the Fifth Avenue Association, which will be well represented at to-day's hearing, held a lengthy conference on the subject yesterday afternoon.

While conceding that the laws are beneficial and desirable in many instances, the real estate men held that low buildings, which have few workers in them and are efficiently maintained and protected against the danger the law seeks to minimize, should not be subjected to regulations evidently intended by the framers of the laws to be applied to such buildings as are overcrowded and inadequately protected against fire hazards.

Little Theatre in 49th Street.

Plans for another little theatre were filed yesterday, the structure to be erected at 153 and 155 West Forty-ninth Street, on a plot fronting 41.8 feet by 10.4 deep. It will be built for Charles R. Hopkins. The auditorium will accommodate 210 and in the balcony will be seventeen boxes, seating five persons each. H. K. Murphy and R. H. Dana, Jr., are the architects. They have placed the cost at $30,000.

Washington Heights Court.

The old Washington Heights Public Library building, a three-story structure at 922 St. Nicholas Avenue, opposite 156th Street, has been leased by the city for ten years. It will be used for a new Magistrate's Court. The property is owned by the Washington Heights Library. It extends through the block to the old aqueduct which intersects Edgecombe Road.

Parish House on Dyckman Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for a one-story Parish House on the south side of Dyckman Street, 205.11 feet west of Riverside Drive, for use as a Sunday School and Church Club. It will have a frontage of 45 feet. The Church Extension Society of the Presbytery of New York is the owner of the building while the Mount Washington Presbyterian Church is the owner of the land. Eli Benedict, the architect, has placed the cost at $12,500.

A Recent Buyer.

Jacob Propos is the buyer of the flat at the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Fifth Street, reported sold recently by Morris Rose and Lewis Norman.

To Protect Harlem Property.

As a result of the two meetings of Harlem property owners held this week, subscribers representing over three-quarters of a million dollars worth of property endorsed the plan of the Committee of Thirty for the conservation and upbuilding of realty values in that section. At the meeting held in the room of the Harlem Board of Commerce on Thursday evening, addresses were made by Rev. Robert Bruce Clark, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, Arthur D. Crane, Frank A. Shaw, and Rev. Dr. D. J. McMillan.

Another meeting has been called for Monday evening, March 16, at the room of the Harlem Board of Commerce, 290 Lenox Avenue, at 8 o'clock.

The movement already has the endorsement of several hundred owners in the Harlem section and is rapidly advancing to the stage where active work will be undertaken.

Commercial Leases.

H. C. Senior & Co. leased for the Rhinelander Real Estate Company, in connection with the Lawton-Mayer Company, the store 125 West Sixty-eighth Street at Broadway to the George Levene Tire Company.

Neason Jones has leased for a term of years for George W. Fennell the store and two lofts at 16 South Fourth Avenue, Mount Vernon, to Charles Reiss of Brooklyn.

Thomas J. O'Reilly has leased for L. J. Carpenter & Co. the store and basement 2,853 Broadway to D. Schneider.

George W. Brettell has leased for the estate of Edward Rafter to A. Finkenberg's Sons the five-story loft at 424 East 123d Street on a long term of years at a rental of $3,000 a year.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, as agent for the Hemenway Estate, has leased for a term of years the ground floor at 37 Broadway, to Messrs. A. Johnson & Co., General Passenger Agents for the Russian-American Steamship Line, located for many years in the old Stevens House, 27 Broadway.

Royal Scott Gulden has leased the store at 41 East Forty-first Street to the Cresta Blanca Wine Company of California for Herbert A. Sherman.

Real Estate Notes.

George A. Bowman, Harold F. Sutton, and James B. Walker have been elected to active membership in the Real Estate Board of New York, and Harold L. Flint was added to the non-resident membership.

Title was passed on 110 and 112 West Twenty-sixth Street, a seven-story loft

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

West Side.

Private dwelling for sale cheap; West 118th St.; mortgage $17,000. R 79 Times.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

$8,750.—Modern brownstone residence; if you want fine house, choice location, 25 minutes to Manhattan, examine 684 Greene Av., near Sumner Av., BROOKLYN; 12 rooms and bath; location and inside of this house will please any one. Owner, 700 Greene Av.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful country home at Katonah, N. Y.; first story stone, second story shingle; 10 rooms, two baths; with acreage; help's cottage; stable, garage, outbuildings; ¾ mile from station; high elevation; splendid neighborhood; a bargain. Reed & Clark Co., White Plains, N. Y.

Best list of houses, lots, farms, and country estates for sale or rent at White Plains, Hartsdale, Scarsdale, and the better sections of Westchester County. Chauncey B. Griffen, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

White Plains.

A WELL BUILT SUBSTANTIAL HOUSE is the cheapest in the end; here's one on hilltop, White Plains, modern 2 baths, grounds; you will like it; make appointment to see it.
EDWARD M. WEST, INC.
Depot Square. 'Phone 413. White Plains.

Yonkers.

A cozy house on Park Hill, built of the best materials by owners; has ten rooms, two baths, fireplace, and hardwood floors throughout; cost $12,000 three years ago; will sell at a sacrifice and on easy terms on account of removal from city. Address Dayton & Bailey, attorneys, Singer Building.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful village residence; 14 rooms; every improvement; electric light; about five acres; 100 miles from city.
ASHFORTH & COMPANY, 11 East 42d St.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

In ideal Ridgewood, N. J., 30 minutes from New York, we offer a remodeled homestead; also two new modern houses, with good size garden ground, fruit and shade trees, hedges, &c.; Ridgewood is known as the healthiest spot in the East. Saddle River Valley Construction Co., Walthery Av., Ridgewood, N. Y. office, 80 B'way. Tel. Ridgewood 880 and 528-W. Tel. Rector 4794-5.

Beautiful New California Bungalow, 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; beam ceiling, panel dining room, restricted neighborhood; beautiful location; 30 minutes New York, West Shore Railroad; trolley to New York passes property; small payment down, balance as rent. Owner, Box L 148 Times.

Thirty acres level ground; ripe for development; fifteen minutes from the station, forty-five minutes from New York; large road frontage; on top of a hill; unexcelled location for builder; price to quick buyer, $30,000; convenient terms. Address D. V. Brodey, 316 Park Av., Paterson, N. J.

WATERFRONT FARM, 225 acres; 8 room house; barn; orchard; 15 miles to sail to Atlantic City; fine roads; schools, churches; salt water fishing; choice land for market gardener or small fruits; price, $3,500; terms, $1,250 cash. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Lady owning five acres choice garden land near Atlantic City will sell at sacrifice; high, dry, level, covered with thrifty growth wood; fine roads, schools, churches, adjoining town 5,000; fine for poultry, fruits, vegetables; terms, $1 weekly; price, $225. Risley, 18 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY.
1,000 satisfied commuters, 80 daily trains; homes for rent and for sale. Ask for booklet. S. S. VALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, Ridgewood, N. J. Fone 555.

For Sale.—8-room house; all improvements; five minutes from station; excellent neighborhood; removal from town reason for sale; $4,500. Address P. O. Box 153, Dunellen, N. J.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete, 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company, Ridgewood, N. J.

For HUDSON COUNTY real estate write to Board of Estate Brokers of HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
P. O. Box 57, Jersey City, N. J.

71 ACRES: near Freehold; 7-room house; barn; 500 bearing fruit trees; bargain, $5,500; terms, $3,500 cash; balance mortgage. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Lease—Furnished or unfurnished, gentleman's country estate in Connecticut, on the Boston Post Road; 15 rooms and three baths; 7 acres land, garage, and gardener's quarters; 50 minutes from Grand Central Station; sacrifice to a cash buyer; for further particulars apply Axelrad & Feinberg, Inc., 104 Madison Av., 441 Murray Hill. Full commission paid brokers.

Farm for Sale.—I have an excellent farm of 65 acres in centre of village, among the Litchfield Hills; good eight-room house, barns, &c.; price, $4,500, part cash. M. E. Minor, Terryville, Conn.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

BERKSHIRE HILLS ESTATE.
Three hundred acres; 25-room stone house; mansion house 10 rooms; modern garage, green houses, &c.; beautiful location. Apply Howard Clark Davis, 15 Wellington Road, Brookline, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Property for rent and for sale.
Bungalows, Furnished Houses, Estates.
Wheeler & Taylor, Great Barrington, Mass.

Farms.

LADY will sell balance of her plantation, containing 52 acres, fine land, in Virginia, at a bargain; some timber; two railroads; 65 miles Richmond; good apple land; no malaria; fine drinking water; schools, churches; no rocks; running stream; price, $1,000; terms, $10 monthly. Risley, 18 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE.
Niagara County, New York, the World's Greatest Fruit and Farming Belt. Here are located the biggest and best Money-making Farms to be found in America to-day. For further particulars address
W. J. MULLETT, Lockport, N. Y.

Real Estate.

100-ACRE FARM; 11-room house; two barns; 2½ miles station; 7 miles Westerly, L. I.; good roads; price, $1,650; $650 cash; balance $100 yearly. Risley, 18 Broadway.

Real Estate Wanted.

Cold-water flat wanted on west side; send full particulars. H. J. Gucker, 276 3d Av.

Mortgage Loans.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

TO LEASE—LONG TERM.
1258-1260 Boston Road, McKinley Square, 3-story, stores and lodge room, suitable alterations for private picture and dance hall. L. M. Mossauer & Co., 361 Westchester Av., at Intervale Av. Subway Station.

BROADWAY OFFICE; LIGHT BUSINESS REQUIRING MODERN ACCOMMODATIONS. PHILLIPS, 3,785 BROADWAY.

STORE.—FOUR MONTHS FREE; LIBERAL RENT; WEST SIDE ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 113TH AND 114TH STS.

Will build 75x100 for tenement, 11th Av. corner, near new docks, railroad connections. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

44th, 23 East, (Fifth, Madison Avs.)—Lease large parlor suitable physician's office; refined business.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.

West Side.

To sublet, immediately, your own price, beautiful ten-room, four-bath apartment, finest location in the city, A. B. Squire, 95 William st. Telephone John 1215.

Attractive seven-room apartment, two baths, on eleventh floor, corner 80th St. and Broadway, from May to October; rent one-third off. Tel. 7590 Barclay. Room 2,160, Woolworth Building.

29th, 52 West.—Entire second floor, two rooms, bath; electricity; telephone extension; suitable studio, bachelor quarters; immediate possession.

THE ALABAMA, 550 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Six and seven room apartments; all improvements; elevator, &c.; high-class; moderate rental.

47th, 16 West.—Desirable small apartment, kitchenette, bath, hot water; moderate; references.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments; seven light rooms, bath, $45; private block.

88th St., W., 180.—Elegant high-class apartment, 7 rooms and bath.

East Side.

A few desirable apartments, 3 to 5 rooms and bath; hotel service; reasonable weekly rates. Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East 72d St.

Westchester County.

NEW CHATSWORTH ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
Exceptionally large outside rooms; view of Sound; excellent location; conveniently accessible; four, five, six rooms, with bath, $50 to $54. Write or telephone Chatsworth, East 4th St., (Telephone 3850.) Mount Vernon.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—Lady's open-face gold watch on fob with locket, marked E. R. S.; lost Thursday on William St., N. Y., or Fulton Elev., between Brooklyn Bridge and Brooklyn Av. Station, or on Bergen St., St. Mark's Av., or vicinity. Reward if returned to E. R. S., 1,267 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—In Grand Central Station or St. Thomas Church, black leather handbag, containing 50-trip ticket to Pelham, and money. Finder please return to Mrs. R. P. Kent, care of C. D. Haines, 52 William St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Reward offered for return Certificate No. D 10,614, for 5 shares first preferred stock United States Rubber Company, standing in name of Richard R. Weller, owner. Sargent, Atty., Rosenbloom Bldg., Syracuse.

LOST.—Black leather handbag, Wednesday evening, March 11, at 6 P. M., Waldorf-Astoria. Finder please return bag with contents, keeping money, to Waldorf-Astoria, and no questions will be asked.

LOST—A diamond bar pin, platinum setting, about four inches long, between 83d St. and Park Av. and 90th St., Central Park West. Reward is offered if returned to G. L. Pullman, 305 Broadway.

LOST—At McDowell Club, Thursday night, gold meshbag; name Newhouse inside on clasp; $20 reward. Return to Apartment 21, Sherman Square Hotel.

LOST.—Diamond solitaire ring, Saturday afternoon, March 7, at matinee in Casino Theatre, 39th St. and B'way; reward. Mrs. E. W. Hyde, 772 St. Nicholas Av.

LOST—Feb. 28, noon, Fulton St. Subway station, watch chain, pencil, charm marked "K. K. K.," owner's name on back. Return Yale Club, 44th St. Reward.

LOST—About a week ago, silver cigarette case, marked "G. P. to G. M. C." Liberal reward if returned to Astor Theatre Box Office, Broadway and 45th St.

LOST—Diamond bow knot at Hotel Biltmore, Monday, March 9; $50 reward. Finder please return to Mrs. Edward M. Mollvain, 50 West 50th St.

LOST—Diamond pin Monday afternoon between 33d and 45th Sts.; liberal reward. Lyons, 68 William St.

LOST — Small diamond ring, tag attached, Thursday evening. Please 'phone Williamsburg 5086.

LOST—March 12, Plaza Hotel, pearl and diamond pin. Liberal reward by return to H. E. Mason, Hotel Plaza.

LOST.—$20 reward for mink muff, lost Thursday afternoon on 6th L. Return to Schmidt, 267 4th St., Hoboken. Tel. 518 Hoboken.

LOST.—Lady's oval amethyst brooch, surrounded by pearls. Suitable reward. Balmedo, 439 East 19th St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—Between 116th and 120th Sts., west, lorgnette and chain; reward. Box L 169 Times Annex.

LOST—Black lynx muff, liberal reward. Mrs. Lacher, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, Apt. 51.

LOST.—Solitaire ring. Return to office Manhattan Square Hotel. $50 reward.

REWARD $100.
Lost—In Bermuda, Feb. 20, between Swan Tea Shop and Shore Hills Hotel, St. George's, gold meshbag, with monogram "F. McG." in diamonds on bag; contents no value. Return to cashier Vanderbilt Hotel.

Found.

FOUND.—Will lady who lost roll of bills on 5th Av. on Tuesday morning communicate with R 123 Times.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST.—$25 reward, no questions asked, for return of French bulldog; light brindle, right ear drooping slightly, no hair on centre of inside and outside of right ear. Amedee J. Van Beuren, 601 West 112th St.

LOST—Scotch Irish collie, Saturday, Feb. 21; tan and white, without collar; reward; no questions asked. E. Tripp, 416 West 118th St.

LOST.—White small female poodle dog; reward if left in checkroom, care of Gimbel's Big Store.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private baths, kitchenettes, $20, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

HAMILTON APARTMENTS.
114th St. and Riverside Drive; 8 large rooms and 2 baths; handsomely furnished; to rent from April 1 to Oct. 1; inspection any morning between 10 and 1 o'clock only; no agents. See Superintendent.

Three-room suite, southern exposure; monthly or yearly basis; superior hotel service; home cooking; also single room or en suite, with private baths; rooms $1 and $1.50 up; dancing on special evenings. Hotel Royal, 585 West 112th St. Phone 684 Morningside. Special attention given to transient guests.

Fort Washington Av., 35.—Well furnished 5-room apartment in high-class elevator house; splendid view of Hudson from every window; to couple without children; seen only by appointment; references required. Tel. Audubon 6670. Apartment 4F.

Beautiful new modern apartment, 7 rooms, 2 baths; only occupied 6 months; owing to change in business will rent, furnished or unfurnished; concession. Phone 8575 Schuyler.

For six months handsomely furnished, three large rooms and bath; apartment hotel; west side, $125 monthly; two adults only; reference required. R 124 Times.

Apartment to sublet; handsomely furnished; two large rooms, facing north; plenty of sunshine; at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

SUBLET, FURNISHED.
Two 2-room—one 3-room apartment.
HOTEL WALTON,
104 West 70th St.

For Rent.—Furnished for the Summer, seven-room apartment, Riverside Drive. Telephone number, Riverside 3790. K. McMurrich, 230 Riverside Drive.

Five sunny rooms, bath; elevator; three months or longer, $65 monthly, furnished, including piano. 510 West 124th St. Tel. 880—Morningside, Apt. 36.

Five large rooms artistically, completely furnished; southern exposure; piano, phone; adults; rent reasonable. Call afternoon, 561 West 186th St. Tafchal.

Family going away, sublet six rooms, furnished apartment; reasonable; high-class elevator apartment; references. 608 West 138th St., Superintendent.

Furnished for the Summer, 7-room apartment on Riverside Drive; telephone number, Riverside 8790. K. D. McMurrich, 230 Riverside Drive.

116th St., 610 West.—Five-room apartment, completely furnished; ninth floor; $100 per month; also two-room suite. Thompson, 3,040 Morningside.

To Sublet.—Corner 98th and Broadway, seven-room apartment, three baths, unfurnished, from April 1; price reasonable. Y 324 Times Annex.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; never occupied; owner left city; high-class; responsible tenant. 163 West 48th. Thompson.

3-room suite; Southern exposure; piano; telephone; independent entrance; maid service. Burchell, 159 West 80th St.

143d, 323 West.—Sublet four rooms, bath, complete for housekeeping, furnished. Apt. I. Rent $40.00. Tel. 1082 Audubon.

High-class completely furnished apartments; choice localities; long, short lease. Apply Clark & De Flores, 30 East 42d St.

Attractive list of furnished apartments mailed on request; all sizes; all prices. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

Apartment overlooking Park, furnished housekeeping; $85 monthly. Apartment 52, 401 West 118th St.

Riverside Drive, 456, (116th St.)—Delightful small apartment; $85 month. Supt.

95Th, 319 WEST.—High-class four-room apartment; telephone 465D Riverside; $35.

East Side.

Social worker share sunny, furnished or unfurnished, apartment, April 1, with one or two business women; independent housekeeping; elevator and telephone; 5th Av. near 126th St.; references necessary. Y 308 Times.

Apartments to sublet; handsomely furnished 2 rooms and bath; southern exposure; great bargain; 2 blocks from Broadway; call and be convinced. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

96th St., 71 East.—To sublet, furnished or unfurnished, March to Oct. 8, large rooms, 2 baths; great sacrifice. Miss Looney.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3; moving, $5 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV., 47.—Suite, private bath; single room; steam; table guests; references.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

53D ST., 37 AND 52 EAST.—Large front room; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large and small rooms, private baths; excellent board; 'phone.

MADISON AV., 193.—Large, single rooms; superior house, table; transients accommodated; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Beautiful, large front room; excellent board; table guests; telephone.

47TH, 110 WEST.—Desirable furnished large, small rooms; French cuisine; table guests accommodated.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid, large-sized, single front room; steam, running water; select.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath, in private house; references required.

54TH, 54 WEST.—LARGE ROOM; REFERENCES.

57TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, back parlor; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Elegant large, small rooms; connected private bath; table guests.

71ST, 62 WEST.—Exceptional board; luxuriously furnished rooms; suitable two; private beds and dressing room; steam heat; electricity; also small rooms; running water; reasonable.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Desirable accommodations for gentlemen; refined, homelike; Subway, "L"; references.

72D, 266 WEST.—Attractive sunny rooms; refined home; few table guests accommodated.

74TH, 131 WEST.—19th year; large, sunny room, near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references; also physician's office.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Pleasant small rooms, Southern exposure; convenient location; telephone; references.

77TH, 124 WEST.—Handsome double rooms; newly furnished house; parlor dining; reasonable.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

79TH ST., 122 WEST.—Sunny second floor rooms; private bath; electricity; French cooking.

80TH, 148 WEST.—Large, sunny room; also medium; refined, homelike; reasonable; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Exceptional rooms, unexpectedly vacated; electricity; reasonable; generous table; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, electricity; private bath; generous table; reference.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; running water; suitable two; moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 52 WEST.—Large, comfortable room, with table board. Telephone Schuyler 8397.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; private baths; electricity, steam; table guests; references.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Two large, attractive, front rooms; southern exposure; private family; conveniences; good home table; references; board optional.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large front room, with running water; excellent table; references.

89TH ST., 270 WEST.—Unusually attractive, large rooms; steam, electricity; table a specialty.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable room; conveniences; well-appointed house, excellent board; references.

94TH ST. 50 WEST.—Thirty-two extravagantly furnished rooms; sixteen on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

102D, 263 WEST, (La Grange.)—Accommodations, cuisine unequalled; double front room, (bow,) $20; single, $9; table board; Southerners.

103D, 250-252 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superb accommodations; bachelors, couple; unsurpassed table; references.

119TH ST., 560 WEST.—Elegant Rooms; southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Special attention to table guests; service quiet and efficient.

115TH ST., 604 WEST.—Single room, board; elevator apartment; business man; reasonable. Peters.

115TH ST., (882-888 St. Nicholas Av.)—Large, light rooms; excellent table; congenial people.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room, well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms; closets, running water; good board; telephone; references.

147TH, 544 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway, beautiful Riverside; The Audubon; only few vacancies at our large establishment; large, bright, well-heated rooms, bath adjoining; telephone, electricity; $10 to $12, one; $14 to $20, two; including excellent board; smaller room, $8; dining rooms on parlor floor; large parlors for social entertainments; real home. Telephone 2759 Audubon.

183D, 555 WEST.—Beautiful single or double room; excellent French and Spanish cuisine; near Subway.

106 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE.
Apt. 74-76; sunny room, dining room, single from $9, two $17, including meals; inducements to students. Morningside 8518.

Charming Permanent Home,
Away from city and noise,
yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter;
"THE EVELYN" LODGE.
Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents to 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

PRIVATE house, newly furnished, West 88th; table board. Particulars, Leland, 4 West 33d.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 101, (overlooking Washington Square.)—Excellent table; rooms, single and en suite.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103, Hotel Earle.—A newly furnished room to rent, with private bath, including meals.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE—LENOX MANOR
New throughout; large, sunny rooms; private baths; special rates for March; excellent table. Telephone 5075—Orange.

Purchase and Exchange.
Thirty cents a line.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.
Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place. 2298 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

5TH AV, 25.—Large front room, second floor; references; breakfast optional.

17TH ST., 108 EAST.—Large room; private bath; $6; other rooms, $3.50 up.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

27TH, 200 EAST.—Parlor, 1 or 2, bath, elevator; steam heat. Apartment 51.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Private house; large, attractive double rooms; telephone; all conveniences; comfortable; reasonable; near Subway.

30TH, 181 EAST.—Sunny large, small rooms; all conveniences; price, $3.50-$4.50; board optional.

34TH and 4th Av., at 13 Park Av.—Large and small handsomely furnished clean rooms, $4 up.

37TH, 160 EAST.—Newly furnished and decorated front basement; suitable housekeeping. 6048 Murray Hill.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished room in select house; breakfast optional; references; telephone.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Large, small rooms; all improvements; very fine house and location.

53D, 61 EAST.—Beautiful large room in private house; connecting bath. 5762 Plaza.

Two From One

Through the following advertisement in The New York Times, the advertiser not only rented his two-room apartment to a reader of The Times, but also found a tenant for another vacant apartment.

51ST, 72 WEST.—Two rooms and private bath; all improvements; business people.

Telephone advertisements to The Times—Bryant 1000.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

59TH ST., 129 EAST.—$2 weekly; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

72D, 178 EAST.—Large, newly furnished steamheated rooms; $3 up; private.

86TH ST., 118 EAST.—Elegant furnished parlor floor; light rooms; Hungarian table board.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 55.—Single and en suite; steam heat, telephone; convenient transit.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (35th and 36th Sts.)—One large, desirable room with bath; handsomely furnished. Call mornings, evenings. 728 Murray Hill.

MADISON AV., 527.—Large furnished room; 3 windows; electricity; adjoining bath.

TWO sunny rooms, furnished or unfurnished; private bath. 104 East 31st St. Mad. Sq. 3108.

West Side.

97H, 17 WEST.—Private residence, charming single and double room for gentlemen; electricity, telephone; references.

10TH ST., 17 WEST.—Bedroom and sitting room in southern exposure apartment; electric light, running water, telephone, piano; meals optional; reference; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

18TH, 26 WEST.—Single and double rooms; all conveniences; $2 up. Addie Co.

23D ST., 428 WEST.—Select house, large and single rooms; hot water, baths, electricity; reasonable rates.

41ST, 126 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; conveniences; $3-$7. 1671 Bryant.

41ST ST., 128 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Large and small comfortable rooms; modern conveniences; phone.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private house; $2-$3 weekly; bath; telephone; gentlemen. Hughes.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished front room; private bath, steam, electricity; select.

47TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; steam heat; porcelain bath; telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private table; board optional. 4,589 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Neat, clean furnished rooms; north and south; telephone. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large rooms, north and south; private bath; furnished to suit. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 38 WEST.—Dining room, kitchen, suitable for caterer. Write A. WATSON.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor; service. Write A. WATSON.

48TH ST., 65 WEST.—Small furnished rooms; quiet residence.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, large and single rooms; private baths; telephones.

51ST, 25 WEST.—Single and double rooms; suite two rooms; also studio. Plaza 1972.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; hardwood floor; open fire; electricity; telephone; bath; also small room; hot and cold running water; gentleman only; references.

52D, 242 WEST.—Front parlor with piano; also bedroom; other large rooms.

55TH, 329 WEST.—Clean, quiet house; warm, light, comfortable room; telephone, references.

55TH ST., 361 WEST.—Single, double, heated rooms; hot water; select house; $3.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience; references. Gray.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large, bright room; modern apartment; conveniences; refined home. Apt. 2 east.

56TH, 128 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, large, sunny room; modern conveniences; select. 2808 Columbus.

68TH, 322 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small, sunny rooms; conveniences; select. 748 Columbus.

58TH, 328 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room in refined home; every convenience. 8533 Columbus.

65TH, 132 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; also beautifully furnished suite; warm, homelike.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, large bedroom, and private bath; unlimited hot water, electricity, gas; unexcelled location. 7747 Columbus.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large, small rooms, with running water; telephone; references.

68th, 62 West.—Sunny, large rooms, private or adjoining bath; refined surroundings.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room; conveniences; electricity; gentlemen; refined surroundings.

69TH ST., 61 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, medium room; all modern conveniences; telephone; references.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Spacious room, two, three people; bath, toilet; hall room.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished and decorated large and small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water heat; telephone. Gentlemen only.

71ST, (226 West End Av.)—Comfortable, large, sunny rooms; suitable two; telephone; reasonable.

71ST, 282 WEST, (corner West End Av.)—Suite two rooms, modern conveniences; suitable gentlemen; electricity.

71ST ST, 71 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; telephone; references.

71ST, 73 WEST.—Large and single rooms; 'phone; references.

73D, 115 WEST.—Handsomely appointed large front rooms suitable for two; southern exposure; with or without private bath; references.

73D, 235 WEST.—Two-room suite, with private bath; single rooms; telephone; Subway.

73D ST., 164 WEST.—Large connecting rooms; private bath; single or en suite.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Large front room; every convenience; gentlemen only; reference.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable 1 or 2; refined surroundings; telephone; references.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Warm, handsomely furnished rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

77TH, 126 WEST. — Large, well-furnished room, suitable gentleman; housekeeping convenience; residence.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; all conveniences; single beds; gentlemen.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Desirable small rooms; references; reasonable; gentlemen.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; shower bath; telephone; other rooms.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms; refined home; shower bath; phone; perfect service; references.

79TH ST., 225 WEST.—Large room; private bath; kitchenette privileges; small, sunny room; Subway.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful room, private bath, housekeeping privileges; small room; Subway.

80TH ST., 114 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double room, $5-$8; single, $3.50 weekly; private house; excellent location.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; single room; private house; reasonable.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 148 WEST.—Clean, comfortable, large front room; electricity; telephone; breakfast. Haskins.

83D, 11 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; parlor floor; quiet, refined, homelike; reasonable.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

84TH ST., 113 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, also parlor connecting; breakfast optional; convenient to all lines. Thorp. Schuyler 4334.

84TH ST., 126 WEST.—Double, single rooms; bath, heat; convenient Subway, "L." Dosset.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private bath; private house; reasonable; telephone.

86TH, 302 WEST.—Select accommodations; quiet, refined home; continuous hot water; parlor.

86TH, 341 WEST.—Large, well furnished sunny room; unusually desirable; references.

87TH ST., 251 WEST.—Single room with bath; private family. Apt. 23. Riverside 3656.

87TH ST., WEST.—Two-room suite; private house; gentleman; exceptional references. Schuyler 4947.

88TH, 183 WEST.—Sunny front room, also small room; running water; gentleman.

89TH, (Near Riverside Drive.)—Charming second floor room or suite; overlooking Riverside Drive; connecting bath. 1596 Riverside; private.

94TH ST., 116 WEST.—Excellent room; suitable two; running water; bath; $4 and $6; select neighborhood.

97TH, 121 WEST.—Front, back, sunny rooms, suitable gentlemen; housekeeping conveniences; residence.

100TH ST., 200 WEST, (Amsterdam.)—Beautiful outside room; 4 windows; smaller; moderate; high class. 2 D.

101ST, 331 WEST.—Sunny outside room; high class; elevator apartment; Subway. Menor.

103D ST., 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room, adjoining bath, for gentleman; Subway and elevated stations; private house; $5.

107TH ST., 233 WEST, (Apt. d.)—Elegant front parlor, adjoining bedroom; two business men; elevator; private family; all modern conveniences.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Immaculate front sunny room; running water; moderate. Apartment 16.

109TH, 229 WEST.—Attractive room; gentleman; $30 monthly; breakfast optional. Apt. 82. Riverside 1374.

111TH, 605 WEST. — One, two attractive rooms corner Riverside, block Subway; references. Volium.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Large bedroom; also single room; modern conveniences; gentlemen only.

115TH ST., 419 WEST, (Columbia University.)—Outside rooms; electricity, bath, shower, elevator. Lyman.

116TH, (Broadway.)—Attractive front room; private family; elegant house; references. White, 4834 Morningside.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Attractively furnished, sunny rooms; southern exposure; single, en suite; piano; kitchen privileges; new elevator apartment. (5D.)

120TH ST., 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite; also single room; new, high-class apartment house. Apartment 107.

121ST ST., 523 WEST.—Double room, adjoining bath; private family. Morningside 5271. Follis.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Choice connecting rooms, bath, kitchen; single room, $3.50. Sherman.

122D, 416 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms in high-class elevator apartment. Apt. 51.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentleman; $3. Apt. 21.

124TH ST., 524 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, suitable for business woman; convenient; references. Brokaw.

124TH, 534 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms, elevator, telephone; breakfast optional. Apartment 20.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Attractive, newly decorated room; independent entrance; private family; must be seen to be appreciated. Carroll

136TH, 616 WEST, (Riverside.)—Large room, telephone, electricity; board optional. Apt. 18.

139TH, 610 WEST.—Exceptionally large, handsomely furnished room, lavatory; private family; select elevator apartment, overlooking Hudson; breakfast; gentleman. Shelby.

139TH, 601 WEST.—Outside, sunny room, next bath; elevator; reasonable. Apt. 31.

ADVERTISER owning elegantly kept house will rent high-class German square room and bath, $30-$40 monthly; breakfast. Extreme Cleanliness, 313 Times Downtown.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65.—Couple, having handsome apartment, would rent large light room; board and attractive; must be joining bath; references. Seventh floor (s. e.)

IN THE PATERNO.
440 Riverside Drive; beautiful front room for gentleman in high-class apartment; every convenience; corner Riverside Drive and 116th St. Apartment 41. Telephone 6694 Morningside.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Sunny, cozy room, apartment overlooking park; Broadway subway. Henry.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44, (Apt. 33.)—Two connecting rooms; first-class; reasonable.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 464, (Apartment 21,) near 116th St. Subway.—Private family will rent one room and bath, gentleman or lady; references. Telephone, between 9 and 10 A. M., Morningside 7339.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive front room; breakfast optional. Morningside 9576 W.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (near Grant's Tomb.)—Attractive front room; breakfast optional. Morning 9576W.

TEL. 6260 MORNINGSIDE, (near 110th St. Subway.)—Beautifully furnished bachelor apartment; also single room.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 103, Hotel Earle.—A newly furnished room, with private bath, phones, &c., to rent.

WEST END, 738, (96th.)—Complete home, two rooms; modern; moderate; subway. Baron.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath, electricity; private family; 91st Subway.

You must stop somewhere—why not at
HOTEL FREDERICK,
210 West 56th St. We believe our furnished suites of 2 rooms and bath are the best accommodations in New York at the price. Single rooms with or without bath.

WEST END AV, 841, (101st.)—Two connecting, outside rooms, running water; private family. Bailey.

Brooklyn.

A HANDSOME ROOM, Flatbush; private family; steam heat, electric light; references. Y 271 Times.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished
Twenty cents a line.

29TH ST., 40 EAST.—Furniture in storage, sell cheap; take part in room rent. Carr.

Help Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

A LARGE RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION DESIRES THE PERMANENT SERVICES OF AN EDUCATED, CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN FOR LITERARY AND EDITORIAL WORK; COLLEGE DEGREE DESIRABLE, BUT NOT ESSENTIAL; EXPERIENCE IN JOURNALISM HIGHLY ADVANTAGEOUS. WRITE IMMEDIATELY, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, CHURCH MEMBERSHIP, &C., Y 321 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; one who is accustomed in cloak and suit business; state salary and reference. Box Y 312 Times Annex.

BUSINESS WOMAN to represent the circulation department of a daily newspaper in her home city, or town. Address L 159 Times Annex.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO.,
BROOKLYN.
Require thoroughly experienced
SALES

YALE ALUMNI CHEER PROMISE OF VICTORY

Walter Camp Tells 1,100 Graduates at Dinner That She Will "Come Back."

HADLEY FOR SCHOLARSHIP

Former Yale Men Set Standards for Students, He Says—Ex-President Taft Speaks.

Eleven hundred Yale graduates, beginning with L. A. Hendrick, '50, and coming down to last year's graduates, gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria last night, smoked cube-cut tobacco in church warden pipes, sang old Yale songs, gave the college yells, and listened to speeches by President Arthur Twining Hadley, ex-President Taft, Walter Camp, George E. Ide, and H. H. Ramsay, '08s, a Sheffield humorist, who was hailed by the classes of the Sixties and Seventies as the logical successor of Josh Billings.

The ceilings and walls were hung with blue. Every box was decorated with a big blue circle with a white "Y" in the middle and Yale seals were hung in three places in the hall. The tables bristled with Yale banners, which were waved in the air when Walter Camp spoke optimistically of the football prospects and on other occasions that called for a patriotic display.

After the speeches the diners put on mortarboards and began to use the long clay pipes and small cans of tobacco that were given as souvenirs. Then they settled back comfortably to see Yale talent in a burlesque show on the speakers' platform.

The diners listened intently to all mentions of football and the athletic outlook. There was a serious moment at the first word of speeches when Toastmaster George E. Ide said that it was five years since a dinner of the kind had been held, and that there was no occasion for "ghoulish glee" in the athletic record of the last five years. There was much enthusiasm for Walter Camp, however, and the diners cheered when at the end of a rather grim speech on the recent past of Yale in athletics, he predicted that Yale would "come back."

President Hadley for the Students.

President Hadley talked about the weight the opinion of the alumni had with Yale undergraduates. He said that the main object of the Yale student was to please those who had graduated before him. If the graduates prized intellectual excellence, he said, it would become popular among the students. If the alumni, he said, looked upon scholarship as the greatest attainment of a Yale man, that opinion would soon be held on the campus.

"The faculty," he said, "can only furnish the student with opportunities for learning. The faculty cannot make the student learn. You are a little apt to estimate the part played by the faculty too highly. I am not now referring to what Prof. Lounsbury is fond of calling the 'infinite capacity of the human mind to resist the intrusion of useful knowledge.' The faculty cannot furnish the student with the motive for learning. There is no trouble about the motive in professional schools where students have the object of their studies always before them. But this motive is not present in a college. It must be supplied by the student himself.

"The Yale students, while exceedingly jealous of outside interference with his ideals and customs, is at the same time keenly sensitive to the opinion of a group of men like this. His loyalty to Yale amounts to a passion. If he thinks his duty to Yale is best performed by winning football games, he will submit to untold inconveniences for that purpose. If he thinks that it is performed by taking part in the social life of the place, social life will be the horizon of his interests and ambitions. If he thinks that the graduates care for intellectual development, he will care for intellectual development. The sentiment of the college world can be trusted to reflect the sentiment of the graduate world."

President Hadley said that Yale standards had risen markedly in the last ten years since graduate organizations had been formed to interest themselves in the scholarship of Yale men. If this work continued, he said, the members of the faculty would soon be "teachers instead of gravel-pushers."

Taft Gets a Cheer.

Everybody joined in a big yell for ex-President Taft, who was introduced as "an old Yale man, Prof. Taft." After saying that he had been ordered to make his speech short and snappy so that there would be time for the show afterward, Prof. Taft said that he spoke as the representative of the graduates of the academic, law, medical, and theological schools.

"We are doing things in the Theological School," he said. "I see some of the unregenerate among you smiling. Well, you would have been better men if you had attended more to the Theological School when you were at Yale. If you desire to reform come up to Yale. Go to the college chapel on Sunday and you will have a sensation of wakefulness that you never experienced there in your day.

"The truth is that Yale has progressed much and in the right direction. For one thing, the moral standards are much higher, and I speak with considerable familiarity with what it was in my day. The student opinion is on a higher level to-day. Their devotion is more to education, and their ambition is more to make much of the educational opportunities they have than it was in my day and the day of most of you. Strange and heterodox as it may seem, you do get the impression there to-day that the university is for the purpose of education.

"President Hadley has passed by a subject which I, in the enthusiasm of my ignorance, mean to discuss. I don't think the alumni of Yale has as much money as the alumni of some of our other universities, but we give more for our university in small contributions and class contributions than any other body of graduates in the country. The contributions of the alumni are essential to the support of the institution."

When Walter Camp was introduced, he stood up with his hands in his trousers pockets and faced his audience with a defiant look on his face. Without any preliminaries he plunged into his subject thus:

"In times when Yale is not at the top in athletics, the graduates want to know, without any apologies or explanations, what we are doing to put them there. That is typical of the Yale breed of sportsmanship. In victory, there is not much bragging or crowing over our opponents; in defeat, it is pay up, own up, shut up."

The Trouble with Athletics.

One thing, according to Mr. Camp, that worked against success in athletics was the fact that, with the multitude of classes and subjects taught in recent years, students attended courses at various hours of the day, and half the student body was at work in class while the other half was free.

Harvard, he said, had realized a dozen years ago how such a system injured the athletic prowess of the institution and had taken steps to meet it. At Yale, he said, a committee was at work seeking a way to produce greater solidarity in the student body and to harmonize athletics and study.

H. H. Ramsay made a humorous defense of the graduates of Sheffield Scientific School. He said that the world was divided into two parts in regard to mathematics: The half who regarded it as an experience and the other half who regarded it as a conspiracy. He defined income as two-thirds of expenditure. His speech was so funny that President Taft said he had forgot his own in laughing at it.

Among those present were Lee McClung, ex-Treasurer of the United States; Henry W. Taft, Prof. Irving Fisher, Otto T. Bannard, J. G. Phelps Stokes, George T. Adee, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Dr. Henry A. Stimson, Thomas Thacher, the Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, Dr. Henry Blodget, Theodore A. Bingham, the Rev. J. D. Burrell, H. B. Twombly, Dr. Edward W. Peet, T. B. Van Buren, and Vance C. McCormick.

RECEIVER FOR INTER OCEAN.

Legal Entanglements Force Action Against Chicago Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 13.—Herman H. Kohlsaat, President of the Inter Ocean Newspaper Company, was named as receiver late this afternoon by Federal Judge Carpenter, on a petition filed by the Lake Superior Paper Company of Sault Ste Marie, Canada. Mr. Kohlsaat furnished a bond for $25,000.

Shortly after this action had been taken application was made in the State Circuit Court by counsel for the Central Trust Company, trustee under a bond issue of $600,000 secured by a mortgage on the Inter Ocean plant and its Associated Press franchise, for the appointment of a receiver, also, claiming default in the payment of interest on the bonds as well as ground rent of more than $100,000. Judge Baldwin declined, however, to take any action until to-morrow, in view of the Federal receivership.

To-day's proceedings followed the institution of a suit against Mr. Kohlsaat personally on Thursday by George Wheeler Hinman, former editor and owner of The Inter Ocean, now President of Marietta College, who sold the newspaper to its present owner in 1912. Mr. Hinman's suit is for the recovery of $98,232, the balance due on a note given Sept. 30, 1912, for $177,500.

Levy Mayer, counsel for the Lake Superior Paper Company, to-night emphasized the friendly aspect of the receivership. He said that all the interests concerned were anxious to cooperate in every way with Mr. Kohlsaat as receiver. Only initial steps in a reorganization have thus far been taken.

Mr. Kohlsaat said to-night that the receivership arose by reason of a revaluation of the land on which the newspaper building stands. He said that the rent charged by the Charles T. Yerkes estate had been raised from $14,500 a year to $40,000 a year. The Inter Ocean will appear as usual to-morrow morning and will contain this announcement:

"The bill under which the Receiver was appointed was filed as a chancery proceeding, and was assented to by the officers of the Newspaper Company. The bill stated that because of the controversy with reference to the Inter Ocean Building, and the land on which it is situated, and because of other conflicting claims, the appointment of a Receiver was made necessary in order to conserve the property and preserve its business and good will as a going concern.

"The appointment of Mr. Kohlsaat as Receiver will make no change in the conduct of the Inter Ocean."

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Steamships—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

BERLIN (Naples)—Count Charles Bonde, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Clark, Mrs. Allen Curtis, Miss Evelyn Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Fox, W. Gadsby, Dr. W. H. Hennings, Miss A. G. Irvine, Lester H. King, Dean C. Mollesen, Miss Caroline L. Morgan, Mrs. F. Peck, Mrs. H. Richmond, Mrs. A. Rowditch, Mrs. H. M. Tweed, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Whitney, Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Wychoff.

DANUBE (Southampton via West Indies).—T. H. Bettys, C. H. Buswell, C. C. Carpenter, W. H. Castle, S. G. Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hughes, A. D. Irving, Jr.; R. H. Russell, W. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stillman, W. D. Walcott, C. J. Landon, James Willis, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert J. Gliddons.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow).—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Doyle, Miss Kathleen Irwin, C. L. Mitchell, Mrs. F. R. Peters, Miss Marion J. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Whipple.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers, were:

MAURETANIA (Liverpool).—Mrs. D. Alexander, Sir Hugh and Lady Bell, E. W. H. Bealon, Capt. Charles E. Boote, Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Busk, Miss M. L. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Campbell, Mrs. H. A. Cushing, W. C. Davison, H. L. Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fares, Mr. and Mrs. Albert French, John C. Goold, Mrs. H. T. Harkness, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iselin, F. Orr Lewis, J. T. Lenfisty, J. H. McFadden, J. A. Nelson, Miss G. Moreland, S. R. Parsons, W. J. Paynter, William Prime, Miss M. A. Robb, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Rogers, the Hon. Bertrand Russell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Morse Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stein, Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Dam, Capt. E. C. T. Warner, Earl de la Warr, Mrs. N. Whitehouse, Mrs. L. G. Young, Sir Francis Younghusband, K. C. I. E.; E. C. Otis, W. Woods, C. A. Tillson.

CHICAGO (Havre).—Roger Flory, F. Florence, Mrs. F. F. Hurd, Miss Hurd, W. Jamison, Clement Heaton, C. Furban, M. Werner, Leon Thebaud.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Some of the tourists sailing to-day on the Arcadian, for Bermuda, are:

Miss Lillian Archer, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Chesney, Miss Josephine Demarest, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. England, Mrs. Walter Gibb, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCurdy, Mrs. Lingard, and Col. and Mrs. Francis Parsons.

TENADORES (Panama)—Mr. and Mrs. B. Willis, Hugh Hunter, J. V. Black, Henry Penant, H. Whitehouse, Mrs. A. H. Hubbard, G. E. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Depew, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Forls, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. H. Cosgrove, Mrs. M. E. Hoskins, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Russell, and Miss F. R. Webster.

Buys Louisiana Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 13.—Sale of the Hibernia Insurance Company of Louisiana to the Home Insurance Company of New York was completed here to-day. The Home Company takes over $9,500,000 to $10,000,000 of life insurance in Louisiana. The Hibernia was organized in 1871. Its capital was $200,000 and surplus $263,000.

ARIZONA VISITORS HAD FINE TIME HERE

But New York Is Not a Place in Which to Live, Said C. P. Mullen of Tempe.

MADE HOTEL BUY BOOTJACKS

Western Moving-Picture Films Poor Imitations of Real Life—Lights Amazed F. A. Reid.

C. P. Mullen of Tempe, Ariz., and F. A. Reid of Seligman, the same State, got away from New York yesterday morning and headed due southwest. This was the first time either had ever seen this city, and they liked it so well that they stayed a full twenty-four hours over the time they had originally allotted themselves.

Mr. Mullen was satisfied with one reform he had worked in New York, which was to induce the Waldorf to add bootjacks to its equipment. He said he liked the city for a little time, but it was not a place to live in. He had had enough, he added, to keep him on his cattle ranch for a long time to come.

Many city-bred persons have often expressed the wonder as to what features about New York would be most apt to impress a man who had never before seen a big city, and what were the things he would most want to see. Some questions were asked along that line of Messrs. Mullen and Reid.

"The thing that has struck me funniest," said Mr. Mullen, "is the moving picture shows of the West we have seen here. It has been a real treat to make the acquaintance of the Arizona cowboy as protrayed by some dude of a moving picture actor, who probably has to be fastened to the horse he rides while he is being photographed. I can remember the time when if a show like that had been given in Tempe the cowboys on the canvas would have been shot full of holes. Nowadays, we would sit back and have a good laugh over it. But for the information of those who have not seen cowboys in our part of the country, they don't wear 'chaps' and they don't carry six-shooters."

"What has struck me most here," said Mr. Reid, is the sight of so many people. I think I have enjoyed most looking at New York from the top of the Woolworth Building. It was hard to believe I could see so many houses at one time."

"Then there were the lights on Broadway," said Mr. Mullen. "Of course, in our various metropolises we have got as far as electric light signs, but I must admit we haven't got up to spilling electricity like it is poured out hereabouts.

To Take Fourth Wife at 72.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., March 13.—Nelson F. Speer, veteran of the civil war, 72 years old, took out a license to-day to marry Miss Lillian C. Knapp of Brooklyne, daughter of Benjamin Knapp. She is 26 years old. He has been married three times before this marriage. The first marriage ended in divorce. His other wives died. Miss Knapp had been keeping house for Mr. Speer on his farm in Hunting Ridge.

SNITKIN IS VINDICATED.

Charges Against Municipal Court Justice Dismissed.

Municipal Court Justice Leonard A. Snitkin, against whom the Bar Association brought charges of improper conduct on the bench, won a vindication yesterday from the Appellate Division, which, however, commended the association for bringing the charges. The court found that on some occasions Snitkin had used unjudicial language. It did not pass specifically on the charge that Snitkin had called one landlord "a Shylock who wanted blood with his pound of flesh," and had characterized him as a cur.

Snitkin produced Frank Hanna, who had served as stenographer to important Federal commissions, who swore that the stenographic notes which represented the Justice as using this language had been "fabricated," and that he would not hesitate in this testimony on a criminal proceeding against the stenographer. The court said:

"While there are isolated instances in the testimony before us in which the respondent (Justice Snitkin) failed to preserve the dignity of the court over which he was called to preside and acted in an improper manner, taking the testimony as a whole we cannot find that he, as to his general judicial conduct, has displayed such a temperament or such character as would justify his removal. While, therefore, we approve the conclusion of the official referee that he is censurable for the language employed by him and in the instances specified by the official referee in the methods he adopted in the administration of justice, we also approve the general conclusion of the official referee that 'it has not been shown that he is guilty of violation of his duty as a judicial officer nor that his conduct and temperament generally are such as to render him unfit to hold judicial office.'"

The court also stated that no charge of corruption had been made against Justice Snitkin. The official referee found that his actions in seeking to get more time for unfortunate tenants threatened with eviction on Municipal Court dispossess proceedings "did not spring from improper motives or arbitrary prejudices."

SEEK AVIATION FUND.

Aero Club Wants National Appropriation for Laboratory Tests.

The Board of Governors of the Aero Club of America sent a telegram yesterday to Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, urging him to support a bill to set aside $50,000 annually for the use of the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution.

The telegram said that twenty-six other aeronautical associations and clubs joined in the request of the Aero Club of America and that the appropriation, if granted, would be certain to result in advancing the art of flying.

If the appropriation is granted Potomac Park will become a Government flying station, according to President Hawley of the Aero Club, and will be the American centre for experimental work looking to the tabulation of exact data about propeller thrusts, air currents, stress, and gravity centres. In Europe there are Government laboratories to which any inventor may send a new aeroplane invention to have it tested.

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Youthful Millinery—$18, $22.50, $25 up.

Is an
Innocent Man To Be Hanged Next Month?
Edward Marshall of The New York Times staff has been in Atlanta making a study of the
Frank Murder Case
His narrative will be published to-morrow, (Sunday,) together with the first full statement by the negro Conley, whose testimony played so large a part in the conviction of Frank. The crime and the sensational events grown from it have attracted the attention of the entire country.
THE NEW YORK TIMES
TO-MORROW, (Sunday.)

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are the best fitting and best wearing shirts made. The Spring styles sparkle with new patterns, unique colorings and novel effects. $1.50 and up. Every shirt typical of
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HIPPODROME 6th Av., 43-44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1 Evs. 8.
LAST 3 WEEKS OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOW AMERICA

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs. 8 sharp. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD. Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.

Playhouse 48th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30. The Play That Just Fits You. THE THINGS THAT COUNT. The trouble with many clean plays is that they are stupid. This one stirs you to the depths with its heart interest, makes you laugh immoderately with its fun—AND IT'S DECENT.

44th St. Thea., nr. B'way. Evenings at 8. Mats. To-day, Tues. & Wed. Lew Fields, Prop. THE MIDNIGHT GIRL. With GEORGE MACFARLANE.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:15. HIGH JINKS. With STELLA MAYHEW and TOM LEWIS.

Maxine Elliott's Help Wanted. Thes., 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day, St. Patrick's Day & Wed., 2:30. SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'way. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30. LAST MATINEE; LAST NIGHT. 5 FAMOUS SENSATIONAL PLAYS. BEGINNING WEDNESDAY MARCH 18. NEW COMEDY. MARRYING MONEY. SEATS NOW ON SALE. Sunday at 3, Concert—SAPIRSTEIN, Pianist.

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. T'day & Thurs. 2:15. Mat. Thurs. Best Seats $1.50. Ah, my Beloved, fill the Cup that Clears TO-DAY of past Regrets and Future Fears; To-morrow!—Why, To-morrow I may be My self with Yesterday's Sev'n Thousand Years. GUY BATES POST in the Wonderful Persian Love-Play, "Omar, The Tentmaker" By Richard Walton Tully, author of "THE BIRD OF PARADISE."

COMEDY, 41st, near Broadway. To-day, 2:15. To-night, 8:15. KITTY MacKAY. The Laugh-Hit of the Year.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20. Not One Serious Instant. Too Many Cooks. "The comedy, which is wholesome throughout, abounds in natural and ingratiating fun."—Bulletin 14, New York Playgoing Committee, Drama League of America.

LITTLE 44th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:30. The Unique Theatre of America. WINTHROP AMES Presents BERNARD SHAW'S Amusing Comedy, "The Philanderer" All Seats for All Performances, $2.00.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-day & Wed. 2:15. Blanche Ring Supported by Harry Conor, in "When Claudia Smiles."

Shubert Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees To-day & Wed. 2:15. A THOUSAND YEARS AGO

18TH ST. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mts. T'day & Thur. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY THURSDAY MATINEE $1.50

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th St. & 8th Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. LAST WEEK. Prices 25c. to $1. THE LURE. STARTING NEXT MONDAY—TWICE DAILY. THE CHRISTIAN. Hall Caine's Masterpiece in Motion Pictures. Prices 25c. & 50c. Boxes $1.00. Seats NOW.

WEST END 125th St., West of 8th Avenue. 4 Performances Daily, 2, 4, 7 & 9. THE GANGSTERS Sensational Photo Drama.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."

ROYAL 1 blk from 149 St. & 3 Av. Ev. 8:15. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day, 2:15. The BLINDNESS OF VIRTUE. Next Week—May Robson in "The Clever Woman."

REPUBLIC WEST 42 ST. Performances 2, 4, 7, 9. —25c. ALL THIS WEEK—THE FILM SENSATION, "TRAFFIC IN SOULS" COMING MONDAY, MAR. 16. SAMSON. The Masterpiece Production of the World.

New York 45 St. B'way. Continuous 1 to 11. Mats. 10-25. Nights 10-25-50. 3 The Film Masterpiece THE MUSKETEERS "FANTOMAS" and Other Features.

VITAGRAPH Broadway & 44th St. To-day, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M. A Million Bid & Goodness Gracious. JOHN BUNNY & CO. 11 a.m. & 5:30 p.m. Orch. Recital & Sp'l Pictures.

PARK 1 to 11 HARLEM OP. HO. UNION SQ. THE DRUG TERROR. Greatest of All Motion Pictures. All Seats 25c.

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Carnegie Lyceum. Daily incl'd'g Sun., 2:15-8:15. Last 2 Wks. HUGO'S Les Miserables Nights, Sat. & Sun. Mats., 35c. up.

HAMMERSTEIN'S "Girl in the Muff" European Novelty "MA CHERIE" Fannie Brice, Belle Blanche, Mot'n Picts. of Rose, Vallon & Scheps & 15 others.

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque & 47th. JOHNNIE WEBER and THE LONDON BELLES.

BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. MISCHA ELMAN. Opera House, Brooklyn Acad. of Music. MONDAY EVE., MARCH 16. Res. Seat Tickets 50c., 37c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, at Box Office, A. & S., and F. Loeser & Co.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR. To-morrow (Sunday) Aft., at 3:15. Soloist, MME. JULIA CULP. Tickets on sale at Box Office.

DE KALB De Kalb Avenue and Broadway. Telephone, 4300 Bushwick. May Robson in "The Clever Woman." Bargain Matinees Wed. & Sat., 25c. & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c. to $1. Next Week—Cecil Spooner in "One Day."

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinee To-day & Wed., 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY, "THE LEGEND OF LEONORA." By the author of "PETER PAN."

KNICKERBOCKER—Broadway at 38 St. Last Mat. To-day—Last Time To-night. THE LAUGHING HUSBAND. NEXT MONDAY NIGHT—SEATS NOW. JULIAN ELTINGE in THE CRINOLINE GIRL.

HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:20. Nothing But Laughs in THE RULE OF 3

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wed., at 2:20. THE MISLEADING LADY

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Last mat. To-day, 2:15. LAST JOYOUS PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT. Klaw & Erlanger's New Musical Comedy. THE LITTLE CAFE. By Ivan Caryll and C. M. S. McLellan. WED., MARCH 18—SEATS NOW. Henry W. Savage will offer MAIDS OF ATHENS. A New Operetta by Victor Leon and Franz Lehar, (Creators of "The Merry Widow.") English Book and Lyrics by Carolyn Wells.

LIBERTY 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees To-day & Wed., 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers SARI. INTERNATIONAL OPERETTA SENSATION

GAIETY B'way & 46 St. 2 CHANCES TO-DAY. To see H. W. SAVAGE'S "Down East" Comedy, ALONG CAME RUTH. MATINEE TO-DAY, 2:20. NIGHT AT 8:25.

BELASCO 44 St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-day & Thurs., 2:20. FRANCES STARR in "THE SECRET"

THE TOWN'S MUSICAL HIT. THE QUEEN OF THE MOVIES. HANDSOMEST CHORUS IN THE WORLD.

HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Last Matinee To-day, 2:20. WHAT WOULD YOU DO? NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. Seats NOW.

MARGARET ANGLIN MON., TUES. & WED., "AS YOU LIKE IT." THURS., FRI. & SAT., FIRST "THE TAMING OF THE SHREW."

GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs., 8:15. Mats. T'day & Wed., 2:15. POTASH & PERLMUTTER

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-day & Wed., 2:20. CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor, in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"

Grand 23d & 8 Av. 25c to $1. Mat. To-day. Next Mon., "Nearly Married," with Irene McRae.

Garrick 35th St. nr. B'way. To-day & T'm'w, 1:30, 5, 7, 9 P.M. 25c. SMASHING THE VICE TRUST

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. To-day at 2. Girl of the Golden West. Destinn, Caruso, Amato, Gilly, Didur. Cond., Polacco. Eve. at 8. Pop. Prices. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Rueslael. Cond., Hertz. Sun. Ev. Concert, 50c. to $1.50. Carreno, Greatest Woman Pianiste; Homer, Fornia; Schiegel & Oreh. Next Mon. at 8. Julien. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Amato, Amanlan. Cond., Polacco. Wed. at 8. Gioconda. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Amato, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini. Thurs. Pop. Price Mat. at 2. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Rethel, Case; Goritz, Althouse. Cond., Hertz. Thurs. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Martin, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi. Cond., Polacco. Fri. at 8. (1 Per'ce.) L'Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi, Segurola, Bada, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini. Foll'd by Madeleine. Alda; Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Polacco. Sat. Mat. at 2. Orfeo ed Euridice. Homer, Gadski, Case, Sparkes. Cond., Toscanini. Sat. at 7:45. Pop. Prices. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Tues., Mch. 17, at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Ober; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS. THE DELLA ROBBIA ROOM. The VANDERBILT Hotel. Mlle. Nina Morgana, Coloratura Soprano, and the Imperial Court Russian Balalaika Orchestra. Dinner-de-Luxe seven to nine o'clock. Two dollars and fifty cents.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE, (Lyceum.) 63d St. Beginning MONDAY, March 16—GALA WEEK. FRENCH DRAMA SOCIETY present YORSKA. Mon. & Tues., "Le Voleur"; Wed. Aft., "Jeanne d'Arc"; Wed. N'ht, "Jeanne d'Arc" & "Cleopatra"; Thurs., "Le Mari Amoureux de la Femme"; Fri. Night, Sat. Mat. & Sat. Night, "Beiami." Price 50c. to $2.50. SEATS NOW FOR ENTIRE WEEK.

CARNEGIE HALL, To-morrow Aft. at 3. Last Violin Recital—MISCHA ELMAN. Tickets 75c. to $2.00, now at Box Office. Mgt. WOLFSOHN BUREAU. STEINWAY PIANO.

PIANO INSTRUMENTAL RECITAL. Misses Beasey, assisted by Mr. Robert Hoffman to-day at 3:30 P. M. in the Country Life Exposition in Grand Central Terminal. No Charge for Admission.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Eve., Mar. 21, 8:15. SPECIAL FAREWELL CONCERT. Kubelik. Benefit Hungarian Relief Society. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Edmund Burke. Nahan Franko Orchestra.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 21, at 3. HAROLD Bauer. Piano Recital. 50c. to $2. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE. Nights at 8. Mats. To-day & Wed. at 2. This Week & Next Mon., "AIDA." Week Beg. Next Tues., "TIEFLAND" (Maria of the Lowland.) SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT, 25c. to $1.00.

Seats for OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS. John McCormack/ KAISERHOF Ticket Office, (Downstairs,) opp. Met. Op. House, 1418 B'way. Tel. 3663-3627 Bryant. HIPPODROME SUN. NIGHT.

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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-day Mat. & Eve., HANSI ARNSTAEDT, DIR. CHRISTIANS und ZAPFENSTREICH (Taps.)

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CARNEGIE HALL, TUES., MARCH 17, at 8:30. The J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau presents COMMANDER EVANS, Second in command of the Scott Expedition, in his lecture on Capt. Scott's Last Expedition. The story Scott would have told had he returned alive from the South Pole. Rear Admiral PEARY will preside. MOVING PICTURES. Tickets $2 to 50c.

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COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. T'day & Wed. 2:20. COHAN'S BEST PLAY. Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills. 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE. LAST WEEK.

LONGACRE West 48th St. Mat. To-day. THE LAST RESORT. NEXT TUES., "A PAIR OF SIXES" SEATS NOW.

BRONX Opera House 149 St., E. of 3d Ave. THE BIG MUSICAL ADELE. Mat. To-day. CAL TRIUMPH. Next Mon., Ann Swinburne, "The Madcap Duchess."

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Dancing every evening from 10:30 to 1 A. M., except Sundays.
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